MER

large, assoriment of onses in the Irade. to a variety of ES, SHAWLS, RIB-, &c., &c.

Waist opatings, Catton and IPTIONS.

pariment. riends that in fature his busi-counts were furnished to the

of Copartnership, given that the Constituenthy ing Between the Subscribers 1088 & RENDLE. Tanners this day dissolved, by mataal ons indepted to the said from to make payment to Christo-

CHRISTOPHER CROSS. JOHN RENDLE. pt., 1858.

persons having any demands will please to render their

r a Shilling!



#### AY'S PILLS.

URE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, ACH, INDIGESTION AND IF BLOOD TO THE HEAD. a Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw rieth, Merionethshire.

(left, Merionethethire. INT, Merionethethire. INT, Intervieweit, was afflicted new and request swimmings by loss of appetite, disordered impaired health. Every meeting any permanent relief, and At thing, that I was really afraid as attendant. In this melan-d personally upon Mr. Hughesi the purpose, of consulting him do: He kindly recommended without delay, and after ta-me I am huppy to bear testi-I efficacy. I am now restored caabled to resume my usual enty to publish this letter in lyproper.

our ebedient Servant' JOHN LLOYD.

CURE OF DROPSY. m Edward Rowley, Esq., of 70, dated April 8th, 1852.

it a duty I owe to you and the you that most mirachous re-dful disease, Ducors., and effected by your inveloable to times within eight mostles, two modical practitioners, but il T had 'recourse to your re-ling uil I hid' undergone, this ured we in the course of siz EDWARD ROWLEY.

R COMPLAINT AND SPASM EFFECTUALLY CURED.

EFFECTUALLY CURED. Mr. Mostock, Druggid, of u., dated July 31, 1852. Tr. Mostock, Druggid, of u., dated July 31, 1852. Tr. Market July 31, 1852. Market July 31, 1852

Sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM BOSTOCK. OF A STONACH CON-AND V



SETTE, OCTOBER

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

#### Established 1823.

#### Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, October 5, 1853.

### Haszard's Gazette.

sailles, he communicated this extraordinary document first to M. C. Abbe de Bernis

quently to the King himself. This stupen-dous scheme of European dominion, as

of the future King, and to possess herself of a portion of her territory, in accordance with the plan of Peter the Great; all my

GEORGE T. HASZ URD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Office, South wide Queen Square, P. E. Island. Tas Na-Annual Subscription, 155. Discount for cash The following remarkable document, be-queathed by Peter the Great to his succes-sors on the throne of Russin, possesses at the present moment peculiar weight, and significance. The original testament is TERMS OF ADVERTISING. TRUE OF ADVENTISIES. For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 25.-6 lines, 26. d. -9 lines, 26. -12 lines. 28. 61.-16 lines, 44.-20 lines, 48. 6d.-25 lines, 58.-30 lines, 56. 61.-36 lines, 68.-and 24. for each additions line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continue significance. The original testament is deposited in the archives of the Palace of Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg. Read by its light the recent movement of the Autocrat are alarming to all but the incapabilities who rule and influence the councils of

Advertiser antil forbid. Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."

W. R. BULYEA, Commander, W. W. BULYEA, Commander, New Arrangement. The Steamer Fairy Queen will, commencing on the 19th inst., leave Queen's What'f for Bedeque and Shediac, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening,

as herete Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 1858.

Summer Arrangement of Mails. THE MAILS for the aeighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice overy TUES-DAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nue o'clock, and forwarded via Picrov, and the MAILS for Ea-gland will be closed upon the following days at the name hore: Tuesday, May 10, Tuesday, August 2,

	66	May	24,	6.6	Augus	ι16,
	64	June		4.6	August	130,
	4.4	Jane	21,	6.6	Sept.	13,
	6 6	July	5,	**	Sept.	27,
	64	July	19,	6.6	Octob	er 11
Lette	rs to l	o reg	istered,	and News	papers,	mus
mailed	half a	n hour	before	the time of	closing	-

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, April 30, 1853. Georgetown Mails.

les; they considered the plan impracticable and the views chimerical. In vain from my bed of pain (d'Eon had broken his leg on his return from Russia) did I transcribe 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. his return from Russia) did 1 transcribe it, write explanatory memoranda, and send special memorials to the King, to the Mar-quis de l'Hospital, who was just appointed Ambassador to Poland, to prove to them that the secret intention of the Court of Russia was at the impending death of Au-gustus III., to fill Poland with her troops, to make herself the arbitress of the election of the future King, and to prosess herself May 2, 1853.

J. S. DEALEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker, No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Preights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Aus-tralia and California. Berths secared for the latter places.

disclosures were considered unworthy of serious attention, doubtless because they FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet keel. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, parfactly tight, and sails reuarkably well. For further particulars apply at Haezard's Gazette Office. July 11, 1853. came from so young a man, but in 1978 they found the dreadful results of the pre-judice they had against so young an informant. It will be seen that Peter the Great assert

It will be seen that Peter the Great asserts his views to be the decrees of Providence; and that he regards the Russian people as called to the future supremacy of all Eu-rope. This idea is based upon a theory that the majority of the European nations have reached an old age which is next to decrepitude, and that they are rapidly going down hill; from all which it is a fair deduction that they may be easily and certainly conquered by a young and new people, when this latter shall have deve-loped its strength and resources. The Russian Monarch accordingly re-gards this coming invasion by the North BAZAAR. **DAZARK.** THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Lodies of the *BAPTIST* CHURCH and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, parpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.

Fands for the erection of a lower and Force to the said Chapel. Contributions in donations or work, will be thank-fully received by either of the undersigned Com-

		MRs	. W. BARNSTEAD,
		6.6	J. MCGREGOR,
		64	D. WILSON,
		66	J. WEATHERBY,
		6.6	J. SCOTT,
			J. LOVE,
		6 6	
		**	S. T. RAND,
			J. CURRY.
	BOak	Inte	All senere )

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.) Saint John Sale Stables.

thus regenerated Rome by the incursions of barbarians. He compares these immi-grations to the flux of the Nile, which at Saint John Sale Stables. A. CUMMING, Veterimry Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having HORSES to dis-pose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, these premises next the Catholic Chapter, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at livcertain seasons eariches the exhausted soil of Egypt. He adds that Russia, which he found a brook, but leaves a noble river, will become, under his successors, a mighty Square, St. John; where rorses will be kept at itv-ery, and bought or sold on commission. There being no well-understood place in St. John where those *having* Horses, and those venting Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flat-ters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want elten felt by the public; while from the know-ledge of harses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchase.

PLAN OF PETER THE GREAT FOR THE Germany, which, from its geographical position, interests her more immediately. Cormany, which, from its geographical position, interests her more immediately. IV.—To sow division in Poland, by con-tinually fomenting jealousies and distur-bances; to buy over the powerful with gold; to influence, the members of the Diet, and to corrupt them, so as to hold the control in the election of their kings; to obtain the in the election of their kings; to obtain the nomination of partisans, to support them, and whenever possible, to take the oppor-tunity of marching Russian troops into that kingdom, and to remain there until the time shall come for permanent occupation. If the neighbouring powers oppose difficulties, soothe them for a time, by apportioning them shares in the country, in such manner that the gift may be revoked. V.—To take the most you can from Swe-den, and cause her to attack you, which will give the pretext for subjugating her. It will serve this view to isolate her from Denmark, and Denmark from Sweden, or to foster carefully their rivalry. VI.—Always to take the wives of the Russian princes from among the German Western Europe, and of Britain in particu lar. The document was first brought to Europe in 1757, by the Chevalier d'Eon, who being in the good graces of the Em-press Elizabeth, was enabled to obtain a copy. On his return to France, charged by his Imperial mistress with the ratifica-tion of a supplement to the treaty of Ver-

Russian princes from among the German princesses, so as to multiply family allian-ces, to draw the bonds of interest closer, and even to join Germany in our cause, by this continual extension of our influences.

VII.---To cultivate in preference to all other, the alliance of England, in commer-cial matters, as that is the power which has most need of us for the extension of its most need of us for the extension of its maritime interests, and which can be most useful to us in developing our marine. We should exchange our timber and other pro-ducts for her gold, and establish with her merchants, her seamen, and our own the most intimate communications, which the people of that country form for the purposes of navigation and commerce. VIII.--Never to relax in the extension of

your territory northward, on the shores of the Baltic, and southward on those of the Black Sea.

IX .--- Encroach as far as possible in the direction of Constantinople and the Indies. He who reigns there will be the true ruler of the world. To work this out, raise wars continually-at one time against Turkey, at another against Persia; make dock-yards on the Black Sea; by degrees make yourselves masters of that Sea, as well as yourselves masters of that Sea, as well as of the Baltic; hasten the decay of Persia, and penetrate to the Persian Gulf; establish, if possible via Syria, the ancient commerce if possible via Syria, the ancient commerce of the East, and rush onwards to the Indies, which are the *entrepot* of the world. Once there you need not fear the gold of En-X.-To seek and cherish with care Au-

strian alliance; seem to encourage her ideas of future sovereignty over Gremany, but secretly foment jealously of her among the Princes. Endeavour to induce each by turns to ask the aid of Russia, and exercise a sort of protectorate over the country, which may pave the way for future dominion.

gards this coming invasion by the North of the countries lying to the West and East as a periodic movement fixed by the de-sign of Providence, which, as he observes, MINION. XI.—To attach and unite around you all the scattered and schismatic Greeks who are spread over Hungary and the south of Portland; to make yourselves their centre and support, and to establish, firstly,—a universal dominion by a sort of sacerdotal kingship or supremacy; this will make you many friends in the very homes of your

XIII.-Sw

It is perfectly true, that since the Turkthe note proposed by the conference of the note proposed by the conference at Vienna to depend on the adoption of certain changes in the text of that document, the question which has kept Europe in suspense for so many months, and which appeared to be approaching a termination in citll a for so many months, and which appeared to be approaching a termination, is still a matter of marvellous doubt and unabated ap-prehension. But it is not true that the sub-ject is at this time enveloped in great mys-tery and reserve, for on, the contrary, the game is being played, as the French say, *cartes sur table*. The note of the confer-ence, and the alterations required by the Divan, are before the world, and have been variously discussed by the organs of oublic variously discussed by the organs of public variously discussed by the organs of public opinion, as well as by statesmen and cabi-nets in every part of Europe. Everybody knows what those terms are which have been transmitted to St. Petersburg, and that the 4 courts have strongly urged the Em-peror Nicholas to finish this tedious and accord them. peror Nicholas to finish this tedious and dangerous negocitation and accept them. Whether he will accept them or not, is entirely a matter of opinion, and the reasons on both sides are so nearly balanced that we do not suppose any politician, be he minister or journalist, would undertake to express a confident expectation on the one side or on the other. But on that decision, what we it may be accessed by he he we have side or on the other. But on that decision, whatever it may be, rests the whole question, the fate of Turkey, and possible the peace of Europe. Although, therefore, we are now in possession of the materials for this discussion, we must be content to wait for the positive result; and in the mean time the use time continues the costie as much question continues to excite as much anxiety and uncertainty as it has ever done since the month of April. Under these circumstances the leading members of the cabinet who are concerned in the direction of our foreign relations have not left town for a single day, and there cannot be strong-er proof of the entire unanimity prevailing in the ministry on these questions than the fact, that at this important conjuncture, Lord John Russel and Lord Palmerston have returned to London to hold closer commu-nication with Lord Clarendon and Lord Aberdeen. Attempts to sow division in the ministry and to shake the confidence of the country were never, in fact, more entirely out of place. From the moment that the alterations

From the moment that the alterations and additional conditions required by the Tu-kish government became known, we deplored the delay and the danger which those changes were likely to occasion.— For, even if it were demonstrated that the alterations are unobjectionable, and even desurable in themselves, we should hold that the value of these modified expressions is the value of these modified expressions is incomparably below that of a prompt set-tlement of the dispute. It is notorious that these changes were put forward by a party in the Divan who are not favorable to any diplomatic settlement, but are still eager for an appeal to arms; and if the opposition they have offered to the terms of agreement should lead to its rejection by the other side, the violent faction at the Porte will prevail over the more prudent and judicious advisers of the Sultan. The Porte itself, which heaven by the main it accurs into the which began by throwing its cause into the hands of its allies, when it had taken the firm resolution to reject Prince Menschikoff's demands, and which obtained for several months the united support of Europe on these conditions, will have destroyed the union of its own policy with that of the mediating powers; and we have reason to believe that the French cabinet has already signified to the Sultan that the ulterior steps believe that the French cabinet has already signified to the Sultan that the ulterior steps he may adopt, contrary to the advice of his allies, must be taken at his own peril. Upon the immediate subject of the greatest interest at the present moment, the accept-ance or rejection of the alterations by the Emperor of Russia, we are reduced to mere conjecture, and each of our readers will form his own judgment whether, under all the circamstances of the case, the Emperor Nicholas will be most actuated on this oc-casion by motives of ambition and passion, or by the rules of policy and the desire of peace. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the policy which has been rashly pur-sued at Constantinople has a tendency to lead to fresh and very serious dangers. The note adopted by the conference was in-tended to meet, as far as possible, the double difficulties of the present situation of affairs. It was not more than Turkey could honorably conced—it was not leas that Russia could fairly accept, though, if any one will take the trouble of comparing it with Prince Menchikoff's demands, it will be seen that all the most objectionable expressions and articles of the Russian note have been carefully excluded. Such as it is this describe are and the most objectionable Wit us seen that at the most cojectionable expressions and articles of the Russian nots have been carefully excluded. Such as it is, this draught was not willingly accepted
Emperor Nicholas, though he submitted to it out of deference to the opinion of the allies and from an apparent desire to escape from the emburrassments of his isolated and aggressive position. It will be remembered

that the intelligence that the note had been accepted at St. Petersburg was received throughout Europe with universal satis-faction, as a thing more to be desired than expected. After all this, which certainly amounted to an abatement, if not a surrender of the Russian pretensions, the note is sent back with further alterations not originating with the conference at Vienna, but with the Turkish government. To yield a second time to this sort of appeal, especially after the inflated and menacing language the Emperor had assumed a few weeks before, is a defeat amounting to humiliation; and, although the Russian government has brough these evils upon itself, it is by no means clear that a sovereign in the position of the Emperor brought these evens open insen, it is by ho means clear that a sovereign in the position of the Emperor Nicholas is prepared to endure such a result. Grave doubts may endure such a result. Grave doubts may therefore be entertained as to the accept-ance of these terms at St. Petersburg in their altered form; though we trust that a more mature consideration of the whole question has, ere this, brought the Emperor of Russia to a just sense of what is due, if not to Turkey, to general interests of Europe. On the other hand, there are some strong uractical arguments in favor of the score

New Series, No. 74.

practical arguments in favor of the accep-tance of the terms and the restoration of tance of the terms and the restoration of peace. The season is already too far ad-vanced for the Russian army to undertake any operations beyond the Danube with the least prospect of decisive success; and the position of the Turkish forces under Omar Pasha is such as to render any ad-vance whatever an undertaking of great risk and danger. But the prospect of a vance whatever an undertaking of great risk and danger. But the prospect of a prolonged Russia occupation of the princi-palities, even if Europe could submit to it, is not much less unfavorable. The troops have already suffered to a prodigious extent from the climate. The price of provisions in Bucharest has quintupled, and the mili-tary hospitals are encumbered with the sick. In a few weeks the rains will have converted the country for the most part into a pathless In a few weeks the erains will have converted the country for the most part into a pathless swamp, and it will become equally difficult to withdraw the army and to keep up the necessary supplies, for the stores of the country are already exhausted. At this time of the year, and with the Danube between the two campa, neither the Rus-sian nor the Turkish army could attack in antagonist with effect. It may be doubted whether there is any military advantage in the occupation of such a position, and the Russian generals are said to have given evident indications of desire to withdraw from their miserable cantonments. The from their miserable cantonments. The occupation of the principalities has failed to subdue the resistance of Turkey; it has, to subdue the resistance of Turkey; it has, on the contrary, roused her to more ener-getic efforts. It has irritated Europe by a breach of treaty, and it has placed Russia in a position which, she cannot hold without immense sacrifices of every kind. The ac-ceptance of the note is the only way by which the Emperor Nicholas can extricate himself from this position, for this events of the last three months have given him no addi-tional claim to dictate conditions beyond his the last three months have given him no addi-tional claim to dictate conditions beyond his frontier. The evacuation of the principal-ities ought to be the first step in the arrang-ment, and that alone can relieve the com-bined fleets from the necessity of passing the winter near the scene of these occur-teneous. rences. The rejection of the terms and the refusal to evacuate would, on the contrary, ably he follows me violent ebullition at Constantiwar or so nople; and, as the war party in the Divan would then gain the upper hand, having al-ready frustrated the conditions of peace tendered to the Sultan by Europe, they ready inustrated the conditions of peace tendered to the Sultan by Europe, they must be prepared to abide by the conse-quences of their violence, while the Govern-ments which have hitherto supported them would be entirely at liberty to deal as they might think fit with this state of affairs. r steps in driving the step of 

# THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

PEACE AND WAR PROBABILITIES. [From the London Times, Sept. 6 ]

D-ACHES. om S. Goson, Chemiel, of pl, dated July 14th, 1852. N. dated July 14th, 1852. Y. quested by a Lady mained bin'the West Indies, to ac-riod of sight years hereoff and inual bad health arising from d. Stomach, Indigestics, loss add-ached, plins in the 'side thilly, for which the coasul-m'n the colony; but without her, she had, recourse to your in a very short time effected is better; this the continued is better; ratored to health nily were restored to health be desires ine to say, that she irrordinaty, virtues in those hildren, particularly in cases hildren, particularly in cases hildren, particularly in cases 8. GOWEN. 44.10 ng complainte. 1916 - anti-to-information outery to-information information - information information information - information information - informat O vorteil fors "Elevension out den't mine float of states a structure Utime of and and a structure Utime of and Gravel and Scoricles, or and Gravel, thing's Evil Doloures, 11 nesl Affections neel, Allectices Worms of All Anose, from a first state per cause, dec. unt of Professor Hotzowax, plo Bat,) London, and by all and Gentur as Meditinoo G. World, At the following the midation of patients in

E T. HASZARD,

parchaser. N. B....Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipyard work. Saint John, 26th April, 1863.

Saint John, 20th April, 1983. **Halifay, 12th** July. 1863. ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Eq. SIR, —As the Agent of various Fire Insurance Companies, i beg to bring under your notice my PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE. This composition has been apwards of, three years azten-sively used in New Bruaswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Laiand, the Canadas and New Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circulars of cartificates. It has been severely tested, and proved most access-fully its fire proof qualities under most attraordinary circumstances; so mitch so, that I am of opinion that Fire Lawrence Companies should Grounge its general r ire Insurance Companies should shourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being used, such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware-houses, dzo, as well as the roofs) for lowering the premium of insurance on each buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, sir,, Your obedient servant,

J. W. ROSS. Patentee and Manufacture

Patentee and Biautincturer. Halifax 14th July, 1863. Sta,--In answer to your not of the 12th inst. I consider the ase of your "Artificial Sinte Faint" on abigited Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire--I have frequently reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, apon its application, Buildings in the Country apon its applic

John Ross, Esq. Halifaz.

Harper's Magazine for September A SPLENDID NUMBER, JUST REOMITED A u GRo. T. HARBARY' Book Store.

ocean, destined to fertilize over Eu rope and that its waves, despite all the barrier which feeble hands may raise against then must spread, if his successors have wisdon to direct their course. For these reasons he leaves the precepts which are subjoined, and which he commends "to their constant attention and observance, even as Moses commended the Jewish people to the obser vance of the table of the law." THE TESTAMENT OF TETER I.

In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, we Peter, Emporor, or Autocrat, of the Russians, &c., to all our descendants and successors in the throne and govern-ment of the Russian nation.

Almighty God, of whom we hold our life and our crown, having constantly enlight-ened us with his wisdom, and sustained us by his mighty arm, Sc., we leave it in charge to our successory. harge to our successors it will have to a

charge to oue successors— I.—To keep the Russian nation in k kind of warlike readiness, and the soldiers pre-pared for battle, and in full activity; not to allow them to repose unleas for the recruit-ing of the finances of the State, continually to renew the constitution of the army, and to choose the most opportune moments for aggression, thus to make peace were the ends of war, and war promote the objects of peace in the interest of the aggrandize-ment and growing prosperity of Russia. II.—To gather together, by every peasi-, the means, skilling generals during war, and learned men during the peace, from the several most intelligent mations of Europe, that the Russian mation may profit by the advance of other countries, without losing any of their own home supplies. II.—To mix themselves on all necession in the negotiations and disagreements of the people of Europe, and them all in those of

vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies concentrated, the Black Sea and the Baltic swept by our fleets-it will then be time to propose sepa-rately and secretly, first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the Empire of the world. If either the one or the other fall into this scheme, which they cannot fail to do at a proposition so flattering to their self-love and their ambition, make use of the accept-ance to crush the other; you may in turn ubtful in crush the remaining one, by enter a struggle which cannot be doubtfi

a struggle which cannot be doubtful in the result, Russia possessing already all the Eant and the major part of Europe. XIV.-If, which is not probable, each of the Powers refuses the offer of Russia, it will, know how to excite quarrels between them, and make one exhaust the other. Then sensing a decisive moment, Russia will pour down her armies, already concen-trated on Gerpany, and at the same mowill pour down per armies, areasy concen-trated, on Germany, and at the same mo-ment two immense fleets of transports, the one sailing from the sea of Azof, the other from the Port of Archangel, loaded with from the Port of Archangel, loaded with Asiatic hordes, under the convoy of the armed squadroons of the Black and the Baltic Seas. Advancing along the Miditer-ranean and by the Atlantic, they will over-whelm France on one hand, while Germany will be overrun on the other, and, these two countries, conquered, the rest of Eu-rope will pass easily and unresistingly un-der the yoke. Thus may and should Eu-rope be conquered.

A kiss," remarks an old German writer, "is a dish of love, eaten with scarlet

it is less difficult to hide a tho