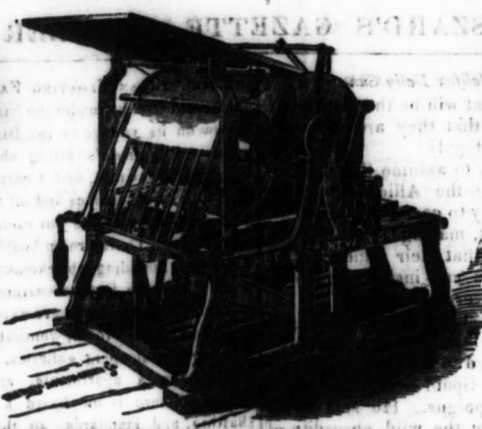


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

New Series, No. 8 21.

FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm at Darley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is 25 lbs 1s, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.

Also, a small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situated in Pincetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

W. E. CLARK.

Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wtz

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property known as BEAR, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 20 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Collar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 75 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and beveled, and conveniently laid off into a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with collar under both; for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and Threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Calf House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises,

JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN BALL.

City of Charlottetown, August 21, 1855. 1m

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.

ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.

Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15.

S. LIPPINCOTT.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE FRANCILLA having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given, that I will not pay any debts which she may contract, nor the expenses of her board and lodging.

JOSEPH McLEOD.

St. Eleanor's, Sept. 15, 1855. Six

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BELL.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

FALL SUPPLIES

SHOWING TO ARRIVE AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), and all various Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Coppers, Alum, Starch, Res, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Parina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STOCK.

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON.

By the Mayor

of the City of Charlottetown.

THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, in violation of the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

City of Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1855.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ELEVENTH YEAR.

The Proprietors of the Scientific American respectfully give notice, that the Eleventh Annual Volume of their Journal will commence on the 10th of September next.

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical science is calculated to advance.

The Scientific American is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains eight pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with original engravings. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an Illustrated Repository, where the inventor may learn, what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims; these Claims are published in the Scientific American in advance of all other papers.

The Contributors to the Scientific American are among the most eminent, scientific, and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents for P. E. Island.

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD AND THE BALTIC OPERATIONS.

Sir Charles Napier has published the following remarks:

Any persons who reads the Russian account of the bombardment of Sweaborg will see with half an eye that had Admiral Dundas been furnished with a sufficient number of mortar-vessels, Sweaborg must have been destroyed. The Times talks of spare mortars; nonsense! Who would think of changing mortars in action? It was not the mortars that were wanted; it was a sufficient number of mortar-vessels, to enable Admiral Dundas to keep up a steady fire, as long as was necessary, without destroying his mortar beds, and shaking his vessels to pieces.

The Times has begun to attack Admiral Dundas as they did me. Let them put the saddle on the right horse. I understand all the mortars, except six, were hors de combat; that was the reason why the bombardment was not continued; and I dare say, if the truth was known, the shells became short also. If the Admiralty had read my letters, they would have seen that I never foresaw that Sweaborg was to be destroyed in a couple of days. I stated it might take all the summer, and summer in the Baltic begins in the middle of June, and ends in the middle of August. Why did not the Admiralty take care, that the mortar vessels were in the Baltic by that time, and enough of them? It appears by Admiral Dundas's despatch, he had no men either killed, or wounded. It is then clear, had he had 100 or 150 mortars, he could have kept up a constant fire till the works, island and all, were nearly destroyed, and the ships would have completed the work. And why was he not furnished with mortars for all the islands? Will the nation believe that after the millions of money spent in the navy since the year 1815, that we did not possess one mortar vessel at the beginning of the war? The Scourge steamer was fitted with a swinging 13 inch mortar by Lieutenant Roberts, which answered perfectly well; but it was removed. Why, I don't know. Who is responsible? Nobody. The First Lords and the Boards have been so often changed, that it is impossible to get at the delinquents; and as long as the navy is ruled by a civilian, who knows nothing about it, and who has the power of turning out the naval colleagues, if they do not do what he bids them, things will never mend.

It is clear that a great opportunity of destroying Sweaborg has been lost by the imbecility of the Admiralty; the work will have to be begun again next year under disadvantages, and the sooner a couple of hundred mortar vessels are built, the better. The Russians are more active than we are, and will cover the Baltic next year with gun-boats. They already have thirty steam gun-boats at Cronstadt, besides a great number of other gun-boats.

If we do not begin at once, we shall be driven out of the Baltic with disgrace. There are many other things necessary for success. If steam has given us a great advantage for attack, we must not forget that large shell guns and red-hot shot have given great advantages for defence. Last year I recommended that every ship should be fitted with hose to lead water fore and aft and below, worked by the engine, to extinguish fire; it has not been done. Have the Admiralty ever inquired from the officers at the attack on Sebastopol the effects of shells below? If they have in-

quired, why have they not provided against it? If the large engines, cannot be adapted for the purpose, fit small ones.

If they go on as usual, it will require half-a-dozen years for consideration. I tell the country, the Board of Admiralty, constituted as it is, is not fit to carry on the war. The Minister for the War Department has been changed. Let the Admiralty be changed also. I have shown before, and now, that they are not fit for their work.

Sir George Cockburn, who had been at the Admiralty, I believe, sixteen years, left a legacy to the country, showing how the Admiralty was conducted and how it ought to be conducted.

Lord Palmerston is a decided man—he does not like boards. I believe it does not even require an act of Parliament to reform it—Reform! did I say? It is not reformable. Abolish it altogether, and put an active and intelligent officer at the head of the Surveyor Department, with the title of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain; put another at the head of the Victualling Department, with the title of Rear Admiral of Great Britain (abolish the sinecures of that name, and give those who hold them compensation), and let each be responsible for his own department, and make the Accountant-General responsible for his; put over the whole an admiral as commander in chief, with a captain of the fleet to assist him, and as many secretaries and clerks as are necessary; and if you must have civilians to control the expenses, make him Minister of Marine, but let him have nothing to do with the promotions or management of the navy, and change him with the ministry, if necessary. Let this be done, and the navy will be connected and millions saved. Take care the right men are in the right place, and if they do not do their duty, turn them out and get others.

CHARLES NAPIER.

Merchistoun, Sept. 4.

ARMISTICE AND CAPITULATION.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says,—I have received from a good private source some interesting intelligence regarding the present state of things in the Crimea. It will have been remarked that one of General Peltier's despatches, while stating that Prince Gortschakoff had asked for an armistice to bury his dead left behind near Fort St. Paul, does not say whether or not he acceded to the request. It is certain that the French General felt it his duty to refuse, and I believe his very proper answer was, that he would bury the Russian dead himself, and would take the same care of their wounded as he did of his own. General Peltier has, I understand, telegraphed for instructions in case Prince Gortschakoff should offer to capitulate, an event which he thinks exceedingly probable, seeing that the Russian army is believed to have but fifteen days' provisions, and to be very short of ammunition. An answer worthy of the allied powers has been sent by the Emperor to his General, and this I am told is the substance of it:—

"Our conditions are that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all the munitions of war contained in them, and without any damage being previously done, either to the towns or the fortifications." According to my private information, the returns of casualties in the late glorious events received by government include the following names of general officers—Killed: Generals Verdier and Rivet. Wounded: General Bosquet, slightly; General Bourbaki, seriously; General Mellinet, seriously; and General Trachin, severely, the calf of his leg being taken off.

There is a doubt whether General Mahon received a wound or not.