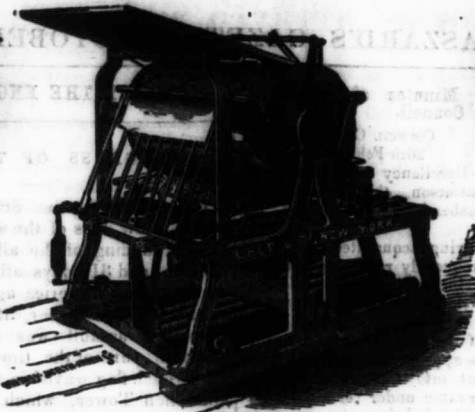


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 3, 1855.

New Series. No. 279.

FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 1d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also.—A small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

WM. E. CLARK.

Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wtx

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAX, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises.

JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

City of Charlottetown, JOHN BALL.

August 31, 1855. 1m

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.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE FRANCESCA having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given, that I will not pay any debts which she may contract, nor the expenses of her board and lodging.

JOSIAH McLEOD.

St. Eleaner's, Sept. 15, 1855. Six

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIR GEORGE BROWN ON THE WAR.

A public dinner was given on Tuesday last, the 11th inst., at Elgin, to General Sir George Brown. Just as the people were gathering in the High-street, in expectation of seeing Sir George enter the town, and with a view of giving him a hearty welcome, tidings were brought of the fall of Sebastopol, and the greatest excitement at once prevailed. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal, the fountain in the square was set a-playing, banners were got out on all the public buildings, and Elgin had indeed a gala day.

The Provost was called to the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Richmond, Sir George Brown, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and many other distinguished persons, among whom were several wounded officers from the Crimea. Major Cumming Bruce, M. P., and the Earl of March discharged the duties of Croupiers.

Sir George Brown, in replying to the toast of his health, made the following allusion to the war in the East:—speaking of the army he said—"Gentlemen, I can truly say, that this constancy and endurance have been and are above all praise ('hear' and loud applause) only, indeed, to be equalled by their conduct before the enemy, for British troops have never behaved better than they have done in this campaign. (Great applause.) I hope the news we have heard this evening will prove of great importance, and that we shall be able to do something decisive, for hitherto we have been fighting with one arm tied. We have not been able to move the army, because we depend upon our ships for every ounce of provisions and every morsel of forage and every truss of hay we consumed. It was impossible to move the army to pass the Tchernaya and march upon the Russians without leaving at least 90,000 men upon the plateau to sustain our position there. We could not leave our ground and enormous material there to go out and attack them; they would not only have got our guns, but they would have obtained possession of points of a position which we never could have regained from them. They would have established themselves upon the high ground in the way they previously established themselves upon the low ground, and the consequence would have been, that we should have been besieged, instead of besieging them, in our own harbour. (Hear.) We have now got possession of the south side of the harbour, which is, in fact, all the town, and our troops will be able with a smaller force to maintain the road to Mackenzie's Farm. They will cross the Tchernaya, and we shall be able to fight our enemy upon open ground; whereas before we could only fight them through the town. (Cheers.) I may say, that till now we were tied by the leg. The Russian army, it must be remembered, has frequently been superior in number to ours. Mind you, the Russians have not been acting in regard to their army, as we have been doing to ours, or as any other State in Europe has been doing; for, while we have been improving our civil institutions mainly, egad, they have been paying no attention to anything but their army. Russia is the most gigantic military power ever seen upon earth. She has an artillery never equalled. Just let me mention, that while we and the French brought up our siege trains, consisting of the usual four-

inch mortars, why, Sir, these fellows brought against us guns which threw into my own camp shot of no less weight than 86lb., while the size of their shells also out-matched ours. In this country of ours, we have fostered the spirit of freedom of opinion; but there is one disadvantage attendant on this. You meet with people sometimes who think they know everything. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There are a good many who fancy they know people's business much better than themselves. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of this feeling is, that we have had more great Generals and Admirals at the clubs and coffeehouses, than we had in the army and navy. ('Hear,' and laughter.) It would be no very difficult matter, however, to show that every movement which has been made by that Eastern army there has been good reason for. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') Let me allude to one or two circumstances connected with these movements. The troops were sent without any specific plan of operations; the only thing they were told was to occupy certain lines at Gallipoli, joining the Sea of Marmora, so as to intercept the Russians coming down and retreating from the Bosphorus. Having done this, the Russians in the meantime crossed the Danube, and set to work in besieging Silistria. Omar Pacha was extremely envious, that we should send troops to Varna. We have been told that they were sent to die of cholera in a swamp. I tell you, gentlemen, there was no swamp at Varna at all. Instead of a swamp, we had the most beautiful ground you could imagine. It was like the finest English park with the finest water you could wish. (Hear.) I do not consider therefore that we are indebted to the country in the slightest degree for the disease that occurred there, and particularly for this reason—that the troops who had never been at Varna suffered more than those who had been there. And there is another reason. The sailors of the two fleets which had been lying at Varna suffered twice as much as the troops on shore. Remember also, that by going to Varna we saved Silistria. The Turks made a very gallant defence there, but it was not the defence that made the Russians raise the siege of Silistria and retire behind the Danube—it was the presence of 70,000 troops at Varna. (Hear.) We are further told, that we should have gone two months earlier to the Crimea, but it so happened that we could not go. Omar Pacha's army of 60,000 men could not be left to the tender mercies of 150,000 of the enemy. (Hear, hear.) But another reason was, that we had gone out with no specific plan of campaign, consequently the attack of the Crimea was never heard of by the army till July, and when we heard of it, we knew nothing of the ground at all, or even whether there was a place that we might land at. The admirals had no flat-bottomed boats, and such as we got we had to improvise. The only thing, indeed, we had in this respect was the paddleboats of the steamers; and I need not tell you that most of our war steamers, having now reverse propellers, have no paddles, and consequently, no paddleboats. Our resources, therefore, in this way, were not at all sufficient, and we had to go down to Constantinople to make provision for the disembarking of the troops. We bought up all the caiques of the country and joined them together, and this way we made very good means for landing. (Cheers.) We are next blamed for the late period of the season at which we landed, but it should be

remembered that we could not leave Varna till the Austrians had taken steps for keeping the peace in the principalities. ('Hear,' and cheers.) The next difficulty was connected with the advance at the Alma. We are told that Lord Raglan was very wrong in taking the bull by the horns, but I think he did quite right. He saw that if he got out from the plain he had no cavalry. The Russians were in such force in the centre that the possibility was that they would have made an attack, and cut up the two armies; and I am of opinion, therefore, that my friend did quite right in taking the bull by the horns. We suffered, no doubt, deeply last winter; and some people say that we should have done better if we had attacked the north side at first. This perhaps looks pretty plausible; but if we had attempted to lay siege to the north side, we must have had one army to carry on the siege, and another to keep off the enemy. But, independently of that, we could not have safely abandoned our position for two days, as we might have lost the harbour, and thereby our means of obtaining provisions and material. The slightest breeze raises such a surf on that coast that it is rendered impossible for a landing to be effected but at certain points, and the army, I am sure, would have been lost when the gales of November occurred. I am not aware that there are any further points in connexion with this subject that I need refer to. But as people are frequently asking me about these things, I thought I might take this opportunity of giving an answer to some of their questions. (Hear.)

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical sources to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cut off and extirpate the complaints which have their origin in the disease of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

MP Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

General Agent for P. E. Island,
W. R. WATSON.

While President Pierce was standing near the hotel at which he had taken rooms, a little chap, of a few summers, finding his husband unbuttoned, went up to the President, and accosted him: "Fix my hat-band, sir."

"What is your name?" said the President.

"De Bree."

"Do you know me?"

"Yes, you are the President," said Young America, "fix my hat-band."

The President fixed his hat-band, and then young America went to his play, contented and happy, that he too was the President's "peer" —*Charlottetown Republican.*

A TEMPTATION.—A man who is advertising "Lodgings to let to early risers," adds "Cochin-China fowls of unusual vocal powers are kept on the adjoining premises."