

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 28, 1854.

New Series, No. 183.

Haszard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning.
Office, South-west Corner Queen and P. E. Island.
Terms—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.
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excluding freights, to prevent delays.
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**BRASS FOUNDRY,
AND MACHINE SHOP.**
BY W. C. BOSS.
NOW open in Great George Street, on the old
Barrack. Old Copper and Brass bought. An
Apprentice wanted.
15, 1854.

**The National Loan Fund Life
Assurance Society of London.**
CAPITAL £200,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.
E. HEATH HAVILAND, J.
Agent for Prince Edward Island,
September 5, 1853. 1st

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance
Company,**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
case of loss, and accepts risks at a saving of
fully 50 per cent, to the insured.
The present valuable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies of Insurance.
The present valuable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies of Insurance.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, East Street,
August 28, 1853.

**ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Com-
pany of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island,
E. H. H. Haviland, Esq., Charles Hear-
ley, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq., Robert H. H. H. H.
Detached risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scribers, at the Office of G. W. Dobbie Esq., Charlottetown.
H. J. CONNELL,
Agent for P. E. Island,
April 19, 1854.

Notice of Co-partnership.
THE undersigned having this day taken his Con-
tract with Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, late Partnership,
the business hitherto carried on by him individually,
will in future be conducted under the style or firm
of D. & G. DAVIES. All parties indebted to the
said firm will please pay to their respective Associates
to the new firm and all those to whom he is in-
debted will please furnish their Accounts for liquidation
to the new firm.
DANIEL DAVIES,
Queen's Square, Oct. 2. All papers &c.

Timothy and Flax Seed.
THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY
and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at
George T. Haszard's Office.

SELECTIONS for the FAMILY CIRCLE.

GOVERNMENTAL OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The following copy of a Bill was sent to
us by a member of the Canada Legislative
Assembly, on which is the endorsement
that it passed the second reading on the
5th inst.

An Act to protect the Employers of the Government
of this Province [Canada] in certain Departments
of the Public Service, from being compelled to
labour on the Lord's day.

Whereas, it is the right of all men to re-
frain from ordinary labour on Sunday, and
experience hath shown that the habitual
prosecution of such Sunday labour is in-
jurious to the physical and moral well-being
of man; and whereas, the denial of this
right to a large class of meritorious persons
in the employment of the Government, is
unjust to those persons and their families;
And whereas, the habitual despatching and
running of boats and stages with the public
mails, and the opening of the locks on the
canals, and the transaction of business at
all the post offices throughout the country,
on Sunday, is not only unjust to the ser-
vants of Government, but has a tendency
to lower the public morality, and to en-
courage the open disregard of an observance
which it is alike the duty and the interest
of all carefully to uphold; Be it therefore
enacted, &c., as follows:

I. No post office in this Province shall
be opened for the transaction of business
on Sunday; nor shall any letter, paper,
packet, or other mailed matter, be delivered
from any office on Sunday.

II. No mail shall be made up at or de-
patched from any post office on Sunday.

III. Any mail despatched from any point
on Saturday, but which shall not have
reached its destination by Sunday, shall be
stopped and held over until Monday morn-
ing, at the first of the following places which
it shall reach on Sunday, namely: Chat-
ham, London, Hamilton, Toronto, King-
ston, Montreal, Quebec, and River du Loup
en bas.

IV. The locks on all the canals in this
Province shall be closed on Saturday at
midnight, until Sunday at midnight.

MARK THAT TEXT.—Mark that text,"
said Richard Adkins, to his grandson Able,
who was reading to him the 23d Psalm.
"Mark that text, 'He that trusteth in the
Lord, mercy shall compass him about.' I
read it in my youth, and believed; and now
I read it in my old age, thank God, I know
it to be true. O, it is a blessed thing, in
the midst of the sorrows of the world, Able,
to trust in the Lord!"

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON LONGFELLOW.—
Cardinal Wiseman recently delivered a
lecture in London, on the "Home Educa-
tion of the Poor," in the course of which
he spoke as follows of our poet Longfellow:
"There is no greater lack," said the Car-
dinal, "in English literature, than that of
a poet of the people—of one who shall be
to the labouring classes of England what
Goethe is to the peasant of Germany. He
was a true philosopher who said, 'Let me
make the song of a nation, and I care not
who makes its laws.' There is one writer
who approaches nearer than any other to
this standard, and he has already gained
such a hold on our hearts that it is almost
unnecessary for me to mention his name.
Our hemisphere cannot claim the honour of
having brought him forth—but still he be-
longs to us, for his works have become as
household words wherever the English lan-
guage is spoken. And, whether we are
charmed by his imagery, or soothed by
his melodious versification, or elevated by
the high moral teachings of his pure muse,
or follow with sympathizing hearts the
wanderings of Evangeline, I am sure that
all who hear my voice will join with me
in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius
of Longfellow."

SERIAL NOTICES OF MEDICAL SKILL.—
A doctor is thought nothing of here unless
he resorts to violent remedies. I was told a
curious anecdote of a "not-distant doctor,"
who acquired a great reputation in Berlin.
He was much given to administering
emetics, and having a very delicate patient,
resorted as usual to this method of cure,
leaving in the hands of the patient's brother
three strong doses of emetic, which he di-
rected should be administered at intervals
of three hours. The brother, finding the
first powder had no immediate effect, gave
the unfortunate invalid the remaining two
within five minutes. The result was violent
sickness, succeeded by, spasms and cramp,
which in a few hours terminated fatally.
Next day the doctor was astonished to
learn, on inquiry, that his patient was dead,
and, evincing his concern in his face,
"Nerve mind," said the brother, "it was
so fatal; but, Madam! you see a great
doctor; the medicine you gave never
ceased operating till the moment of my

brother's death. This was a fine medicine,
and it couldn't cure him, nothing earthly
could."—*Nest's Eight Years in Spain.*

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.—We
notice in the English papers, that quite an
improvement on the old plan of chicken
hatching has been made by Mr. Carlo
Minasi, requiring much less attention to the
machine during the process of incubation
than formerly. This was the great ob-
jection to all previously constructed hatch-
ing machines. It may now go three days
without attention; formerly it could be
scarcely left three hours. This new
incubator is a very simple contrivance, and
can, consequently, be constructed at about
one-fourth of the expense formerly required.
The practical results are equally satis-
factory, for he states that the average
number of birds produced is eighty out of
every one hundred eggs. The necessary
heat is obtained from a naphtha lamp, without
a wick, which is so arranged that it may be
left to itself for two or three days together,
and yet the heat remains constant. The
eggs are placed on a series of tubes,
through which a stream of hot water is, by
means of the naphtha lamp kept constantly
flowing; and when the chicken comes out
of the shell, it is placed beneath the same
tubes, which now perform the second duty
of the artificial parent. After being kept
there the proper time, it is removed to a
compartment, more suited to its increasing
strength, and is ultimately placed in a pen
in the open air. Mr. Carlo Minasi has not
confined his operations to mere barodour
fowls, but has taken a flight into the regions
of what may be termed scientific natural
history, and displays, with satisfaction, as a
proof of his skill, a very healthy specimen
of the barnacle goose, which is to be an
addition to the Ornithological Society's
collection in the Regent's Park. The en-
thusiastic pursuit of his art does not allow
Mr. Carlo Minasi to stop here, for his suc-
cess has excited his ambition even to the
incubation of the eggs of an ostrich, which
he feels quite confident he could accomplish.
Should it prove so, it would be advisable,
before the time arrived to welcome the
little long-legged stranger, to rebuild the
establishment of the old maxim, and the
occasion on which it was used, "Every
one for himself," as the donkey said when
he danced among the chickens—to prevent
serious doings in that miniature poultry
yard. The eggs are half embedded in
sand, which is placed over the tubes,
charged with hot water, so that it is an
under heat which performs the hatching.
Mr. Minasi informed us, that from being
thus embedded, the same heat only as that
of the hen is required; whereas, in incubators
in which the eggs are not so embedded, the
heat is obliged to be greater, from which
the chickens suffer in strength. The naphtha
consumed during the three weeks of
incubation is about a gallon, which may be
purchased for 3s. 6d.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

NEWS BY THE ENGLISHMAIL.
The Steamer Lady Lenarchant, arrived
on Thursday evening, this brings the
following:
IMPORTANT NEWS.
A Battle has been fought on the River Al-
ma, in which the Russians were completely
routed, Allies lost 3000, Russians 4000.
Private despatches have reached Vienna
by telegraph, stating that the bombardment
of Sebastopol commenced at daybreak on
the 4th. The shower of shot and shell was
terrible. It is said the Poles who form a
portion of the garrison, had revolted.
Other despatches state upwards of a hun-
dred heavy guns, and a quantity of siege
material, were landed at Bala Clava on
the 29th. The besieging batteries were to
be placed on the heights overlooking the
town on the south side of the harbour of
Sebastopol. The siege works were pro-
gressing rapidly, and when completed would
command the whole of the enemy's posi-
tions.
Despatches from Constantinople state
that upon the 2d, the batteries intended for
the attack upon Sebastopol were almost
completed, and that the trenches had been
advanced within fifteen hundred yards from
the external works of the fortifications.
The allies' army had cut off the sources
from which the town of Sebastopol derived
its supplies of water.
The Russians, it was said, were prepared
to sink the nine vessels of the line which
yet remained to them.
The Allies expected to carry the place in
a very short space of time.
On the 2d of October Sebastopol was
completely invested on the south, and the
aqueduct was in the hands of the allies.
It was understood that the bombardment
of the forts was to commence immediately,
and to be continued till the 5th, on which

day it was probable that an assault would
be made. The Russians have formed and
batteries and armed them with ships' guns,
but the range of the allies' artillery is
greater than that of the enemy.

Although it is by no means improbable
that the siege artillery of the allied armies
was mounted in the batteries round Sebas-
topol, on the 4th of October, and that the
bombardment may have commenced on
that day, we have as yet no official infor-
mation of the fact; but, as the landing of
the heavy guns commenced on the 25th,
and was carried on as rapidly as the con-
tracted dimensions of the port of Bala Clava
admit the means of transport at our disposal
would allow, it is not unreasonable to sup-
pose that 6 days would enable the Generals
and Engineers to bring at least some of
their mortars to bear upon the town. We
are, however, still uncertain whether
Prince Menschikoff, or whoever else com-
mands in Sebastopol, is already so reduced
in strength or in courage as to permit
these batteries to be established on the
heights without opposition. The guns
now placed there within range, and de-
fended by French or English troops, the de-
struction of the place, and all that it con-
tains, is absolutely inevitable, unless it be
averted by a capitulation. For the sake of hu-
manity we must hope, that the defence will
not be prolonged to desperation. Sebastopol
is a town which contained before the war
about 80,000 souls, including soldiers, sea-
men, and dockyard workmen. A large
portion of the town is built of wood, and,
if the allies are compelled to bombard it to
extremity, it is possible that the whole place
may be destroyed in a vast conflagration.
Such a catastrophe, however just as a
punishment upon the guilty authors of these
terrible events, would involve such an
enormous mass of human beings in destruc-
tion, that we sincerely hope it may be pre-
vented by a timely surrender. At present
we know but little of the means of defence
on which Prince Menschikoff may rely, but
one of his expedients is of so unusual and
questionable a character that it deserves
notice. The French and English Admirals
have reported to their respective Govern-
ments, that on or before the 23rd of Sept.
and immediately after the Battle of the
Alma, the Russians took the singular deter-
mination of sinking five line-of-battle ships
and two frigates in eight or ten fathoms of
water at the mouth of the harbour, so as to
block up the passage. These vessels were
sunk with all their guns and stores on
board, and their rigging standing, inasmuch
that their topsails were still visible above
the water, and large quantities of ornament-
al woodwork and other light articles floated
out of them, and have been picked up out-
side. Considering that Prince Menschikoff
is an Admiral and the Imperial Minister of
Marine, that is a very unseemly use to
make of his fleet; for not only has he sacri-
ficed one-half of the Russian navy in the
Black Sea, solely to prevent our ships from
entering the harbour under the batteries,
but by the same measure he has wholly
precluded the rest of the fleet from going
out, and the whole are thus doomed to in-
glorious destruction. Admiral Dundas has
allowed 1,000 Marines to land in order to
join the operations of the army. There
can be no reason now that the whole force
amounting to 2,500 men, should not do the
same; for, by closing the entrance of the
harbour and sinking half their ships the
Russians have shown, that an engagement
at sea is impossible. It would seem from
the present disposition of the allied forces
between Bala Clava and Cape Chersonese
that the north side of the harbour of Sebas-
topol is not invested, and that the whole of
the country north of Sebastopol is now
evacuated by the allied forces which lately
passed through it. This inference is con-
firmed by a remarkable, though somewhat
obscure passage, in a despatch from Ad-
miral Dundas of the 25th of September. It
seems, that by Lord Raglan's desire the
Albion and the Vestris were sent back to
the Alma river for the express purpose of
collecting about 300 wounded Russian sol-
diers and officers who had been left after
the battle in the small villages of the dis-
trict. Commander Rogers succeeded in
getting these prisoners on board the Avon
transport, and proceeded with them, under
a flag of truce, to Odessa, and this was no
doubt a very polite and humane proceeding.
But the Admiral goes on to state that in
the performance of this peculiar service
Capt. Washington, of the Albion, was
obliged to use extraordinary precautions
for the protection of his own people, and
that he was even compelled to embark all
his men under the Vestris, because a
body of 6,000 Russians advanced upon him.

**ARRIVAL OF ALLIES BEFORE
SEBASTOPOL.**
The allied army has at length arrived
before Sebastopol. The fourth English
division, after two forced marches, arrived
yesterday, and is now encamped before

Sebastopol, near a large farm, described
on the maps as "Khutor Tezde-otar."
The third division is slightly in the rear to
the left, and the second and first divisions
lean towards Bala Clava, whose head-
quarters are established. The French are
encamped in and about the latter place, but
will, in time, take up their position on the
extreme right. This day a Russian column
issued from the town, and the fourth
division, under Sir Geo. Cathcart, advanced
to meet it. The Russians then withdrew,
under the view of the English heavy
cannons. This was, however, no effect; for Sir
G. Cathcart refused on the enemy's having
declined to accept battle. In consequence
of this step of the Russians, the three other
British divisions were ordered to advance,
and they are still under arms.

A great quantity of stores were burned
this afternoon by the enemy. From the
encampment of the fourth division, the
whole town and forts can be perceived. The
latter are most formidable, but are domi-
nated by the position occupied by the allies.
The town is small, and apparently deserted
by the greater part of its inhabitants. It
has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by
shade or trees, owing to the white stone of
which the forts and houses are constructed.
Figures can be distinguished by the naked
eye on the outer forts.
The landing of the siege trains at Bala
Clava commenced yesterday, and will be
energetically pursued. Before they can be
brought to bear, at least four days will pass.
Sebastopol will fall, it is expected in the
highest quarters, before twelve days have
elapsed.

The generalship displayed by the allied
commanders in storming the town was
admirable. Every effort had been directed
by the Russians to render the land forts on
the north side impregnable. So demolished
was the enemy after the defeat at Alma
that not the slightest resistance was offered
to the advance of the allies, although most
favourable positions for harassing their
march continually offered themselves. The
rivers Belbek, Katcha and Chernova were
undefended.
THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.
No news of any interest has been received
from the Baltic during the last few days.
The mail steamer *Buldog*, which arrived
at Dantzic on the 8th, reported that the
greater portion of the fleet (all steamers)
under the orders of Sir Charles Napier and
Admiral Martin, were at anchor near Revel.
A part was cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia,
and a number of ships were to sail to Ys-
sund. No attack had been made; but the
ships of the fleet on the way to England
were under orders to wait at Kiel, &c., for
further instructions.
THE NUMBERS ACTUALLY ENGAGED.
Little more than 14,000 of our infantry were
actually engaged with the enemy. Two divi-
sions never fired a shot. The victory was won
by the Guards, Highlanders, Light and Second
Divisions, opposed to at least 20,000 Russians;
and the number of French who disposed of the
other 20,000 of the Russian army was in like
proportion with the bulk of their army. The
critical moment was at the advance of the First
Division, and that advance was a sight never
to be forgotten. As they marched up the hill,
the lines of the black banners were nearly
waving; they were nearly as straight as if
on parade, and the Light Division complained
that the men of the Guards were losing time in
dressing up, as if on parade ground, when they
should have been supporting the regiments
exposed to such crushing fire.
AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.
The Berlin Correspondent states that the
Austrian note compels the Prussian Govern-
ment to declare its intention, as to the main-
tenance of the offensive and defensive alliance
with Austria. The propositions of M.
V. Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good
understanding, not having been favourably
received, he tendered his resignation, and
left town on Friday last. He was re-call-
ed, and returned yesterday evening. The
King arrived this morning and presided at
a council. All that has transpired respect-
ing the deliberations is, that M. V. Man-
teuffel withdrew his resignation; that concili-
atory declarations are to be addressed to
the Cabinet of Vienna; and that eventually
Prussia is to adopt a policy perfectly in ac-
cordance with that of Austria.
Our pages to day record a series of military
exploits by the English and French forces in
the Crimea, which will stand the test of comparison
with the noblest and most brilliant feats of which
history makes mention. Although more than a
generation has passed away, since the British sol-
dier was engaged in a European struggle, the
long interval has not unweakened his arm or de-
pressed his prowess. He still possesses the same
power of endurance, the same display of stamina,
the same boldness, courage for which his fathers
were celebrated. His French ally, too, is fully
entitled to the credit of having demonstrated on
the crimson banks of the Alma, that the traditional
courage of his nation has not deteriorated, and
that of the most beautiful terrain amidst the thrilling inci-
dents which this Russian conflict has produced,
may be mentioned, with pride and satisfaction, the
testimony which these two gallant nations, sea-
ning foes, and now, warm friends and allies, bear
to each other's valor and prowess.