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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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EXHIBITION.
An exhibition and sale (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown) of fancy and useful articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:
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" CUNDELL, " HORRIK, " T. DERRICK, " JENKINS, " FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER, " H. HASZARD, " A. YATES, " J. HENSLY, Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

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RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

No religious association is allowed. It is forbidden to print the Bible in Russian. Forbidden, likewise, to import the Scriptures, except in English, in French, in Italian, or in German; that is to say, in the occidental languages. Not one copy of the word of God in modern Russian, the only language understood by the people, can be put in circulation. The offenders are subject to the most severe laws; and it is thought that since 1823, not one copy of the Scriptures in Russian has been printed in Russia. Two millions of Jews inhabit the Russian Empire; but the Emperor has most absolutely forbidden the introduction of the Scriptures in Hebrew. As to the Evangelical Missions, they are strictly forbidden, not only amongst the Greek population, but also amongst the idolaters, who are very numerous in the empire. Even Greek missions are not permitted amongst the latter. The Moravian brethren had laboured a long time among the Tartars Kalmouks, who inhabit the land between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. In 1823, about three hundred converts were numbered. The missionaries were forbidden baptizing any one, and in 1824, they were compelled to abandon the mission. The Scotch Missionary Society had sent messengers of the gospel in the Russian Tartary in 1802. In 1823, the mission had much extended and prospered; but the missionaries having baptised a converted Mohammedan, the Government began against them a series of vexations and persecutions, and thus obliged the society to abandon a field which appeared promising, after more than twenty years of labour. The Missionary Society of Halle had begun a mission in Persia among the Tartars, on the limits of Russia. Having met with some difficulties, the missionaries crossed the frontier, and about eight or ten years after they received the order to quit the country. The Missionary Society of London had undertaken a mission in Siberia, on the confines of Chinese Tartary. This enterprise was supported by the Emperor Alexander, and Russian missionaries even worked with them; in 1841, the mission was destroyed, because "it was not in accordance with the views of the Greek Church and Government."

To this may be added the following, and not less curious details on the worship of the Emperor in Russia. I quote a few questions and answers from "I. Russian Catechism." All reflections are needless:
Q. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practice towards him? A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer: the whole being comprised in the words worship and fidelity.
Q. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested? A. By the most unqualified reverence in words, gestures, demeanour, thoughts, and actions.
Q. What kind of obedience do we owe him? A. An entire, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.
Q. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor? A. In executing his commands most rigorously, without examination; in performing the duties he requires of us, and in doing everything willingly, without murmuring.

Q. What are the supernaturally revealed motives for this worship? (of the Emperor). A. Disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself. God will reward us in the world to come for the worship and obedience we render to the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity, should we disobey or neglect to worship him.
In the printing of the Catechism the words "God" and the "Emperor" are printed in large letters. The name of "Christ" in small letters. The name of the Roman Catholic Polish children were constrained to learn; by which constraint the treaty of Vienna is wholly violated, even had it been preserved in all other respects.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, Washington, February 22, 1854.
SIR: The United States brig Dolphin, Lieutenant Commanding O. H. Berryman, was employed last summer upon special service connected with the reconnoitring that was carried on at that office, concerning the winds and currents of the sea.
His observations were confined principally to that part of the ocean which the merchantmen, as they pass to and fro upon the business of trade between Europe and the United States, use as their thoroughfare.
Lieut. Berryman availed himself of this opportunity to carry along also a line of deep-sea soundings from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland.
The result is highly interesting, as it bears directly, in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, upon the question of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic and I therefore beg leave to make it the subject of a special report.

This line of deep-sea soundings seems to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraph between the two continents, in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned.
From Newfoundland to Ireland the distance from the nearest point is about 1,000 miles; and the bottom of the sea between the two places is a plateau, which seems to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them out of harm's way. It is neither too deep nor too shallow; yet it is so deep that the wires, but once landed, will remain forever beyond the reach of vessels' anchors, icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so shallow that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.
The depth of this plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland to the depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms, as you approach the other side.
The distance between Ireland and Cape St. Charles, or Cape St. Lewis, in Labrador, is somewhat less than the distance from any point of Ireland to the nearest point of Newfoundland.
I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned; and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found, after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep sea.
I submit herewith a chart showing the depth of the Atlantic according to the deep-sea soundings, made from time to time, on board of vessels of the navy, by authority of the Department, and according to instructions issued by the office of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. This chart is plate XIV of the sixth edition of Henry's Sailing Directions.
By an examination of it, it will be perceived that we have acquired by these simple means a pretty good idea as to the depression below the sea-level of that portion of the solid crust of our planet which underlies the Atlantic Ocean, and constitutes the basin that holds its waters.
A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side, will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the waters of the sea appear to be as quiet and as completely at rest, as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond.
It is proper that the reasons should be stated for the inference that there are no perceptible currents, and no abrading agents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this telegraphic plain.
I derive this inference from a study of physical facts which I little deemed, when I sought it, had any such bearings.
It is unnecessary to speak on this occasion of the gales which physical facts, even apparently the most trifling, are often found to contain.
Lieut. Berryman brought up with Book's deep-sea sounding apparatus, specimens of the bottom from this plateau.
I sent them to Prof. Bailey, of West Point, for examination under his microscope. This he kindly gave, and that eminent microscopist was quite as much surprised to find, as I was to learn, that all these specimens of deep-sea soundings are filled with microscopic shells; to use his own words, "not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them."
These little shells, therefore, suggests the fact that there are no currents at the bottom of the sea whence they came—that Brook's lead found them where they were deposited in their burial place after having lived and died on the surface, and by gradually sinking were lodged on the bottom.
Had there been currents at the bottom, these would have swept and abraded and mingled up with these microscopic remains the debris of the bottom of the sea, such as coral, sand, gravel, and other matter; but not a particle of sand or gravel was found among them. Hence the inference that these depths of the sea are not disturbed either by waves or currents.
Consequently, a telegraphic wire once laid there, there it would remain, as completely beyond the reach of accident as it would be if buried in an air-tight case. Therefore, so far as the bottom of the deep sea between Newfoundland, or the North Cape, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and Ireland, is concerned, the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic is proved.
The present state of Europe invests the subject of a line of telegraph wires across the Atlantic with a high degree of interest to the government and people of the United States. A general European war seems now almost inevitable; the attitude which this government will assume with regard to all the belligerent powers that may be involved in that war, is that of strict, impartial neutrality.
The better to enable this government to maintain that position, and the people of the United States to avail themselves of all the advantages of such a position, a line of daily telegraphic communication with Europe would be of incalculable service.
In this view of the subject, and for the purpose of hastening the completion of such a line, I take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of an offer from the proper source, of a prize, to the company through whose telegraphic wire the first message shall be passed across the Atlantic.
I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c., M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy. Hon. J. C. DONNER, Secretary of the Navy. Washington, D. C.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE FURY WITH RUSSIAN PRIZES.
A letter from Basnak, Kavarna Bay, dated the 14th of April, states that on the 20th instant her Majesty's ship Fury left the fleet there on a cruise, unaccompanied by any French steamer. On the afternoon of the 11th the western coast of the Crimea was distinctly visible, and in order not to be discovered she stood off from it. During the night and in the early part of the morning she gradually edged in to the shore, but the brilliancy of the moon was a great drawback to her plans. On the 12th, at half-past 3 a.m., she steamed ahead at full speed, and at half-past 5 came in sight of Sebastopol. By this time the sun had risen, and the morning was unclouded, so that objects at a long distance were visible. Two merchant vessels were seen coming out of port with the Russian ensign flying, one of which rapidly approached, carrying a splendid breeze with her. The Fury passed her, and took a survey of the harbour, at a distance of 2 1/2 miles. Two frigates were under way, and the two frigates stationed at the mouth of the harbour were crossing gallant and royal yards. The Fury, at six, a.m., changed her course, hoisted Austrian colours, and bore down on the merchant ships. An hour after, having taken the crew on board, six in number, and made one of the ships fast by a hawser, she towed her off at full speed. The two frigates, followed by two frigates, were then seen to leave the harbour under all plain sail, and a steamer getting up steam. Wind, W. by S. force five to six—the most favourable that could blow for them—at 7.35. It was now clear that the frigates were rapidly nearing, the Fury being three miles or more to leeward. Immediately the fore and aft masts were set, the prize cut adrift, and the steam brought to its highest pressure, so that she absolutely flew to windward. Still the frigates seemed to be gaining ground, and the position of the Fury became highly dangerous. Two frigates of war were under way, and the merchant ships were the most that separated enemies. Tons of water were started, all except two day's requirements, which was a considerable assistance. At 8.30 one of the frigates dropped, and the two frigates; but still the windward frigate and the Fury came so close that the windward frigate was obliged to fire, and another ensign was run up to the fore, for which another shell was fired, though it fell still shorter, as the Fury was rapidly increasing the distance. Having thus gone to windward, but still out of range, the idea was entertained of engaging the frigate with long guns, but at this time the steamer was rapidly advancing, and it was considered more prudent to remain content with taking a merchant-vessel and six prisoners from amongst the frigations. When the Fury went alongside the schooner she hoisted down the Austrian colours and hoisted the English ensign, which startled them a little in harbour. The rage of the Russians must have been great, as they seemed sure of catching the Fury, and the hoisting of three ensigns was an angry attempt to challenge a steamer of six guns to engage a frigate of 40, and she to windward!
On the forenoon of the 13th two strange steamers were reported as being seen in the north-east direction, and the inflexible was ordered to get up steam, but they soon disappeared. The chase of the Fury continued from 7 to 11 a.m., during two hours of which time she was in great danger. She returned to Kavarna on the morning of the 14th, having first visited the mouth of the Danube.
The value of the different prizes taken by our vessels already is estimated at between £70,000 and £80,000 sterling.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN PRIZES.

Rear-Admiral Plumridge and his four ships left the fleet on the 24 April to reconnoitre the Russian ports, if possible. About the 8th of April, Admiral Plumridge, in the Valorous, accompanied by one of the frigates, went to cruise off the Russian island of Dago, about seventy miles from Revel, which is about the nearest naval port. In three days he returned, having been to the edge of the ice, and having seen twelve Russian men-of-war frozen in. The Dauntless was immediately despatched to the coast, to acquaint the admiral of it. The Amphion remained to see what she could pick up. Several merchant ships fell prizes; they were from foreign ports. The Tribune had four, and towed two of them, fine barques, to Copenhagen. Some of the ship's company were sent on board them, and a number of prisoners were sent on board the Hydaspes.
The frigate Tribune, Captain Carnegie, arrived at Copenhagen on the 16th, with from sixty-five to seventy prisoners taken from the Russian and Finnish merchant vessels captured. On the 19th four more merchant vessels, belonging to Russia, were captured by the English cruisers, and taken to Copenhagen. The number of prizes there amounts; therefore, at present to fourteen. Twelve others are announced as having been brought into Hessel. Advice from Copenhagen, dated April 22, states that the Russian schooner Libertia, Captain Ross, which had been captured by the English, is again in possession of the master, and has been taken into Yedah, Captain R. having made the English prize-crew drunk, and thus become master of the ship.
The Emperor of Russia has issued two documents this week, which makes him figure in rather a novel character. The manifesto, published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, is framed in a very different tone from that assumed by Prince Mentschikoff last year. The bully has sunk into a whimpering apologist, who complains that as the occupation of the Principalities did not stop negotiations, it ought not to have produced war.
A medical journal gives some curious details on the losses sustained by the Russian army in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829 against Turkey. Out of 115,000 Russians, who at that time crossed the Fruth, only from 10,000 to 15,000 returned to their country, the remainder having fallen not on fields of battle, but in the hospitals, from intermittent fevers, dysentery, and plague. Scarcely had the Russian soldiers, in 1828, entered Bulgaria, where the temperature between the day and night varies as much as 16 degrees, and where the dews fall like fine and searching rain, than their health began to suffer; they were attacked with a contagious fever, which the most rigid precautions could not check.
(From the European Times.)

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

There is some suspicion that the intrigues of the Czar are equally active in fomenting troubles in Spain and Portugal, with a view to embarrass the Allied Powers, all which must recoil upon the Czar at some future period.
We are happy to state that a convention has been signed between France and England to regulate their proceedings in support of the Sultan; and a treaty has been executed between Austria and Prussia for an offensive and defensive alliance in the interests of Germany.
Whatever wrongheaded public journalists may write about the treachery of Austria, and the duplicity of Prussia, we have now ample proof that these Powers, however reluctantly, side with the Western Powers. To suppose they have any secret collusion with Russia, hostile to our united interests, is simply an absurdity, and, therefore, however slowly they may proceed, the Czar must view them in the light of enemies, and be prepared to encounter their armies in the field, which must be a very serious undertaking.
What little we know of the Greek insurrection assures us of the utter hopelessness of that movement. It is said that the town of Arta is destroyed, but the citadel and that of Suli hold out. We, however, have little confidence in the reports which reach us.
The Monitor has announced that the Turks defeated the Russians before Kalafat on the 16th April. The Russians were driven back as far as Moglavitz with the loss of 500 men, whilst the Turks only had 14 men killed and 33 wounded. This establishes the fact that Omer Pacha holds his ground at Kalafat, and whilst this is the case, it removes all sense of danger, by reason of the Russians pushing forward south in the Dobrucka on the coast.