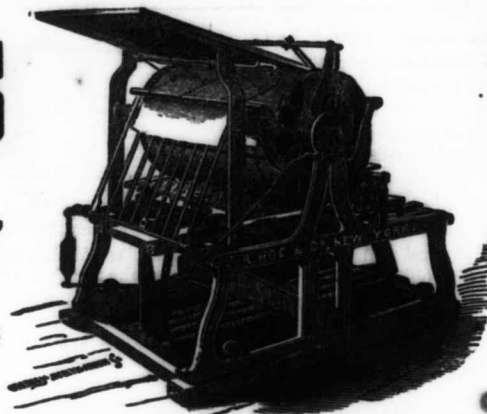


HASZARD'S

FARMERS'
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, January 12, 1856.

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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.

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of **Autumn and Winter Goods**, which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices for cash. A large lot of **Ready Made Clothing**, among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Seamen's Caps, &c.,
Nov. 1, 1855.



American House?

THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
JOHN GIBSON.

December 13.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed.

Per Dancing Feather, Mary Jemina, and Mary Ann,
FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

BY his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:

80 chests Tea—warranted good,
12 puns Molasses, 4 hds. Sugar,
50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather,
60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp
feeder, in a variety of styles,
10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread,
2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street.
W. B. DAWSON.
Dec. 13.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform the public, that, having recently returned from England, where he directed his attention to the latest improvements in HORSE SHOEING and having put himself under the instruction of one of the most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he considers himself competent to Shoe Horses upon the most improved principles. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect soundness by being shod without the use of Nails. The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please forward their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making immediate payment.
WILLIAM JAKEMAN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1855.

London, Oct. 29th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:
I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has been carefully examined by me, and I find him fully competent to administer Medicines and attend Horses. As I have had every means of testing his abilities during his stay in London.

Yours, Gentlemen,
WM. EVERARD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Member of R. V. Col.

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majestic* from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

ALSO ON HAND

Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead
Carrants, Raisins, &c.
Oct. 31st. 5m



FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen.
Sep. 8th, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.

THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage and Warehouse room, offers his services as General Agent and Commission Merchant, would attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.

REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES PEAKE,
W. W. LORD,
D. BREWSTER,
CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent.

GEORGE MOORE.

Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
3d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Henshaw and Clemson's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 25 inches,
Morris Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 20s each.

Western and People's Rim Locks,
Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.

Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,
Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.

Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2s each,
Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established
HOUSE, 1810,
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1845.

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.

LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

The most remarkable feature of the news is that relating to the state of affairs in Nicaragua. Thus we have continued accounts of President Walker's success in his new position; the appointment and arrival of Parker H. French as the accredited Minister of his Government to the United States; the addition of a rifle company to President Walker's American force; the reported object of a visit from Gen. Cabanas, President of Honduras, embracing a proposition from the republics of San Salvador and Honduras to form one republic with Nicaragua under Walker's Presidency; the mention of the fact, that the officers of a United States' vessel of war made a visit to the new Executive,—with other startling and interesting facts. The reader must bear in mind, however, that all these wonderful things are told by interested parties; by the friends and allies of Walker, who are deeply interested in giving a favorable coloring to all his movements and prospects.

But deducting as much as the reader chooses on this account, which cannot fail to be considerable, there still remain some remarkable facts deserving of a few words of comment. The first is, that Walker seems to be firmly placed in his position. Under ordinary circumstances, this could not have been the case. It is not in accordance with the eternal principles of right, that a position acquired by wrong can be permanent or prosperous. Indeed, we are scarcely yet called to concede that President Walker's career is an exception to the rule, though it possibly may be. We hear only one side, and what we do hear is studiously prepared for this market. Experience tells how adroitly and persistently this kind of misrepresentation has been brought to the aid of a temporary success or triumph. Nevertheless, there are circumstances in this Nicaragua usurpation, for it is after all nothing else, that may tend to its continuance. The government of Nicaragua was weak, almost powerless, and in the last stage of political decay. The people, too, had become paralyzed in their energies; the popular institutions had become disorganized, and popular rights had been bandied about from armed leaders to armed leaders, until the whole concern was rickety, unsound, and tottering to its fall. Its dissolution had long been expected, and there seemed to be neither patriotism nor energy enough in the country to prevent the calamity.

At such a moment, with a people ready to welcome any strong hand that would seize upon the contestants for the supremacy, and hold them firmly in subjection, until the people had quiet and rest long enough to recuperate their energies, Colonel Walker appeared in the republic, boldly exercised authority, grasped the reins of Government, and by this discouraged and inveterate people was submitted to as a less evil, than those under which they had so long labored. So far as Nicaragua is concerned, we think it probable, that President Walker may hold his position for some little time to come, especially as he is supported by the Nicaragua Transit Company, who have acquired a substantial footing in the country. The question, however, is, what will be the effect of his supremacy there upon other Central American States? The florid accounts by the Northern Light are in this respect to be received with great caution. It will be noticed, that it is not confidently asserted, that the visit of the President of Honduras has any such object as

that which alleged general belief attaches to it, though it is not reasonable to suppose that his mission is other than friendly. We have had, however, quite as authentic rumours, to say the least, that Honduras, San Salvador and other Central American states have expressed themselves to our Government as decidedly hostile to Walker's presence in Nicaragua, and have earnestly remonstrated against the recognition of his government by Minister Wheeler.

Indeed the only plausible reason that can be supposed for such a proposition as it is "generally believed" (in the office of Walker's official journal) President Cabinas is empowered to make, must be found in the conviction of the Governments and people of those republics that their own sovereignty as states is practically at an end. For it is impossible to conceive, that the intelligent men of Central America are ignorant of a fact that in this latitude is as clear as noon-day, viz: that if President Walker's usurpation is perpetuated, the doom of all Central America is fixed,—with that, though more remotely perhaps of the South American republics of Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela. What has taken place would prove to be but the entering wedge for further "peaceful immigration," and an instalment only of American *de facto* Governments. The entrance of a new and vigorous race, the infusion of Anglo-American blood and the force of Anglo-American examples and institutions, if allowed time for operation, must overthrow existing rulers, and eventually subject all those states to a new power, and convert them into a home for the Anglo-Saxon adventurous race.—*N. Y. Commercial Ad.*

The Prohibitory Law of New Brunswick came into operation on New Year's Day, and contrary to the expectation of almost every person, there were fewer drunken men on the streets of the City than there has been for years, and the day passed off in the most quiet manner. We heard a number of individuals express themselves to that effect. In conversation with the Captain of the Police yesterday morning, he stated that during his six years service on the Police, he never knew a day pass off quieter, and so few people under the influence of liquor as on the first day of January, 1856. There were no arrests for drunkenness yesterday—because, there was no person seen lying on the streets in that state, while on the first of January, 1855 there were four arrests made of parties who were found on the streets in a beastly state of intoxication. We do not deny but that liquors were sold in several places in different parts of the City, those places are known to Temperance men, and action will ere long be taken on the law violating rascals. The Temperance organizations will now commence their work—it is before them—and they are prepared so perform their duty. The Law must and will be enforced.—*Telegraph.*

SHAWLS.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks shawls should be worn by the masculine gender for the following rhyming reasons:
"If you want to be in fashion, wear a shawl; if to sheep and cows a terror, or like shanghais in full feather; or even rage upon the heather, wear a shawl; if your hips are badly moulded, or your shirt and vest unfolded, or unpleasant to behold, wear a shawl; if you're courting some fine lassie wear a shawl—you might wrap your lassie in it, in your shawl. It's like charity on pins, and hides a multitude of sins—though it causes grins—does your shawl. If you wish to be a dandy, wear a shawl. In a word it is a most useful article—and may wrap your feet, head, body, knees, make a seat, a blanket, a bed, a muff, a pillow, a wrap-rascal or a Scotch plaid of your shawl."