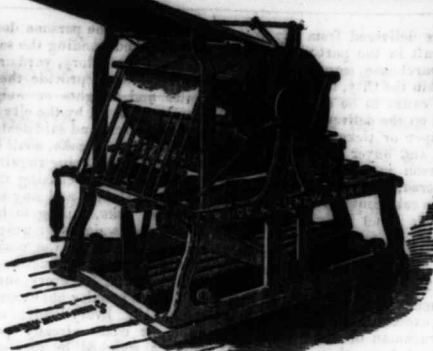


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 17, 1856.

New Series, No. 343.

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.

Wants a Situation.
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not Salary) is his principal object: would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post Office, city of Charlottetown
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON FINE COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by
JAMES FURDIE.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by
CHARLES STEWART.
French Fort.
March 26, 1856.

MONEY FOUND.
BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, by application to
HUGH STEWART.
Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.

EDUCATION.
A Rare Chance for Young Men!
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on entering.
Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those at the others at 8.
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and well-tried experience in the practice of teaching Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils in a given period of time, than has been communicated by any of his predecessors.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

JOHN HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
(Queen-St, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.
A SERMON,
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,
Minister of Exrol.
JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

TO BE SOLD.
THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law.
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA

Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.

Turned, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.
Drilling and Boring also done.
PATRICK HICKEY.
January 1st, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. ATKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTOE, Esq., Princeton; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIDGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MCGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
22,000 superior Cheroots,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.
Raby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roman, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 2s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

New Books, New Books,

RECEIVED this day from England via Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN.
Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasps.
Prayer Books, do. do.
Testaments do. do.
Gift Books, a large variety, do.
Reward do.
DICTIONARIES—Walker's and Johnston's, various sizes and bindings.
Souvenirs,
Russia and its People
Men of the Times, viz: Lords Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Parnore, &c.

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
March 10, 1856.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.
—A correspondent, just from Paris, states that the most striking sight on the Boulevards and in other places of resort is the vast number of French soldiers with the Victoria Crimean medal on their breasts. The men and officers wear it with great pride, and it contrasts nobly with their little bits of orange and yellow ribbon and small crosses. I asked one man, what he would have said, if any one had told him five years ago, that he would be wearing a British decoration? He answered, "Oh, Monsieur, les Anglais sont no sferes a present. Il faut oublier le passe. Et, voyez vous, c'est bien distinguee cette Victoria!" During my stay, I was one day conversing with a French General on subjects connected with our army and certain contemplated changes. He is a Crimean officer, and he said, "Believe me, that your army is the finest in the world. You have little to learn from us. Imitate us as little as possible. All you have to do is to give your officers a better 'education militaire,' and to teach your men in peace time to study the shifts and expedients of war." He told me that this was the universal opinion of French officers. I heard a good argument in favour of the peace from a field officer:—"You English don't relish the peace, because you don't think you have done enough, and are in a state now to do anything—'assurez vous'—you have done wonders with your small army. Alma, Inkerman, and the repulse of Sortices speak for you. If you were to fight for six months more, you might do something, and so might we; but it is uncertain. The Russians are well fortified and in great force. If you and we succeeded, we should be in no better position to demand peace than we are now—that is, we could not desire or obtain better terms; and if we failed, there would be disaffection in England and revolt in France."—United Service Gazette.

ART OF MILKING.—The art of milking is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all the young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labour should be done. It is quite important, that this branch of the dairy should be particularly attended to, for a good milker obtains at least a quart more from the same cow than a poor milker. The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to the cows. They never need be treated harshly, in case the business is properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time of milking, for it gives them relief from the distension of the milk ducts. Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be soon dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious; the hand should extend to the extremity of the teats, for the milk is then drawn easier. They should be taught to milk as fast as possible. More milk is always obtained by a rapid milker, than a slow one. They should therefore be taught to think of nothing else while milking, and no conversation must be permitted in the milk-yard. They should sit up close to the cow, and rest the left arm gently against her flank. Then if she raises her foot on account of pain occasioned by soreness of the teats, the nearer the milker sits to her, and the harder he presses his arm against

her leg, the less risk will be run of being injured. Cows may be taught to give down their milk at once—and they may be taught to hold it a long time. The best way is to milk quick, and not to use the cow to a long stripping, or an after-stripping.

MAKING OIL OF LAVENDER.—Lavender is grown to an enormous extent at Mitcham, in Surrey, England, which is the seat of its production in a commercial point of view. Very large quantities are also grown in France, but the fine odour of the British produce realizes in the market four times the price of that of Continental growth. Half a hundred weight of good lavender flowers yield, by distillation, from fourteen to sixteen ounces of essential oil. All the inferior descriptions of oil of lavender are used for perfuming soaps and grasses; but the best is entirely used in the manufacture of what is called lavender, to be in keeping with the nomenclature of other essences prepared with spirit. The number of formulas published for making a liquid perfume of lavender, is almost endless, but the whole of them may be resolved into essence of lavender, simple; essence of lavender compound; and lavender water. There are two methods of making essence of lavender: 1. By distilling a mixture of essential oil of lavender and rectified spirit; and the other—2. By merely mixing the oil and the spirit together.

Jenny Lind has addressed a letter to a friend in this country, in which she speaks in the warmest terms of Mr. Barnum, of whose reverse she has heard and says:—

He nor his shall never know want while I have it in my power (which, owing to the goodness of Heaven I have now) to keep it away.

She says further, that the gift and charity concerts given by her, while with Mr. Barnum, all sprang from him, and that he persisted, against her remonstrances, in giving her before the public the entire credit therefor. [New York Mirror.]

COPPER ORE DANGEROUS CARGO.—Ship Georgia, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah, carried out some copper ore in cases, which proved to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved during the passage, from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal; while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship, was so hot as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hands into the bales. The Liverpool Albion states, that the copper ore from Adelaide, when first shipped to England, was of a similar dangerous character, till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore. In its present state, the ore from the mines of Georgia is not fit to cross the Atlantic and must undergo a process similar to that of the Australian ore, to remove all danger from it.

CUVIER.—It was a remark of this celebrated savant, that mankind is composed of hammers and anvils, and that it was much better to be a hammer than an anvil.