

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 28, 1855.

New Series. No. 218.

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

### NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

#### Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

### NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date Nineteenth Day of December 1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 6, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

### MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE. T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown. November, 11th, 1854.

### Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Morrison, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, Administrators. JAMES MATHEWSON,

### The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. 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 assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 6th, 1853.

### APPEAL TO NOVASCOTIANS IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The following verses, the production of a Novascotian lady, have so much poetical as well as patriotic merit, that we gladly insert them.

England has put her armour on  
To battle for the right,  
And gallantly each soldier son  
Goes forward to the fight;  
France sends her chivalry and pride  
To quell the despotic Czar—  
And Christian blades gleams bright beside  
The Moslem scimitar.

To guard the honour of their land,  
Repel their haughty foe:  
The Allied troops—a dauntless band—  
Forth to the battle go.  
Dauntless but sad—they leave at home  
Fond wives and children dear;  
The glory won beside the tomb  
May well make brave men fear.

Not for the danger or the death  
That meet them on the way,—  
Did Britain's sons o'er quail beneath  
The fury of the fray?  
No! Alma's heights give proud reply,—  
The Inkermann's red plain  
Tells of our army's chivalry,  
Wraps glory round the slain.

Up rouse we then, and lift the weight  
To which these warriors bow,  
Think they not of their desolate,  
By England's hearth-stones now?  
How their fair helpless children press  
Round each fond mother's knee,  
Whose beating heart's full tenderness  
Breaks forth in agony.

Bardened with weariness and pain,  
For those who fall and die,—  
Who in their country's battle slain,  
Beside their fallen lie,  
Pillowed on mother earth to rest  
Where broken lances quiver,  
By Balaklava's fortress crest,  
Beside the Alma river!

Think of the anguish in these homes,  
The agony of heart,  
When such dark bitter tidings come  
The frozen drops to start.  
And if to sorrow's burden deep,  
Come woe with iron tread—  
Well may those mourning orphans weep  
Their hero-fathers dead.

We to our country's glory thrill,  
Her victories we share;  
Then let us aid her in the ill  
Her rifled household bear;  
Lift up at least the grasp of want,  
From young fair helpless things,  
And to the hours of sorrow grant  
A gleam of mercy's wings—

Giving new strength to those who march  
Where death's fierce bolts are driven,—  
And building up a rainbow arch  
Between the earth and heaven,—  
Cheering the heart whose life-blood runs  
Forth on the battle field—  
To know that Britain's grateful sons  
His stricken ones will shield.

We have our fair Acadian homes,  
With those we love the best;  
Our soldiers wander mid the tombs  
Dug deep in Russia's breast.  
We may not aid them on the field  
Or raise the dying brow;  
But we can help, protect and shield  
Their wives and children now.

Come then! to honour we appeal,  
To sympathy and pride;  
'Tis mercy's task the sad to heal—  
For England's cause they died!  
Up from our Novascotian land  
Be generous answer made,—  
Give honour to that warrior band—  
Their wives and children aid!

The Empress Eugenie works daily as the preparation of lint for the army. Visitor to her apartments receive as a matter of course a piece of old linnen, from which they are expected to make lint.

### INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES—A letter from the Crimea says:—"While I am speaking of the fleet, I must not forget to mention a circumstance which occurred the other day, as it is the first trace of that spirit of civility which so eminently characterized Peninsular warfare, and of which very little is to be seen in the present war. All the communications about exchange of prisoners, burying of dead, &c. were received by the Russians in a kind of surly spirit quite at variance with all traditions in the warfare of civilized Western nations. The present instance makes the first exception. Some time ago, the Stromboli was sent in towards the batteries of the harbour with a flag of truce, in order to take back a Russian artillery officer in exchange for Lord Dunkellin. Sir Edmund Lyons took advantage of this opportunity to send as a present a cheese to the Russian admiral with whom he had been acquainted in former days. On the 15th inst. the compliment was returned. A 14-oared boat came out from the town and brought a deer as a present back to the admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian admiral, in which I hear the passage occurs, that 'the Russian admiral remembers with pleasure the time of his acquaintance with Sir Edmund, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in rather close with the Agamemnon.'

ANECDOTE OF THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Journal de Belfort (Haut-Rhin) relates the following incident connected with the siege of Sebastopol:—"Every night 12 volunteers, taken from all the corps, quit the trenches and go into the neighbourhood of the town, on the breach, or near the enemy's batteries, to examine what works have been destroyed and what repaired. A captain of the engineers sometime accompanies them. One night, one of these brave men named Gentry, and belonging to the Zouaves, finding himself in the suburb of Sebastopol, and finding himself rather too far from his comrades, was surprised by a Russian sentinel. The latter took him at first for one of his own comrades, and he therefore made the signal, which was to knock twice with his hand on the butt end of his gun, and say 'Chatal.' The Russian repeated the signal, but the Zouave did not answer, well knowing that it was not a Frenchman who had challenged him. He was still remaining undecided what to do, when he was suddenly surrounded by about 20 men, commanded by a sergeant. Without being at all disconcerted, Gentry fired, and then presented his bayonet. It is to be supposed that the Russian patrol, thought that then had to do with a numerous body, for they immediately took to flight. The sergeant, however, more courageous than the rest, rushed on the Zouave, and aimed a blow at him with his bayonet, but missed him. Gentry then seized the musket of the Russian by the barrel, and disarmed him and made him prisoner without any resistance. The Zouave led him back to the trenches, where he delivered him up to the commanding officer, and then quickly rejoined his comrades, who were at a loss to know what had become of him.

Among the officers returning to England in the Harbinger, are the gallant Sir Thomas Troubridge, who lost both his legs at Inkermann, and Captain Macdonald, of the 95th, who received in the same battle no less than 17 wounds, of which 13 were by the bayonet.

Notice has been issued at the Horse Guards that, with a view to encourage enlistment in the army, her Majesty had increased the bounty to recruits in the cavalry to £10, and infantry to £8; in the Royal Marines recruits will now receive £8, and volunteers from the Militia £9.

The Board of Ordnance have had their attention drawn to a newly-invented revolving rifle now in use, and chambers similar to the repeating pistol. This weapon will discharge five shots in four seconds, and can be loaded with extraordinary facility.

An interesting ceremony took place on the parade-ground at Pembroke Dock last week, upon the occasion of the presentation of four medals for good and long service to four soldiers of the 31st Regiment, who are at present under orders for active service in the Crimea. Major Kelly, who is in command, delivered the medals to the soldiers, and addressed them in appropriate terms.

AUSTRALIA.—The advices from Australia are to Dec. 1. We observe by Sydney and Melbourne papers that the Panama route for a line of steamers to Australia is at present attracting considerable attention in the colonies.

Trade is in even a worse condition than in California; the statement of the imports and exports from the last of July to date above given, fully account for said condition; they were, of imports, £3,193,267, of exports £858,236. The Sydney Empire says, that, "the export of gold from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31, 1854, exhibits a decline of more than one half on the amount exported during the corresponding period of last year, the deficit being to the value of £730,293." There was considerable fear that the crops would fail, on account of drought, and Chili and California grain and flour were being imported to a considerable extent. The price of oil having risen, and sailors' wages having fallen, the Sydney papers state that whalers, which have been lying at Port Jackson for years past, are now being fitted for sea.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived this afternoon, bringing California dates to Jan. 16, about 200 passengers, and \$1,230,209 in specie.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—The following account of Kansas is from Mr. Bond, one of the Massachusetts party, who went out to settle the country. His letter is dated at Lawrence:—

"Our new city goes on bravely, buildings being erected at a rapid rate. Such is the demand for a location here, that members of our association can easily sell out their interest for \$500, as buyers are plenty. Mr. A. Lawrence of Boston, has given notice, that he will erect a college building here in the spring, and a school building, to prepare young men to enter this college, is now going up. Proposals are now being received for the erection of a three-story brick building, 80 feet by 50, to be occupied as a hotel. Three newspapers are about to start, the publishers being in the street erecting their offices. There are seven ministers, two doctors, and five lawyers in the city. We have now in operation a large saw mill, a grist mill, and a sash, blind and planing mill. The two storekeepers have as much business as they can attend to, one of them employing fourteen teams to keep him supplied with goods."