# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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**Haszard's Gazette.**

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.



### A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as,

**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.

### Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

*WARNING TO TIMBER STEALERS.*

WHEREAS a number of Tenants, and other persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of Stealing Timber from off the various Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenants, or other individuals, who may hereafter be found Trespassing upon these Forest Lands, either by cutting timber, fire-wood, erecting camps, making sleigh roads, hauling on any private roads, on said property, that they will without distinction of persons, be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law; and any person who will give information of such Trespassers, so that they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward.

WILLIAM DOUSE,

Charlottetown, October 6, 1853.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the *Honourable Colonel Lane*, deceased, are requested to make payment forthwith; and any persons having demands against the said Estate are required to forward the same to the Office of WILLIAM FORGAN, Esq.

J. HAMILTON LANE,
Acting Executor.

7th Oct. 1853. All the papers 4 weeks

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD PAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

### Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

### TO LICENSED TEACHERS.

WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Stanhope and Covehead District—An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON

June 23d, 1853

### A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE, Tanners & Curriers, hath been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.
JOHN RENDLE.

Charlottetown, 14th Sept., 1853.

N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.


## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The News from Constantinople is—that the proclamation of war against Russia by the Sultan has been affixed to the chief mosques of the capital, but actual hostilities were to be delayed until sufficient time had elapsed to allow a messenger to reach St. Petersburgh with a summons to the Emperor to evacuate the principalities.—This would occupy an interval variously computed from eleven to fifteen days, at the expiration of which period Omer Pasha would commence hostilities, without, however, as they say, meditating the passage of the Daunde.

The Czar plainly induces upon a Protectorate, to which he has not the shadow of a title; the Porte refuses to concede any ground whatever, whereupon the Czar can either now, or hereafter, build up hopes for the eventual acquisition of a power over Ottoman subjects, or of territorial aggrandizement; and the Western Powers, as we were sure they would all along, are resolute in supporting the Sultan in his resistance with the whole weight of their united power.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held at Downing-street since our last, and not a doubt exists but that Ministers are unanimous in the decided policy they have now concerted. It was even reported that six regiments in Ireland had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Mediterranean from Cork.—This is no doubt premature, but the whole naval and military strength of Great Britain and France will be put forth to check the progress of the Czar. The Island of Candia has been named as likely to be the rendezvous of the Anglo-French army.

Up to the present moment, however, no actual steps have been taken to despatch a military force to the Levant, but all kinds of speculations are hazarded as to the points where such an army might best harass or obstruct the progress of the Russians. In the meantime the Russians are pouring an immense body of troops into the Principalities. Prince Menschikoff has been appointed to superintend the government of these Provinces, and this appointment is completely in character with all the offensive proceedings of Russia since the spring. After a brief visit of the King of Prussia to Warsaw, the Emperor of Russia has returned the visit, and remained a few days at Potsdam. He left this place on the 9th inst., and returned to St. Petersburgh by the Ostbahn to Stettin and Konigsburgh. The public are left quite in the dark repecting what may have passed at these interviews.

A resolution of the House of Commons, declaratory of the intention of England to maintain the *status quo* of Europe, would have spared all the present turmoil. We do not credit the reported negociations said to be carried on at Constantinople, through M. Argyropuolo, the first dragoman of the Russian Embassy, and it is still less likely that the Turks would listen to any overtures from that quarter. Up to the latest dates the French and English fleets were at Besika Bay, but the general impression is, that they have now entered the Dardanelles, orders to that effect having been sent on the 27th ult. The army of Omer Pasha is described still to be in a high state of discipline,—ready for action,—whilst the concurrent reports make us believe that the Russians are suffering greatly from cholera and disease. The Duke de Nemours has visited both armies as an *amateur*. He is travelling under the name of Samblon, with an officer of great talents named De Reillez. The finances at Constantinople are described as utterly exhausted; however, it should be remembered that the Turks have no national debt, but they are printing paper money as fast as they can.

At present there is not even a gleam of hope that war can be averted; people, however, cannot believe yet, but that, at the last moment, some adjustment of the dispute may be brought about. We feel very sure that the Turks will not yield, and whether the Czar's pride will allow him to recede remains to be seen.

We learn this week of important movements in Central Asia. The Persians have taken Herat, and it is said they dream of conquering Bagdad, in the Turkish dominions, which we cannot credit. The Persian monarchy would soon cease to exist if the present Shah indulges in his lust of aggression. We also learn that the Russian Governor of Orenburg has captured a fort which opens the passage of the river Sir Deria, (the Jaxartes of the ancients.) The *Times* says that this is the *road* to Khiva.

The telegraph announces the arrival of the India mail at Trieste. The dates are not given. But we are told that the American squadron, under Commodore Perry, reached Japan on the 8th of July, and left on the 17th. It was well received, but the opening of Japan was postponed till the spring of 1854. The rebellion in China continued to progress, and Pekin was expected to fall soon, and with it the Manchow dynasty. The accounts from Ava are unsatisfactory.

The Breslauer Zeitung is informed that desertions are very frequent in the Russian Army in the principalities, even amongst the officers; that sickness is on the increase there, particularly remittant fevers. The number of sick is stated at 10,000, which doubtless, as well as the previous statement, is exaggerated; there were, however, no less than 2000 men lying in the hospitals of Bucharest alone.

It has already been stated that more than 800 Poles have inscribed their names at the the Turkish embassy, and offered their services to the Porte in the event of a war with Russia. The Press now publishes a letter addressed to Reschid Pasha by M. Christian Ortrowski, and written in the name of his fellow countrymen, repeating this offer to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

The despatches of Captain Ingefield, who quitted this country last May, on his second Polar Expedition, have been published in the London papers. From these, and from the information communicated by Capt. Cresswell, an officer attached to Captain M'Clure's ship, the Investigator, but who has returned in the Phœnix, we learn the gratifying tidings, that the northwest passage has been virtually accomplished, the interval of 170 miles, which alone seperated the two expeditions, being crossed on foot by the hardy explorers. It was confidently expected, however, that this winter the whole distance would be accomplished by water. There are still no traces of Franklin, and we regret to learn that the brave Frenchman, Lieutenant Bellot, has been drowned. The following passages from the despatches will be read with interest:—

MEETING OF COMMANDER M'CLURE FROM THE EAST AND LIEUT. PIM FROM THE WEST.

The first meeting of Lieut. Bedford Pim with the party from the Investigator is thus described in a private letter from Captain Kellet, C. B., dated "Her Majesty's ship Resolute, Melville Island, April 19th, 1853":—

"This is really a red-letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At nine o'clock of this day, our look-out man made the signal for a party coming in from the westward; all went out to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Domville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Captain M'Clure was among the next party. I was not long in reaching him, and giving him many hearty shakes—no purer were ever given by two men in this world. M'Clure looks well, but is very hungry. His description of Pim's making the Harbour of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Capt. Marryatt, were he alive.

"M'Clure and his first lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Pim began to screech and throw up his hands (his face was as black as my hat); this brought the captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficently to make out his language.

"At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on M'Clure's asking him, 'Who are you, and where do you come from?' Lieutenant Pim, Herald, Captain Kellett.' This was the more inexplicable to M'Clure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at lengh found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light: he says:—'He soon was seen from the ship; they had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jammed there in their endeavour to get up. The sick jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot their despondency: in fact, all was changed on board the Investigator.

"M'Clure had thirty men and three officers fully prepared to leave for the depot at Point Spencer. What a disappointment it would have been to go there and find the miserable yacht Mary, with four or five casks of provisions, instead of a fine large depot.

"Another party of seven men were to have gone by M'Kenzie, with a request to the Admiralty to send out a ship to meet at Point Leopold, in 1854. The thirty men are on their way over to me now. I shall, if possible, send them on to Beechy Island, with about ten men of my own crew, to be taken home the first opportunity.

"Should the ice break up in this bay, sufficiently early to permit of our getting through the Straits this season, and finding the water open to the eastward of Leopold Island, it would be my object to push forward, without stopping to take on board any provisions from Port Leopold; but if, on the contrary, the ice should be thick towards Lancaster Sound, I would, if possible, proceed to port Leopold, and complete a twelvemonths provisions, and then risk wintering in the pack, or getting through, in preference to remaining at the above port. If, however, we are detained in this bay until next year, it will then be requisite to leave towards the end of April, and make for Port Leopold, where I am aware that there is a good boat, a house, and ample supplies; and when the navigable season opens, proceed to Pond's Bay, coasting along the south shore of Barrow's Straits. Arriving at Pond's Bay, and finding from the Esquimaux that no whalers have as yet been there, I should there wait their appearance as long as my provisions would admit, and then go down the west shore of Baffin's Bay, keeping close along the land floe, where whalers or their boats are almost certain of being met with. Failing this, I should cross to Disco, with the hope of getting a passage in some of the Danish vessels which come there annually, and leave about the beginning of Sept.; or, being too late for them, either charter or purchase one of their coasting schooners, which I believe are made among the settlements, if she was capable of standing an Atlantic voyage. Could neither of these be accomplished, we must of necessity remain until the following season at that settlement. Should any of her Majesty's ships be sent for our relief, and we should have quitted Port Leopold, a notice containing information of our route will be left at the door of the house on 'Whaler's Point, or on some conspicuous position; if, however, on the contrary, no intimation should be found of our having been there, it may be at once surmised that some fatal catastrophe has happened, either from being carried into the Polar Sea or smashed in Barrow's Straits and no survivors left. If such would be the case, which, however, I will not anticipate, it will then be quite unnecessary to penetrate further to the westward for our relief, as by the period that any vessel could reach that port we must, from want of provisions, have all perished; in such a case I would submit that the officer may be directed to return, and by no means incur the danger of losing other lives in quest of those who will then be no more. As, however, it may occur (as was the case with Sir John Ross) that the ice may not break up in Prince Regent's Inlet during the whole summer, it is as well to provide against such a contingency. If such should happen, it would be necessary to winter at Port Leopold, unless apprised of the locality of any ship that might be sent for our relief, which I think might be accomplished without any very great difficulty; as, although such vessel may not be enabled to get far up the straits, yet, as Admiralty Inlet would be pretty certain of being clear of ice, she might proceed thither and in some secure bay freeze in, and, when the straits were firmly frozen over about the middle of October, a small travelling party could be despatched with the intelligence; the whole would then proceed to her, and, although rather late in the season, men working for their lives are not likely to be discouraged by a little cold."

"May 2.—Investigator's second party, consisting of Lieut. Creswell Wynniatt, Mr. Piere, and Mr. Mecatching arrived, bringing two men on their sledge. They made an extraordinary passage across for men in their state. The greater part of them are affected with scurvy, but are rapidly improving."

DEATH OF M. BELLOT.

The following is an extract from Capt. Inglefield's official report:—

"While thus employed (20th August), I received, by an official letter from Captain Pullen, a copy of which I enclose, marked, 'L 1,' a report of the melancholy intelligence of the death of M. Bellot, who had been sent by Captain Pullen on his return during my absence to acquaint me of the same, and to carry on the original despatches to Sir Edward Belcher. This unfortunate occurrence took place on the night of the gale, when M. Bellot, with two men, were driven off from the shore on a floe; and shortly after, while reconnoitering from the top of a hummock, he was blown off by a violent gust of wind into a deep crack in the ice, and perished by drowning. The two men were saved by a comparative miracle, and after driving about for thirty hours without food, were enabled to land and rejoin their fellow-travellers, who gave them provisions, and then all returned to the ship, bringing back in safety the despatches; but three of them fit subjects only for invaliding."

PROGRESS IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

The following despatch from Captain M'Clure gives a description of the intended progress of the expedition during the present year:—

"Her Majesty's Discovery-ship Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Baring's Island, April 10, 1853.

"SIR,—In the event of our not getting to England this year, I think it necessary to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commisioners of the admiralty, what our operations will be to effect that object in 1854, that their lordships may be enabled to take such co-operative measures for our relief as may appear expedient.

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The ship Annie Jane, from Glasgow, with passengers for Quebec, was wrecked at Barra Head on the 29th ult. 100 were swept away by a single sea which struck the ship. From 350 to 400 lives were lost. The survivors were a total only of 102—one of whom was a child, 12 women, and 28 of the crew.

Captain Munro and wife of Quebec, were lost. The emigrants were mixed English, Irish and Scotch. A hundred house carpenters and joiners from Glasgow were of the number—fresh, able young men: all of them have perished.

Lord Palmerston has interfered for the liberation of thirty Irish girls who were seduced from Belfast, by an agent named Steele, to work in a factory near Louvaine, in Belgium, where they were most cruelly treated.

A Galway paper of Wednesday says: "There seems still to be no check to the fearful tide of emigration which is depopulating this unfortunate country."

The Revenue Quarterly Returns just published, exhibit a large increase, notwithstanding the extensive abolition of duties and reductions of taxation which have recently taken place. The increase for the year extends to all sources of ordinary revenue, except the items under the head 'Miscellaneous;' these have decreased to the extent of £110,033, while the other sources have increased £1,660,897 during the twelve months. For the quarter the only articles of revenue which exhibit a decrease are the Post Office and taxes.

### UNITED STATES.

Ship Sagadahock, of Bath, Capt. Fisher, from Gottenburg, before reported spoken at sea, arrived at quarantine, below this port, yesterday afternoon. The cholera broke out among her passengers on the 19th August, the second day after the ship left port, and fifty-five of them died of it previous to her arrival at port.

At a meeting of exiles, in New York, it was determined to form a volunteer legion, to be commanded by Major P. Turzucanowski, to proceed to Constantinople in case of war, and offer its services to the Sultan.

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The grand Jury of Quebec has found a true bill against fourteen persons, for riotously beginning to demolish Chalmers' Church and dwelling house in June last, at the time of the disturbance about Gavazzi's Lectures. A special Commission was issued for the trial of the parties charged with the offence.

The Conservative portion of the Canadian press animadverts most severely upon the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Hincks and J. G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, accusing them of "speculation" and "jobbing" by the purchase of Toronto debentures, at 80 cents per dollar, by which they made £10,000. The government papers defend the transaction as a fair business one, and the war rages furiously. An action against the Mayor has been commenced in Chancery.

It is reported that McKay's "monster ship" is to sail for St. John, N. B., for the purpose of taking a load of deals at that port, for the Liverpool Market.

The Boston *Congregationalist* is authorized to give the pleasant announcement that Messrs. Jewet & Co. will immediately put to press "Mrs. Stowe's Record of Travels Abroad," illustrated by her own graphic pencil. It will make a work of two volumes of near the size of "Uncle Tom," and, it needs no prophet to predict, will find readers.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Contradictory opinions prevail in St. John and other parts of the island, respecting the result of the recent delegation to England. The delegates themselves, profess to believe that Responsible Government for the colony will be granted, while others express fears that the courtesy of the Colonial Office almost, or quite, turned the heads of the delegates, and caused them to forget the objects of their mission.

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A large company of our Pictonian neighbours recently spent an evening on board the *Devastation*, whither they had been invited by the polite Commander, DeHorsey, to witness an exhibition of theatricals and partake of a sumptuous supper. The whole entertainment is reported to have given intense delight to the company. The Editor of the Eastern *Chronicle*, who was present, speaks in terms of high praise of the Commander and his officers.

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### JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Below we give an interesting account of the Japanese Empire, which has been kindly furnished to us by Mr. Thomas Troy. He has had extensive facilities for gaining information on the subject.

The whole empire consists of sixty-six provinces. The island Niphon contains fifty, Kew-shoo nine, Schoke five, Yezo one, Sa-dho one.

The city of Jeddo is in the province of Moo-so-she. The chart points out eight hundred and eight islands, including the four principal ones, some of which are rich in mineral productions. In the island of Sa-dho there are rich gold mines, but no one is allowed to work them but the convicts whom the government sends there. They seldom live over three years;—some are never allowed to see the daylight. They work the mines like a rail road tunnel, under the mountains, where some have to spend their life time, without ever seeing the sun again.

On the east side of the Kew Shoo there is an abundance of coal, and a good harbour for shipping near at hand. The people mostly burn charcoal; they are forbidden to cook with the hard coal, on account of the gas, therefore the mines are not much attended to.

In the island Ha-jay-joy-she-ma, all the Emperor's clothing is made. He sends a vessel there five time a year, to bring his rich cargo to Jeddo. Some of the junks are ornamented with gold plates on the side, and round the bulwarks.

The most remarkable mountain is Foo-g-san, in the province Soo-roong-au; it is ten miles high, and the top is capped with snow nine or ten months of the year. In June and July it is visited by great numbers of people from Jeddo, and different parts of the country. The people have a great many songs in praise of it and its traditions. It is regarded sacred, and no females are allowed to ascend it.

The present Emperor is about twenty-one years of age; his title is Thin-Kaw, which means heaven beneath. His palace is in the city of Jeddo; it is surrounded by a strong wall, and outside the wall is a deep canal full of water; his arsenal is close to his palace, built on a mound, where he retreats in case of war. He keeps a strong guard around him, and when he rides out which is very seldom, he has ten or twelve of his Ministers dressed in the same uniform with himself, so that no person may know him, so much is he afraid of his own subjects.

When he passes through the city the people must kneel down and keep their faces to the ground until he is out of sight; they cannot even turn their heads to look at him. They have to do the same with all the Ministers of state and public officers. The principal weapon of war in Japan is the sword, which is large and very sharp. A good swordsman is supposed to be able to fend off ten arrows, shot at the same time, and he is thought to be able to cut a musket ball in two, if he sees the man who is firing at him. The use of the musket is as follows—it has no flint, but goes with a match, which is attached to the stock; they hold the musket up to the left shoulder, and support it with the left hand, while they touch it off with the right. The people are not allowed to keep fire arms in their houses. *San Francisco Times.*