



# Haszard's

# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 18, 1855.

New Series No. 233

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
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#### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose  
accounts were due previous to the 1st of January,  
1855, are requested to settle the same, or they  
will be put to expenses without further notice.  
JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome  
American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels  
Swedish TURNIPS.  
JAMES MORRIS.  
Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

### Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,  
in Pownall Street.  
March 23, 1855. 4w

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without License from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.  
J. M. HOLL.  
Kenwith, Township 22, Dec. 27.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for  
Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES,  
BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST  
TABLES.  
For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

### The New Steamer Rosebud.

Captain Matheson

Intended to sail immediately on the opening of  
the navigation, from Charlottetown for Pictou and  
Shediac, weekly, during the ensuing season; (unless  
prevented by any unforeseen occurrence.)

This Steamer has been built expressly for the ac-  
commodation of the travelling Public, between this and  
the adjoining Colonies. The owner confidently hopes  
that from the comfort, speed and safety of the Boat, the  
well-known character of the Commander, the so-  
briety and efficiency of the officers and crew, that the  
Public will generously assist him, in the endeavour to  
maintaining a good communication between this Island  
and the adjoining Provinces, during the opening of  
navigation.

Days of sailing and other particulars will shortly be  
given.  
WILLIAM HEARD.  
Charlottetown, 20th March, 1855. 1d Adv.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From the European Times.)

The chances of peace in the present position  
of affairs are fast vanishing into thin air, and  
it is now generally believed that the death of  
Nicholas has rather retarded than advanced  
the termination of hostilities. Before Sebastopol  
we have done nothing to bring the war to  
a close—nothing to make an impression on  
Russia, and the Vienna Conference has ad-  
journed the third point, to enable the Russian  
plenipotentiaries to communicate with their  
government, preparatory, in all probability, to  
a final breaking-up of the negotiations. The  
campaign on which we are about to enter may,  
ere it closes, improve our position; but every-  
thing which is passing around would seem to  
indicate, that more blood must be shed, more  
lives must be sacrificed, more treasure must be  
spent before the pride and the pretensions of  
Russia have been reduced. We see it stated  
authoritatively, that the language which Prussia  
has held during the last few weeks to the  
Western Powers has become more acrimonious,  
the result, no doubt, of her exclusion from the  
Vienna Conference; and a still worse sign is,  
that the new Czar has withdrawn the finest  
portion of his army from Poland, and substituted  
Asiatic troops, which would seem to indicate  
that the Russian government in thus acting  
has a conviction, that Poland has nothing to  
dread from Austria. Indeed, the part which  
Austria may now set is the most important  
feature in the affair. It has been said, that the  
demands of England and France were pitched  
in a low key at the present Conference in the  
Austrian capital, in order to secure the con-  
tinued adhesion of that power, and in the  
belief that if negotiations failed, it would pro-  
ceed to a declaration of war against Russia;  
but as little or nothing is known of what actu-  
ally occurred at the Conference, this may be  
an opinion hazarded in ignorance of the actual  
facts. At the same time, such a statement as  
the one which comes from Warsaw relative to  
the withdrawal at the present moment of the  
best troops of Russia from Poland goes far to  
strengthen the suspicions in Austrian sincerity.  
Lord Clarendon, indeed, paid a marked compli-  
ment to Austria in the debate arising out of  
Lord Lyndhurst's motion, and spoke so warm-  
ly on the subject, as to make us waver in ar-  
riving at a conclusion unfavorable to Austria; but  
it is just possible that Lord Clarendon himself  
may have been deceived; nay, that Lord John  
Russell, who is on the spot, has been hood-  
winked. It occurred to us two or three weeks  
ago, when it became known, that the Emperor  
Francis Joseph had sent the Austrian Archduke  
on a visit of condolence to St. Petersburg, that  
such compliments between powers which might  
be at war in a short time seemed strange, and  
we said so. The caution with which Austria  
has hitherto acted, is, we fear, more compli-  
mentary to her skill, than to her candour, and  
it would not surprise us to find, after all, that  
with more professions of sincerity than Prussia,  
she has been playing the same deep and decep-  
tive game. It is within the range of probabili-  
ty, from the turn which events are taking,  
that the Western Powers will have the two  
great German states as well as Russia for their  
foes. At no time since the war began, did the  
horizon look more dark and lowering, and great  
must be the delight of Kossuth, Mazzini, and  
the other representatives of oppressed nation-  
alities thereat. If this occur, we are only at  
the commencement of the most terrible conflict  
which Europe has ever witnessed, and one  
which may shake thrones and dynasties like  
the ivory in a dice-box.

We have despatches from Lord Raglan to the  
17th instant, from General Canrobert to the  
same date, and by way of St. Petersburg ac-  
counts from Sebastopol also to the 17th. From  
the first of these authorities we learn that the  
siege works are progressing, but that the  
enemy are as active as the Allies in raising  
counter-works of a substantial kind, followed  
by attacks and counter attacks, in which the  
French appear to have borne the principal part.  
The French General gives a detailed exposition  
of some hard fighting connected with the Rus-  
sian ambuscades, in which operation our brave  
allies have shown their customary heroism;

but it is clear from all these accounts, that the  
besieged and the besiegers are pretty much in  
the same fix, and when the final assault will be  
made, or whether it will be made at all, are  
matters respecting which we can glean nothing  
from these despatches. The more copious private  
accounts represent the health of the allied  
troops as having greatly improved, and the men  
and officers, to relieve the monotony of  
duty, were engaged in dog-races and other  
sorts of an active and exciting nature. The  
commissariat department of the British army  
had greatly improved; the food and clothing of  
the men were unexceptionable, and the port of  
Balaklava had been rendered endurable. The  
"navies" were giving trouble by their drunk-  
ness and insubordination, and some of them  
had been made to taste the sweets of military  
law. Lord Raglan had been unwell, but his  
health was improving, and we see it stated  
that the whole of his time is absorbed in writ-  
ing, and preparing documents for transmission  
home, in which pleasant business he is fre-  
quently engaged until one or two in the morn-  
ing. This seems very superfluous labour for a  
man in his position, and which might surely  
be obviated by sending out a score or two of  
clerks. It is now doubted in well informed  
quarters, whether it is possible to take Sebastopol  
at all, so well has it been strengthened  
since the allies first landed in the Crimea.  
The Turks at Eupatoria have had one or two  
small brushes with the Russian outposts; but  
they, like the Russians, have been strengthen-  
ing their position, by the erection of additional  
earthworks, so that Eupatoria is regarded as  
impregnable. In all this there is little food for  
consolation. The weather continues to be very  
changeable, but fine on the whole,—so fine,  
indeed, that the Russians are receiving ample  
supplies of men and munitions of war. Until  
some decisive battle has been fought in the  
open country—before Sebastopol, the present  
unsatisfactory state of things is likely to con-  
tinue. We may not unreasonably infer, that  
Russian resistance in the Black Sea has been  
rather strengthened than weakened during the  
last few weeks.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons has sent home  
an account of his doings in the Black Sea,  
where he has been very usefully employed in  
crippling the power of Russia. We learn  
from his despatches, that a very smart officer  
under his command, Lieutenant Armytage, in  
the Viper, did a very smart thing—destroyed  
the martello tower and barracks of Djimitein,  
between Anapa and Kerch, erected purposely  
to keep open the communication between those  
places. A few days later, Captain Giffard,  
with three or four vessels and a war steamer,  
the Fulton, attacked the fortress of Soujak-  
Kale, from the sea, and drove the troops and  
inhabitants from the buildings, which were  
much injured, into the earthen batteries; but  
the movement was less complete, than it might  
have been, in consequence of the Circassians  
having failed to perform their promise of co-  
operating at the same time on land against the  
enemy, and the weakness of the ships in men  
did not enable them to supply the omission.  
The advanced squadron left the Downs on  
Wednesday for the Baltic. We hope that  
Admiral Dundas will do something great in  
this sea when the navigation opens; but we  
must confess to some regret, that Admiral  
Napier has been removed from the command.  
The public had confidence in him, and the con-  
fidence, when a great occasion arose, would  
have been justified. There will be rough work  
in the Baltic this year, because the absence of  
gun-boats and the necessary information, which  
was pardoned last year, cannot be repeated.

### THE CONFERENCES AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, March 22.—The first of the four  
points is settled, and the second, which relates  
to the free navigation of the Danube, was yester-  
day entered into by the Conference. During  
the first three meetings, all went on smoothly  
enough, but the sitting of yesterday is said to  
have been very stormy. What it was that  
roused the bile of the representatives of Russia  
is unknown, but the offensive proposition is  
supposed to have emanated either from Count  
Buel or Baron Prokesch, as both those minis-  
ters were yesterday evening in very bad repute

in the Russian camp. Political correspondents,  
like those diplomatists who are not members of  
the Conference, can form no clear and connected  
idea of what is going on; but you may be as-  
sured, that the Russian eagle will not escape  
without having had its wings and talons so  
closely clipped, that it will for the future be  
comparatively harmless. Perhaps no one in  
this city, except the Conference Ministers and  
their assistants, has even the most distant idea  
of what the three protocols already signed con-  
tain; but authentic information has reached  
me that the way in which the question relative  
to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia has been  
settled is highly satisfactory to the four Allied  
Powers. Some slight misgivings were felt that  
Austria would, to use the expression of the hon-  
ourable member for Tamworth, "humbly" the Western  
Powers; but Count Buel and Baron Prokesch  
are said to have behaved in a way which excited  
the admiration of the representatives of England  
and France. When Lord John Russell spoke,  
and on what subject he spoke, are unknown;  
but he must recently have made an excellent  
speech, as Baron Prokesch yesterday expressed  
his high admiration of his eloquence.

VIENNA, March 23.—The fifth Conference is  
now being held, and the probability is, that unless  
some unforeseen difficulty should present itself,  
the second point will be settled to-day. It is related  
that the question on which such a difference of  
opinion manifested itself during the sitting of the  
day before yesterday related to the formation of  
the "syndical authority" mentioned in the second  
article of the *Aide Memoire*, of which a transla-  
tion was forwarded a few days since. The Rus-  
sian Minister displays a strong desire to come to  
an understanding, and their official political op-  
ponents do not doubt, that Prince Gortschakoff  
has received instructions to make very great con-  
cessions, rather than that the Conference should  
separate without having completely settled the  
basis for a future peace. The third article, which  
refers to the Black Sea, weighs heavily on the  
minds of the members of the Conference, and the  
Allied Powers have not agreed on the conditions  
which are to be proposed to Russia, for putting  
an end to her preponderance there. You have  
always been informed, that Austria would not feel  
herself bound to go to war with Russia, should  
the Western Powers make the destruction of  
Sebastopol one of the conditions of peace, and the  
intelligence may be considered perfectly authentic,  
if not quite official. In the *Wanderer* of to-day  
we read, that a commission is to be formed of dele-  
gates from the Powers and the Porte, whose  
duties it would be to draw up organic laws for the  
Danubian Principalities, which shall be introduced  
and maintained by the States represented at the  
Congress. The Vienna paper also informs its  
readers, that when the second point was discussed  
the difference between the views of Russia and  
those of the Allied Powers was very striking.  
Russia recognized the rights of the nations to the  
free navigation of the Danube, and even consented  
to the appointment of a mixed commission for  
watching over it, "but her representatives insisted  
on her being left in possession of her fortifications  
and quarantines." It is possible, that some such  
remark may have fallen from Prince Gortschakoff,  
but, if so, it was subsequently withdrawn, for  
positive information has just been given me, that  
Austria, England, and France are firmly resolved  
"not to leave it in the power of the Russians  
again to interrupt the free navigation of the river."

VIENNA, March 24.—It was fully expected  
that the debates on the second basis (the free  
navigation of the Danube) would yesterday have  
been brought to a conclusion, but such was not  
the case, although its more important conditions  
were settled to the entire satisfaction of the allies.  
Should those persons who have read the interpre-  
tation given to the four bases by the allies on the  
28th of December, except to find the resolutions  
taken by the Congress very like them, they will  
find themselves deceived. The four points known  
to the public are mere sketches, but the first two  
of them have assumed proportions which astonish  
even the diplomatists whose business it has been  
to complete them. Until now, the Russian repre-  
sentatives have not only displayed a most con-  
ciliatory spirit; but they have accepted conditions  
which it was fully expected they would most  
positively reject.  
VIENNA, March 25.—The sixth conference  
will be held to-morrow. The third point will be

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