

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Governors—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE—23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
Hon. Mr. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. Mr. W. A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Sims, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Black, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Dawson.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.
The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. Lyndal.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.
St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

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 reliable Capital stands £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 Philip's 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, Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 4th, 1853.

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 6, 1853. Isl.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Hon. T. H. Herford, Esq., Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of G. W. Deblin Esq., Charlotte town.

H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. I.
April 7th, 1854.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

A Hooded Wagon for Sale.

AT MR. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a new and comfortable and easy HOODED WAGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.
Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

Spring Park Distillery.

FOR Sale or to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Droylerich, or to ARCHIBALD WHITE.

MILLER WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscriber a steady man to take charge of a Sift Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE BY GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Ought it to be prohibited, or to be prohibited by Law? THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before the Members of both Houses of Legislature, and others, by the Rev. J. E. NASHLEY, just published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stampfer. Price 2s. 6d. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

TO BE LET.

And possession given on the 1st August.
A NEW HOUSE in Grafton Street, adjoining the Subscriber's Store. The house will be let in three separate apartments, each apartment comprising five good Rooms, and a Cellar. Application to be made to the Subscriber.
June 7th. Isl & Ad
W. B. DAWSON.

THIRTY LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered in June next, for sale by the Subscriber, at Summerside, about 30 building lots, part of which is within a few hundred feet of the Wharf at that place, and others, within five to 20 Chains, part of which are water Lots. Terms made easy, and further notice of sale to be given.
J. WEATHERBY,
May, 12th 1854.

Properties for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers to sell, at moderate rates, and on reasonable terms, his right by Deed to the following Freehold Properties, viz: 100 acres of Land on Lot or Township No. 3, 300 acres on Lot No. 5; 450 acres at Fish Point; 82 acres on Lot No. 25, near McMurdo's; and 72 acres at Seven Mile Bay.

Also, His interest in the following Leasehold Premises, viz. 44 acres of Land with Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and Out-buildings on Lot 19, near the Indian River Chapel, which is an excellent business stand. It is now in the occupation of Mr. J. Coughlan. Also, the Property in Tryon, formerly occupied by the late George Byng.

The above Tracts of Land being generally known, require little, if any further description.
J. WEATHERBY,
Charlottetown, 10th Feb., 1854.

BRICK YARD AND 18 ACRES OF LAND.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given. The above Premises, consisting of 14 Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royal, fronting 9 Chains on the Princestown Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn, the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situated, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stump, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on the site. It will be let together, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to JAMES D. HASZARD.
Recreation, April 10, 1854.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the Red House, situated in the Parish of St. George, Township No. 56; it contains 257 1/2 acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road. Term of Lease (unexpired) 962 years; rent about 34d per acre. The purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, on Township No. 25, head of the Hillsborough River.
For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

WHAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE.
June 5.

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LAKE, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz: Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos. 67, 68 and 69, in the Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers.

Town Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, is the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.
Town Lot No. 64, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.
CONCESSION Lots 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.
Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE Lot No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.
ALSO, Town Lot No. 31, in the South Side of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.
For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq., Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pitou, to J. HANSTON LAKE, Esq., the Acting Executor, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lake.

The above property if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Public Auction, on Thursday 29th day of June next. Terms made known at time of Sale.

TO BE LET.

At a moderate rent the Residence of the late Col. Lake, with the grounds attached. Apply as above.
Charlottetown, 22d May, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Land occupied by the late Col. Lake, with the grounds attached. Apply as above.
GEO. HIX,
May 3.

To be Let.

Corner of Great George and King Streets.
A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with a CELLAR and Out-house room. Apply to W. C. HOBBS.
April 22, 1854.

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RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE probability that, in the impending war in Europe, the possessions of Russia on the North West Coast of this Continent, may be subjected to a blockade, and perhaps to a seizure, renders it a matter of some interest to know something, both in regard to Russian America, and the present condition of their squadron in the Pacific.

Although a writer in the North American, in an apparent disposition to make the most of the colonial possessions of Russia, on the map, refers in passing to these possessions in America, as if they were of some moment, their value is, in reality, of the most nominal description. To be sure, on the map it extends from 55° to 71° north latitude, from 138° to 168° west longitude. Yet the total population of this vast region, aborigines included, is but 60,000 inhabitants. The whole interior is unexplored and unknown, and at least one third lies within the arctic zone. The whole area is about four hundred thousand square miles.

The settlement of this tract of country originated with an association of Russian merchants belonging to Irkutsk, who obtained from the Emperor Paul the grant of a monopoly in trading in peltries in the Aleutian islands and the adjacent coasts. It was subsequently extended by Alexander the First to the Russian America, and renewed by the present Czar in 1849. Kodiak was the first capital and the seat of the principal factory. It was subsequently removed to New Archangel, which has since become the chief depot of the Russian company. It is situated on an island called Sitka, in latitude 57° 20' north and contains somewhere about a thousand inhabitants. There are no Russian settlements on the mainland, only the islands being occupied by them. The Governor of the territory derives his authority from the company at Irkutsk. Its commerce has been almost exclusively confined to the transportation of furs to Canton, and the import of provisions and agricultural supplies from the Puget Sound Company of Vancouver's Island. It is of some value, hardly amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars in a year and will, of course, be interrupted so long as the war lasts. The continental portion of the Russian possessions is under lease to the British fur company, which of course stands annulled in time of war. We learn from the New York Albion that the present British squadron on our North Pacific coast is under the command of Rear Admiral Price, whose flag is in the President, of 50 guns. Under his order are the Amphitrite 24, the Dido 18, the Thetis 35, the Porpoise 24, and the steam sloop Virago and Cockatrice, 6 and 4; in all 164 guns.

It has been stated, we know not on what authority, that the British Government have notified our authorities at Washington that, immediately upon the commencement of hostilities a blockade of all the Russian ports on the Pacific would be established. If this be so, we shall soon hear of its having been promptly carried into execution, upon the news of the war reaching the Pacific. This will interrupt the commerce which, within the past year, has grown up between the Russian settlements and San Francisco, and may involve considerable loss to the parties engaged in it. An American mining company, with a large capital, has recently made arrangements for working the Russian coal mines. The interruption of this undertaking promises to be attended with serious disadvantages, especially in San Francisco, where enormous quantities of coal are required for the steamers plying in those waters. It was hoped that this new source would have abundantly supplied the market at less than half the present rates.—Boston Atlas.

THE PAST OF AMERICA.

The increase of the United States in population has been wonderful. At the commencement of the Revolution, in 1775, the number of inhabitants—not including the aborigines—was scarcely three millions. Twenty years later, in 1800, it was something less than five millions. Fifty years later still in 1850, it was near twenty-three millions and a quarter! At the present moment it is computed to be at least twenty-five millions!

In other words, the number of inhabitants of that country has increased in seventy-eight years, from three millions to twenty-five millions! And as the population has, for the last twenty-three years, been doubled in periods of less than twenty-three years, it is calculated on what must appear to be rational grounds, that the United States will have no less than one hundred millions of inhabitants at the close of the current century! In twenty-five years from the present time, that country will have—unless some great calamity occur, such as a civil war, or very disastrous famine or pestilence—a population of fifty millions. This will be more than any country in Europe now has, excepting Russia; and, in fifty years, it will have a far greater population than Russia in Europe, or even the entire Russian empire, with its more than seven millions of square miles.

We are startled when we look even at that future, which is not distant, of the great American republic—the future only of twenty-five or fifty years. But when we look forward a century or two, and imagine that we see a country peopled by two hundred or three hundred millions of civilized men, we are ready to ask, what will be the effect of all this on the institutions of that country? Will republican principles and institutions be able to endure this mighty growth? If not, what will take their place, and how will the change be made? Will there be one great nation or many? And what will be the influence of this great transatlantic nation, if it remain united, upon South America? What upon Europe? We can ask these questions, but who can give satisfactory answers?

What is to be the future of America—as the United States of America are commonly termed in this country and in Europe generally. This is a subject which cannot but interest all reflecting Englishmen, America was once a part of the British empire. Its first colonists were from the British Isles. They carried with them that

form of Christianity which has made America what she is—that has made Britain what she is; they were Protestants. The Protestants who were for the most part worthy of the name. Even the "Cavaliers" who settled in the southern colonies, were decided in their attachment to Protestant principles. So were the Dutch and Swedes who settled on the Hudson and the Delaware, midway between the Episcopalians of the South, and the Puritans of the North. So were William Penn and his followers, who settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, between the Dutch and the Swedes.

It was not only Protestantism—the Protestantism of the British Isles, for the most part—but the political and civil institutions of England, which the early colonists carried with them, and planted all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia. Now those institutions, after having been widely established through the great central valley, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, are seen producing their appropriate fruits in the great State of California, and the two territories of Oregon and Washington—soon to become states—on the extensive and beautiful coast of the Pacific. Over all this vast country, peopled already with twenty-five millions of civilized men, and destined to be peopled with hundreds of millions, the great principles of English law, of English jurisprudence, and of the English Constitution, prevail, and are controlling and forming these millions. The English language, the richest and noblest, in all that constitutes an elevating literature, is the prevailing language of these millions of the human race. The English Bible, the hymns of Watts, and Cooper, and Wesley, and Montgomery, as well as the immortal writings of Addison, and Pope, and Johnson, and Burke, and Hall, and Chambers, will be household books from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.—London (Weston) Quarterly Review.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

Odessa letters of the 12th and 13th confirm the account of the loss of the Tiger. The writer of the enclosed letter had actually seen the crew brought into Odessa as prisoners, and had subsequently seen the stranded vessel. The captain was wounded, we regret to add severely. Other letters vary, but not materially, in their accounts from that which we publish, or add slightly to it. Thus some represent Captain Giffard as having lost only one leg; and one states that "some of the crew, it was thought, had got away in one of the boats." All the letters, for obvious reasons, abstain from comment. We insert the dangerous wounds of the brave captain, and the anti-ship which he exhibits his gallant crew. But as in them in the losses which must unavoidably be incurred in such a war, the destruction of the Tiger and the capture of her crew have nothing alarming in them. We do not believe that the Russian authorities will dare to treat our sailors as their natural and acquired brutality might prompt them. They know, indeed, that England will not stoop to retaliate cruelly upon the prisoners she takes; but they also know, by the experience of Odessa and Hango, that British ships are able to punish any ill treatment our countrymen may be subjected to.

Odessa, May 13.—To-day's news are that last night, during a heavy fog, the English steamer Tiger ran herself aground on the coast of the Black Sea, and was almost entirely on the dry. As soon as this was discovered, some artillery was sent there, and the steamer crippled. She struck, and her crew, I am told, of about 200 men, are just now being brought in as prisoners. The boat is, I understand, on fire. Three other steamers are in sight and have made communications, the nature of which we do not know. I have just seen the steamer; she is only 50 paces from the shore. The commander has had both his legs shot off.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, "The following particulars, from a good Austrian (non-Russian) source, have reached me relative to the loss of the Tiger. She got on a sand-bank when in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the quarantine port. The Russian fired into her with red-hot balls until she was completely helpless. The two steamers which came to her assistance were obliged to keep at a distance, as the Russians had some guns of the very largest calibre, with which they fired with extreme precision. The Tiger was burnt almost down to the water. The Press affirms that the Russians fired at the steamer after she had hoisted a white flag and made signals of distress. In spite of a perfect shower of balls the crew went on shore, where they are treated as prisoners of war. Several ships of the line and smaller vessels have just been in sight (on the 10th). The inhabitants of Odessa are in great consternation. A flag of truce has just been sent in."

We have more versions of the story of our lost ship the Tiger. A letter dated Vienna the 20th instant, in the Cologne Gazette, affirms that "an official report" of the capture of the Tiger had reached that capital. The writer further states, that after the Tiger struck its flag, three merchant steamers—one of which was the Austrian Lloyd's post boat, with Russian soldiers on board, approached to take possession; that a great part of the crew jumped overboard and were picked up by the two other English steamers which had come up; and that fire breaking out on board the Tiger, it was found impossible to tow her into harbour.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA. Berlin, May 23.—The Austrian Ost. Deutsche Post has the following letter from Odessa:—"People are in a state of great anxiety. The troops are concentrated in all directions. It is said the English have sent a flag of truce to demand the delivery of their countrymen, taken from the Tiger; whereupon the reply was, they might come and fetch them if they could. Many tremble for fear of another bombardment, and yet are afraid to exhibit fear."

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 10th announces that Sebastopol has been cannonaded by the combined fleets with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port. PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING SEBASTOPOL.—The Times Paris correspondent writes, "I am assured that 80 pieces of artillery, of large calibre and of tremendous power, were to be embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are said to be intended for Sebastopol. It now seems certain that the plan of a combined attack by sea and land on that celebrated fortress and the Crimea has been decided upon, and that, in fact, we may expect to hear, at a short interval, each other, news of something very important taking place in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The steamer Dauphin had arrived at Marseilles from the Levant, and it is said she is the bearer of despatches, of which nothing has as yet transpired, except that the news they contain is favourable."

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF REVEL.—It is rumored that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris announcing the bombardment of Revel; but we are without particulars.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION. It is certain that the Car has furnished to the Greek government military subsidies amounting to 1,000,000 of drachmas.

MACEDONIA IS INVADIED BY 2,000 ADVENTURERS and robbers, commanded by Chianis Karatasos, a former aide-de-camp of the King of Greece. This band is committing every unbecoming atrocity. In one place they burnt alive 150 Turkish men, women, and children—in their mosque.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN MOVEMENT. WARSAW, MAY 15.—No fewer than 50,000 men of the Grenadier Guards are on their march from St. Petersburg, through Kowno, to this town. They are to be concentrated near Krakau, and consist of 27 battalions of Infantry, of 1,000 men; 10 ditto of Rifles, of 650 men; 23 squadrons of Cavalry, of 190 men; 12 Foot and two Horse Artillery, with 115 cannons.

UNION OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS.—The Vienna Conference met on Tuesday and signed a new protocol, wherein the Anglo-French and Austrian cabinets separate treaties are duly taken cognizance of, and the unity of the action of the Four Powers upon the basis of the former protocol, is confirmed. Europe is thus, at last, we trust, permanently united to oppose Russia by arms. Austria it is said, will soon take the field, and however much Prussia may hitherto have hesitated after this last Protocol she can no longer pursue a doubtful course, being now pledged to armed opposition to Russia. Need we observe that the former the union of the Four Great Powers becomes, and the more energetic their action, the greater is the chance of peace—the more certain the defeat of Russia—the more secure the ultimate welfare of Europe!

RUSSIA AND HER AGENTS IN AMERICA.—A letter from New York says—"Russia appears destined to be as little successful in America as in Europe, in her effort to find allies. The advances made by her agents to private individuals to induce them to fit out privateers have failed, by reason of the firm resolution of the central government and the States to enforce the law prohibiting engagements of the sort with a foreign nation."

KALAFAT, MAY 6.—The day before yesterday six squadrons of Turkish Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars had an engagement with the Russian Cossacks near Radcan. The affair lasted three hours, and ended with the total defeat of the latter. After the second charge the Russians were in complete disorder, and quitting their horses took refuge in a large thicket. Sixty horses fell into the hands of the Turks. As I learn from a major who is lying ill here, the Russians had 128 killed and 12 wounded. The latter, with two guns, were brought in here. The Turks had 10 killed and two wounded. At present the Russians are beyond the Schany, about two English miles and a half from Kalafat, and news of fresh encounters is daily expected."

OMAR PASHA'S PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND PITCHED BATTLE.—Omar Pasha has taken up a position before Shumla with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district where he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle with the Russians. It is asserted that Omar Pasha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest.

TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The 21st Fusiliers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate active service in the Baltic, and will embark on the 29th inst., or thereabouts. Twenty sergeants and forty corporals are to be immediately appointed.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch from Marseilles states that arrangements had been made at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in twenty-four hours.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the following as the plan of operations which have been determined upon, namely, to land 30,000 men in the Crimea, while the fleet will attack and destroy Sebastopol, the Anglo-French fleets then to leave the Turco-Egyptian squadron in the Black Sea, and Cronstadt to be attacked by the whole overwhelming forces of the combined fleets.

Admiral Hamelin has requested that troops should be at once forwarded to the Black Sea, and the arrangements, respecting the despatch of the English contingent to some point known at Constantinople on the 15th, gives a certain degree of probability to the above.

THE BALTIC. Copenhagen, May 12.

The Swedish post steamer Svenska Lejonet has gone down in Ystad harbour, from the injuries it received in the late storm.

A Stockholm vessel, laden with salt, attempted to break the blockade and enter Riga. On being hailed she neglected the signals and refused to lie by, so a cannon-ball smashed her stern. She immediately returned to Stockholm. Her owners were impatient enough to demand compensation. The English embassy very properly told them to thank their stars that matters were no worse.

THE BRITISH FLEET WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF CROONSTADT.—Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 9th inst., state that the British fleet had been seen within 25 to 30 miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of Russian gun boats.

PREPARATIONS AT CROONSTADT.—The Augsburg Gazette says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cronstadt and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE IN SIGHT OF THE GUNS OF RIGA. MEHEL, APRIL 12.—The Amphion, screw, 34 guns, Capt. A. C. Key, in company with her Majesty's ship Cruiser, 15, screw, Commander the Hon. A. Douglas, entered the Gulf of Riga, April 27, and steamed along the northern coast of the bay in search of Russian merchantmen. From information received from several Dutch and American ships boarded during the day, we heard that there were several vessels blocked in the ice outside Riga Roads, waiting for the breaking-up in order to enter the Dwina. At daylight of the 28th ice was reported by the look-out at the mast-head. During the morning several detached masses floated in. In the afternoon we were nearly surrounded by ice. The whole extent of the bay skirting the horizon appeared to be covered by an immense field of ice, varying in thickness from one to six inches, and covered by last winter's snow. Here and there it had broken, leaving open channels between. Several ships were seen in the distance, lying in the ice; one of them which appeared to be a large barque, had hoisted Russian colours, and afterwards we saw two guns steaming out to its assistance, and it seemed that the paddle-wheels were unable to penetrate the ice, and seeing us bearing down upon them, steaming through all they decamped, leaving behind the great number of their boats. Unfortunately we were at too great distance to intercept them, and they escaped in shore into shallow water, where we could not follow, and luckily for them out of range of our guns. We turned our attention to the barque, which lay completely embedded in a large field of thick ice, almost broadside on. We steamed full power direct for it, cutting and crushing the ice on our progress by the force of the screw. After a little manoeuvring, we made a complete passage for our prize, which we towed out in triumph. We found she was the Russian barque Caroline, from Portugal to Riga, laden with salt. They had already been four weeks in their late unpleasant position, drifting here and there with the mass of ice in which they lay imbedded. Their being made a prize did not affect them much. In fact, they were rather pleased than otherwise, as their provisions and water were nearly expended, and most likely they would then have starved; for such is the cupidity of the owners, that they would not have incurred the expense of steamers to cut the ice, but have forced them to wait in the bay until it broke up. After we had succeeded in getting her extricated, we towed her into open water, and as it was getting dark, we anchored, double-shotted our guns, and remained on the alert for any surprise during the night. At daylight next morning we weighed, and stood in towards the entrance of the Dwina to reconnoitre. The roads were pretty free from ice, but there was no shipping of any kind. In the river, there were several small vessels, and some steamers with their

anchors up. We did not see any ships of war. The mouth of the Dwina is defended on the left bank by two forts, and on the right bank there is a large fort, newly built, with two tiers of guns. It was a beautiful morning, the sun shone brightly, gliding the towers of Riga, and reflecting millions of beautiful objects from the icy bay. The whole coast was lined with soldiers. I should say not less than 3,000 of infantry and cavalry. Calmly and coolly we reconnoitred, nothing breaking the dead stillness, except the splash of the lead, or the boom of an occasional gun, fired at us from the fort on the left bank. We did not return the fire, being out of range. When we had got all the information we possibly could, about the place we retraced our steps, to report to the admiral our proceedings. On our way back we took another Russian vessel, and sent both from Faroe Sound on to England. It must have been very gallant for the Russians to be forced to see two small English men-of-war doing as they pleased in the bay of their first commercial city. World Englishmen have allowed a Russian man-of-war to cruise about, and capture English ships anywhere along their coast! They would have manned the first river steamer they could have got, and given them battle. We found the admiral cruising of Godoka Sands with 17 sail of the line. The Rotterdam had arrived bringing the mail. The next day we left our cruising ground.

VICTORY BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—1,500 RUSSIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.—News has arrived that the castle of Gustafshavn, south of Hango, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1,500 Russians have been taken prisoners. The fort of Gustafshavn is situated in the bay of Hango, near the port of that name. The island on which there is a lighthouse, has a very deep port, sheltered by the rocks and the high lands of the Cape. Cape Hango is a very important military position, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and the pass leading to the Archipelago of Abo. The object of Sir Charles Napier and his coadjutors is plain. They intend to destroy the fortress right and left as they sail up the gulf, to demolish the Russian gun-boats which have been crammed in the inner channel, on the Sweeborg side, and thus step by step concentrate the force of the combined fleets on the destruction of the fortifications of Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The Augsburg Gazette says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cronstadt, and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress, tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the Guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort. The lower orders went to Cronstadt as usual during their Russian holidays. There they sported in swings and whirligigs, their attention being divided between eating and drinking, finding time to hurrah the imperial family, who showed themselves to the multitude there.

We find the following in the Press of Vienna:—"We have received accounts from Odessa relative to the recent events, and communicate them to our readers without changing anything. The inhabitants of Odessa are now in the greatest uneasiness. The Russian batteries have cannonaded an English war steamer which on her return from the mouths of the Sulina was driven by stress of weather into the roadstead of Odessa. Some say it was the Tiger, others the Niger; and one version is that it was the Retribution. This vessel made signals of distress and hoisted the white flag, but the Russians paid no attention to it, and fired red-hot shot at her till she caught fire. Notwithstanding the shower of balls, the vessel approached the shore, and the crew were able to land. The vessel is now in the port of Odessa in a very bad condition, and the crew are prisoners of war. Several line-of-battle ships and corvettes of the combined fleets have shown themselves before the town of Odessa in great alarm, not knowing what may happen. At the moment I am writing, a vessel with a flag of truce is approaching the port."

The Wanderer of the 30th says that the letters from Lemberg fully confirm the intelligence of a renewed bombardment of Odessa. The following details are added:—The Tiger, with 16 guns, and 550 men on board, was immediately fired upon from the battery erected at this point, and by several gun boats. On the following day two English men of war arrived on the spot, and at once opened fire on the said battery. The second letter speaks of seven English steamers having demanded the restitution of the ship and the imprisoned crew, which being refused, they proceeded to bombard the town of Odessa. When this letter was posted the firing had already lasted six hours, and still continued.

AMERICAN STEAM MACHINES FOR RUSSIA. BOSTON, MAY 10.—An American frigate is said (and) to have passed the Dardanelles from Malta, laden with 11 steam machines for Russia. In the Black Sea it hoisted English colours, and got close into Sebastopol, where it hoisted American colours, and got safely with its cargo into the port. Some say, indeed, that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 10, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

If there was ever a time when it behoved you to be careful in the manner in which you exercise your franchise, it is the present. Mark! There are two parties in the field, both professing to have the same end in view, both asserting that to secure to you and yours, the blessings and advantages of Responsible Government, is the end and aim of the desires and exertions of both. And it is after a manner true. But then comes the question: what is Responsible Government? Mr. Palmer and his associates say that it is having an Executive Council formed of persons chosen by the majority of Members of the Representatives of the People, to whom the letter have associated one, two, or more of the other branch of the Legislature, without whose consent and concurrence, no act shall be considered as the act of the Government. An Executive Council, who, being in the confidence of the majority of the People, will possess that control over the administration of the affairs of the Island, and will so exercise it, that it may truly be said, that the people, in managing their own affairs, govern themselves. And in order that this Council may be induced to give their sole and undivided attention to the wants of the people, and to be of advantage to the Island in general, they wish to exclude from its deliberations, those clerical exponents of the people; who, however necessary in their proper places, have invariably been found, unjustly entrusted with power, to use it rather for their own

selfish purposes, than the benefit of the community; and for the same reason, they would exclude them from seats in the Legislature.

For human nature is the same in all situations, and self love and ambition to selfish interests, is the governing rule of all classes of society. Hence the necessity of providing or guarding against an evil of great magnitude, and how can this better be done, than by excluding such men from situations, where they are daily hourly exposed to temptation? This is one sort, and as we say, the only true sort of Responsible Government, and the one best adapted to the circumstances of Prince Edward Island.

The opposite party say there can be no true Responsible Government, without what they call Departmental Government, though there is not what can, with justice, be termed a department in the Government of the Island, but what they say is equivalent to Departments, the office of Treasurer, Excise Officer, Registrar of Deeds, Queen's Printer, &c., &c., &c., or, in other words, they want the House of Assembly and Executive and Legislative Councils to be filled as much as possible, with the dependents of the Government; with men who, having office to lose, can be kept under control; who, having the same stake at hazard, will pull together, and be unassuming, and who, when once they form a majority, can sway the Government as they please, rule it, as they themselves say, "with a rod of iron." And this too is human nature, for it is the natural propensity of petty officers to tyrannize over those beneath their sway, and the same disposition makes them cringe to those who are immediately above them. Hence their maxim that the Lieut. Governor can do no wrong, that he is invested with unlimited exercise of the Queen's Prerogative. That he can adjourn, prorogue and dissolve the House of Assembly, at his mere will and pleasure; that though, according to the principles of Responsible Government, as understood in England, and in the surrounding Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he is bound on all occasions, to take the advice of his Executive Council; or in other words, consult the wishes of the people, who are, in this respect, represented by the Executive Council, having been appointed by the Representatives of the people; yet in Prince Edward Island, if he does not like the advice of his Council, unless they choose to agree with him in all things, he has nothing to do but turn them to the right about, and put in their places, those in whose subserviency he can trust, those who will be the willing slaves of his pleasure. Say, young men, you who, for the first time, are summoned to elect members of Assembly—say, which will you prefer to represent you. Men whose sole aim is to share among themselves, their friends, and dependents, the public plunder of the Government. Men who publicly avow that such are their sentiments, who aid and abet a tyrannical Despot in the most atrocious aggressions not only on public liberty, but on the rights of private individuals. Witness his illegally depriving Francis Longworth of his seat at the Executive Council!—and for what? For telling his constituents that he disapproved of the unconstitutional acts of the Lieut. Governor, in acting without and against the advice of those whom the system of Responsible Government had judiciously placed around him as guardians of his liberties,—or will you choose men of a totally opposite nature, and governed by measures the very reverse? First, reject one and all of you, whether you can be said to enjoy Responsible or Self Government under a system which enables a Governor to dispense at will with his Council, and to emancipate himself from all advice. Ask yourselves whether, when there is a dispute between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, it shall be for a moment suffered that the fancied interests of the former are to be preferred to the real and substantial privileges of the latter. That the grant of £1000 destined for the benefit of the farmer, and for the purpose of improving the breed of a species of stock by the importation of which several thousands of pounds have been already gained to the agriculturists of the Island, and which with care and judgment may be made to yield hundreds of thousands more, has been delayed for a year, and at a time when stock and produce of all kinds are rising in price, and when such delay will be the means of losing ten times the amount in a single year. And by whom? By the Legislative Council, by the nominees of the Crown, by office hunters; and would-be-placemen, who are themselves upheld by those who pretend to be the friends of the people, but who are, in reality, traitors to the cause of the people, who trust to make you the ladder upon which to mount to power, and the emoluments of office, which, once secured, your rights and your privileges will be cast aside, until, perhaps, about four years hence, when, having crept to the powers that be, they will come fawning upon you for the purpose of continuing them in office, that they may be enabled to eat bread. We shall yet have a few more opportunities of addressing you, and so, for the present, farewell. Keep, however, in the mean time, on the alert, and reflect seriously on the matter. If you choose to be slaves no one it is true can hinder you, but we trust you are made of better, sterner, stuff. Recollect that all glitters is not gold, nor is every man a real patriot who calls himself one; above all distrust the assurances of one who expects that his patriotism is to be paid for, or rewarded with a salary of some hundreds, out of the public purse.

A Meeting of Mr. Coles's supporters, took place at Cove Head, yesterday, which was attended nearly altogether, by people from the Town Road, but few of the Cove Head people being present. Mr. Beer having previously stated, that as Mr. Coles had called the Meeting, it was not his intention to be present, having nothing to expect from Mr. Coles but abuse; Mr. Beer was afterwards induced to attend, but his friends not expecting him, were not present, except some six or eight, consequently, Mr. Coles had it his own way, he divided the Meeting, 35 voters dividing off in his favor, one old gentleman who had voted for Mr. Coles last year, dividing off against him. Mr. Coles had also advertised for a Meeting on the Breakley Point Road some afternoon, but on arriving there, not one man was present, Mr. Coles having few or no voters on the Road. Some evening a Meeting was called to be held in the School House, Winaloe Road, a man having been sent round to collect the people; about 20 persons assembled in the School House, after about two hours had been spent in addressing them by Messrs. Coles and Beer, Mr. Coles attempted a division in his favor, the people positively refused to divide for him. He gets but little support there. Mr. Beer and Mr. McDonald's prospects we are glad to find, are good; there will be an increase in the French voters of Rustico against them, but a large increase in other parts of the District in their favor; sufficient it is believed, to outnumber the Rustico votes, and give them a good majority.

At a Meeting of the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County, held at Mrs. Crabb's, Princeton Road, and its vicinity, on the 8th June inst., to take into consideration the act of the Lieut. Governor in dissolving the late House of Assembly, and also to nominate two fit and proper persons to represent them in the next House of Assembly.—Mr. Owen Curtis was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. G. Carson was appointed Secretary—when the following Resolutions were moved and passed, only three persons opposing the Resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Crabb, seconded by Mr. Robert Hooper. Resolved, That the majority of the late House of Assembly deserve the thanks of this Meeting, for the exertions they have made to secure the independence of the Legislature, by passing a Bill to exclude from both its branches, all Members connected with the receipt or expenditure of the Public Money.

Moved by Mr. Henry Hooper, seconded by Mr. Joseph Wiles. Resolved, That the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, by the Lieut. Governor, in opposition to the advice of the Executive Council, is a violation of the principles of Responsible Government, and that it has a tendency to abrogate the same, and is, in the opinion of this Meeting, an arbitrary and unconstitutional act.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Crabb, and seconded by Mr. George Hooper. That John Sims, Esq. do receive the support of this Meeting at the next General Election.

Proposed by Mr. Robert Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Otto Curtis. That Mr. John Coll McDonald do also receive the support of this Meeting at the approaching General Election, carried unanimously. Thanks being given to the Chairmen, the Meeting separated.

We are happy to learn that a new Banking Institution, under the title of the Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, has commenced operation at the Board of Exchequer, under the authority of an Act of Incorporation passed last winter by the New Brunswick Legislature. This bank, from its proximity to our vicinity, is likely to prove beneficial to our mercantile interest, and especially so as we learn on good authority, that the Board of Directors have it in contemplation to establish an Agency in Charlottetown immediately. Some parties connected with the Bank are expected daily in town for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia preached, on last Sunday morning, to a large and attentive congregation, a very suitable and impressive sermon; after which he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to upwards of a hundred communicants. On the afternoon, in a very full church, he confirmed upwards of fifty young persons, to whom, both before and after confirmation, he addressed several exhortations and serious admonitions. On Monday morning his Lordship proceeded to Crisp, and confirmed nine young people; and, after having addressed the candidates, preached to a devout, and, notwithstanding the hurried season of the year, a large congregation, a sermon which doubtless will long be remembered. His Lordship will preach at St. Paul's (D. V.) on the morning of Sunday the 11th, being Trinity Sunday, when he will also hold an ordination service, to commence at half past ten. The Bishop intends leaving Charlottetown the following Wednesday, and will hold a confirmation at Springfield, at 6 p. m. On Thursday, his Lordship will confirm at New London, proceeding thence to Lot 11, from whence he will return to Port Hill, where a Confirmation will be held on the morning of Sunday the 18th. In the afternoon, of the same day he purposes holding a Communion at St. Eleanor's, and will proceed to Shediac in the beginning of the ensuing week.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, left Charlottetown this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Packet H. Ingram, en route for the Bahamas. At 12 o'clock, Major Augustus Ansell was sworn in as Administrator of the Government, with the usual ceremonies, an appropriate guard of honor attending, and the customary salute being rendered by Troops and Artillery.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—An Inquest was held on Thursday the 9th instant, before D. Hodges, Esq. Coroner, on the view of the body of WILLIAM ROBERTS, a private in the detachment of the 70th Regiment stationed here. From the evidence before the Court, it appears the deceased was placed on guard near the Barrack Gate at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the night of the 4th, and in less than half an hour after, was observed approaching the Guard Room, with his cap off, and blood on his head—two of the men immediately went towards him and conveyed him to the Hospital, and upon his being examined by the Surgeon of the Regiment, it was discovered that he had inflicted upon his head TWENTY wounds, and had stabbed himself five times in the abdomen, only one of which had penetrated through the intestines, subsequently discovered on the post-mortem examination. From all the circumstances connected therewith, and the deceased's conversation prior to his decease, which took place on the 6th instant, there can be no doubt the unfortunate man inflicted the wounds upon himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

SHIP'S BOAT. FOR SALE, an excellent Ship's Boat, 24 feet long, Oak, Chink bull, Copper fastened, with Sails in complete repair, new rudd and Anchor. Price only Twenty Pounds. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 6th, 1854. Sw

FIREWOOD. TWENTY-FIVE CORDS OF FIREWOOD for Sale, cut and split; various lengths and sizes; excellent for Ship's use. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 6th. Sw

MOLASSES. A FEW Packages of PORTO RICO MOLASSES, prime article; for sale. And the following: 10 Chests prime CONGOU TEA, 8 Boxes TOBACCO, 1 Case COU OIL, 20 Boxes SOAP, 20 Tubs BLACK PAINT. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 6th. Sw

CHAMPAGNE. THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received at "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool. Also, a quantity of OAKUM. For sale by CHARLES STEWART. June 7, 1854. If

FOR Liverpool. THE Brig "Peeping Tom," J. H. HAMILTON, Master, will sail from Harbour for the above Port on or about the 10th instant. Has superior accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to W. H. & J. C. POPE, Messrs J. O., in Charlottetown, to C. STEWART. June 7, 1854. If

JUST received at NEV... May 13, 1854. Bannerman's Night of W... ing Family of Ge... The Honorable of J... Wearing, &c. Truth and Error; or, the Controversy of the Family of B... Eleventh Chapter... Meditations on the L... Bridge Exposition of... Exposition of Paul... Character and E... Jones, &c. Brown (John), D.D. First Epistle of Pa... Discourses and Say... Illustrated in a Se... 87s 6d. Buchanan (James), D... Series of Meditations... Posthumous Sermon... portrait, 18s 6d. Christian Restraint... the Heart, &c. Devotional Series, P... the Perfection of... year, 18s 6d. Tales of the Cotillon... The Cottage Friends... illustrated. The Church of the... of the Edwards (Ann...), in the Ho... Original MS., &c. Far of us, Asia an... of the Ps... 2s 6d. Fanny and her Mam... man's Bible Stories... Gillman (George)... of the Scottish Co... Haldane—Memoirs... of Athlery, and... Haldane. By J... Hamilton (James),... The Mount of Olive... Harp as the Willet... and the Travels of... Life of Hall, &c. Happy Home, &c. Life of Lady Colche... The Royal Procla... The Lamp and the... the Travels of... Harvey's Meditatio... Hetherington (Rev... of Scotland, from... to the period of... An Introduction to... of the Holy Sc... Horse, B. D., New edition, c... ed with 200 Manuscripts, &c. A Commentary on... of the Holy Sc... Edward Irving of... The Scots West... Account of the... men, Ministers, the Reformation... James's Scotch... Gosnell: Critical... with the approved... illustrations, by... Professor of Div... Theological Sem... The Antiquary Inq... Christian's Progress... Inquirer," &c. The True Christi... The Widow David... Young Man from... Christian Profess... James—Christian... dresses &c. The Course of... Delighted, &c. We Life to Immort... Jay's Morning Ex... Evening Exercises... Kites (John), D... being Origin... from Sacred... Antiquaries, an... the Family Cir... Morning Series, 4... Evening Series, 4... Law, and the... of the Wide W... Line upon Line... Day," &c. Little Lessons... plates, 3s 6d. Mamma's Bible... Coloured plates... Sequel to the M... Memoir of the R... Sergeant, M. A. Martyrs and Co... Ministry of F... Alexander Pa... by the Rev. J... Near Home, or... by the author. Ryle's Living or... What or Chast... Starving Quest... Young Man's C... Select Works of... Jay. Eight... 8vo, 8s. 6d. Self-explanatory... and Original... Printed at the... Lights and Sh... Wilson, Pro... University of... designs, &c. THE ROY... offer the for in Queen's... For the best ac... 2d do 3d do 4th do 5th do 6th do 7th do 8th do 9th do 10th do 11th do 12th do 13th do 14th do 15th do 16th do 17th do 18th do 19th do 20th do 21st do 22nd do 23rd do 24th do 25th do 26th do 27th do 28th do 29th do 30th do 31st do 32nd do 33rd do 34th do 35th do 36th do 37th do 38th do 39th do 40th do 41st do 42nd do 43rd do 44th do 45th do 46th do 47th do 48th do 49th do 50th do 51st do 52nd do 53rd do 54th do 55th do 56th do 57th do 58th do 59th do 60th do 61st do 62nd do 63rd do 64th do 65th do 66th do 67th do 68th do 69th do 70th do 71st do 72nd do 73rd do 74th do 75th do 76th do 77th do 78th do 79th do 80th do 81st do 82nd do 83rd do 84th do 85th do 86th do 87th do 88th do 89th do 90th do 91st do 92nd do 93rd do 94th do 95th do 96th do 97th do 98th do 99th do 100th do

Reverend Mr. McLean

LETTER

New Series, No. 146.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store... THE FAMILY OF GOSPEL... THE PEOP OF DAY... THE TRUTH AND ERROR...

NEW GOODS—Spring of 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per Mr. HASZARD... 3 cases ready made Clothing... 4 do. Hats and Caps...

To the Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County.

IT is not without much diffidence that I comply with the Request which I have had the honor to receive, inviting me to offer myself as a Candidate for the District.

To the Electors of the First District Queen's County.

AT the earnest request of a considerable number of you, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for you to suffer at the ensuing Election.

From the Liverpool APOTHECARIES' COMPANY.

DER Bigg Allen, from Liverpool, M. Wallace... THE Subscriber is now receiving, per Mr. HASZARD... 3 cases ready made Clothing...

LONDON HOUSE, Great George-street.

Spring Importations for 1854. RECEIVED at the Establishment, a large assortment of the general STOCK of BRITISH MERCHANDISE for the present Season...

To the Electors of Charlottetown and the County of Prince George.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, having on his own Responsibility, and in my opinion contrary to the fundamental principles of self or Representative Government...

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN; I have the honor to receive from you a copy of the Bill for the exclusion of salaried officers from the Legislature...

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces.

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant...

BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. ROSS. NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Apprentice wanted.

To the independent Electors of the Third District of Queen's County.

YOUR late faithful representative, Benjamin Day Esq., having declined to stand as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Election...

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN; I have the honor to receive from you a copy of the Bill for the exclusion of salaried officers from the Legislature...

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz: For the best acre of Swede Turnips...

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July next...

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 3d. to 7s. per piece—for sale at the store of the Subscriber.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz: For the best acre of Swede Turnips...

WINNING MACHINES.

HAVING now permanently located myself on the New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmer in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line...

HAT AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to remind his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the above business in all its branches...

FOUND.

BY the Subscriber, on Sunday last, on the Mal-de-peque Road, a WATCH. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN BREEN, Blacksmith, Charlottetown, June 6th.

STEAM PACKET NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's Agent for the Saint John and Westmorland Steam Navigation Company's Boats at the Head. Any parties wishing to have goods transported to or from ports in the Gulf St. Lawrence and Prince Edward Island, will be attended to by sending their instructions...

to oblige her to abandon an English merchant brig which she had just previously captured, and was towing for a Russian port. These prizes were taken that morning by the English; and in order that force might not appear too imposing on reaching Sebastopol, for which the fleets were starting—and by way of cutting the enemy out of his stronghold—the Queen and Harango, ships of the line, received orders to part company from the rest. On the 28th the offing of Sebastopol was reached; and on the 29th the British fleet, with a strong breeze, the Sampson and Arcton (the light infantry of the British fleet) were sent in to reconnoitre, and on their return reported one three-decker, and one other sail of the line, four frigates, and four or five steamers, having been back to the coast of the Crimea, without falling in with a single vessel. At about five p.m. on the 29th, the port of Sebastopol, a steamer was seen, coming from that direction, which left no doubt of her being a Russian. The Tiger was ordered down upon her, when she soon went round, and stood back again to port, into which she got by the Royalty.

GENTLEMEN; I thought proper to dissolve the House of Assembly, you are called upon a third time within less than twelve months to choose persons to represent your interests in that branch of the Legislature. I signify offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, and respectfully request your support. Having been handsomely returned by you at eight different Elections in succession, and my political principles not having undergone any change, I deem it unnecessary to recall them to your attention.

I regret that the Bill for the exclusion of salaried officers from the Legislature was rejected by the Legislative Council. Had it become law, it is not likely that you would have been called upon, so very soon, to engage in another General Election. The leading members of the Legislative Council, however, prefer that law or rule which admits of their holding salaried offices, although wholly irresponsible to the people; they therefore threw out this Bill; and, dreading that it would pass at another Session of the same House, they addressed the Lieutenant Governor in such terms as to procure a dissolution, and thereby to afford an opportunity, during the excitement of a General Election, for office-hunters to misrepresent the object and effect of the Bill, and to make the people believe that it was calculated to destroy Responsible Government. The purport and aim of the Bill, however, Gentlemen, was the very reverse: it was, in fact, a measure upon the same principle as the Act of Assembly lately passed and now in force in Canada.

I have every confidence that your votes will enable me again to introduce this Bill—and if the constituencies throughout the Island, prove equally intelligent with yourselves, I cannot have a doubt that a majority will be returned in the new House of Assembly, not only favorable to the measure, but such as—under the auspices of a new Lieutenant Governor of much Colonial experience, will convince the Legislative Council that they must offer no further obstruction to its becoming the law of the Colony.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, EDWARD PALMER. May 30th, 1854. Isl Adv Ex.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR.

(Late of Upper Queen Street,) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Wood, in Pownall Street, next door to Mr. Deak's Brick Store. June 2.

Just Arrived.

Per Schrs. Londonderry and Eliza from Halifax Spring Importation, 1854.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the support he has hitherto received, begs to call the attention of his numerous customers in Town and Country, to the following articles, selected with great care, and which will be sold low for Cash, viz: 2 Cases ready made Clothing. 1 do. Hats and Caps. 1 do. Straw and Lighthouse Bonnets, and Bonnet Slippers. 2 do. Ladies' Dresses, embroidered and plain. Cloths, Summer Shawls, Parasols, Prints, Regatta Shirting, white do., ready made Shirts, Striped Shirtings, unbleached do. Black and colored Silk Neck handkerchiefs, a superior assortment of Gent's Fancy Neck Ties, Cotton do., Bad Ticks, Linen and Cotton Table Cloths, brown and white Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Lace and Edgings of all descriptions, Lining Cotton, Stays, Canvas Bags, Gingham, Cotton Warp, (white and colored).

GROCERIES.

The following GROCERIES—Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Sarsaparilla, &c. &c. &c. HARDWARE—Kivon and Forks, Knives, Pots, Spoons, Bayliss's Shovels, Rakes, a few Sets of Harrow, Hoeing, Riving and Gig Saddle Trees, Briton Chains, Cart Bits, Watering Chains, &c. &c. 6 Cases ROOM PAPER (assorted). GAZA AND SONS, CHARLES SAUNDERS, Great George Street, Charlottetown, June 8. '54.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

Odessa letters of the 12th and 13th confirm the account of the loss of the Tiger. The writer of the 12th letter has actually seen the wreck brought into Odessa as prisoners, and had subsequently seen the stranded vessel. The captain was wounded, but not materially. Other letters vary, but not materially, in their accounts from that which we publish, or add, chiefly to it. Thus, one reports to Captain Gifford that only one leg; and one states that "some of the crew, it was thought, had got away in one of the boats." All the letters, for obvious reasons, abstain from comment. We lament the dangerous wounds of the brave captain, and the Russian activity that saved his island crew. But as to them in the losses which must unavoidably be incurred in such a war, the destruction of the Tiger and the capture of her crew have nothing alarming in them. We do not believe that the Russian authorities will have to treat our sailors as natural enemies, and that the British ships will be treated as prizes. They know, indeed, that England will not stoop to retaliate cruelty upon the prisoners she takes; but they also know, by the experience of Odessa and Hango, that British ships are able to punish any ill treatment our countrymen may be subjected to.

ODESSA, May 13.—To-day's news are that last night, during a heavy fog, the English steamer Tiger ran herself aground at Cortazzi's Head, so as to be almost entirely on the dry. As soon as this was discovered, some artillery was sent there, and the steamer crippled. She struck, and her crew, I am told, of about 200 men, are just now being brought in as prisoners. The boat is, I understand, on fire. Three other steamers are in sight and have made communication, the nature of which we do not know. I have just seen the steamer; she is only 50 paces from the shore. The commander has had both his legs shot off.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, "The following particulars, from a good Austrian (non-Russian) source, have reached me in respect to the loss of the Tiger. She got on a sand-bank when in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the quarantine port. The Russian fired into her with red-hot balls until she was completely helpless. The two steamers which came to her assistance were obliged to keep at a distance, as the Russians had a superior gun of the very largest calibre, with which they fired with extreme precision. The Tiger was burnt almost down to the water. The Press affirms that the Russians fired at the steamer after she had hoisted a white flag and made signals of distress. It is said that a perfect shower of balls was sent on shore, where they are treated as prisoners of war. Several ships of the line and smaller vessels have just been in sight (on the 10th). The inhabitants of Odessa are in great consternation. A flag of truce has just been sent in."

We have more versions of the story of our lost ship the Tiger.

A letter dated Vienna the 20th instant, in the Cologne Gazette, affirms that "an official report" of the capture of the Tiger had reached that capital. The writer further states, that after the Tiger struck, she was fired upon by the Austrian Lloyd's post boat, with Russian soldiers on board, approached to take possession; that a great part of the crew jumped overboard and were picked up by the two other English steamers which came up; and that after breaking out on board the Tiger, it was found impossible to tow her into harbour.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

BERLIN, May 23.—The Austrian *O. Deutsche Post* has the following letter from Odessa:—"People are in a state of great anxiety. The troops are concentrated in all directions. It is said the English have sent a flag of truce to demand the delivery of their countrymen, taken from the Tiger; whereas the reply was, they might come and fetch them if they could. Many tremble for fear of another bombardment, and yet are afraid to exhibit fear."

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 10th announces that Sebastopol has been cannonaded by the combined fleets with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING SEBASTOPOL.—The Times Paris correspondent writes, "I am assured that 80 pieces of artillery, of large calibre, and of tremendous power, were to be embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are said to be intended for Sebastopol. It now seems certain that the plan of a combined attack by sea and land on that celebrated fortress and the Crimea has been decided upon, and that, in fact, we may expect to hear, at a short interval from each other, news of something very important taking place in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The steamer Dauphin had arrived at Marseilles from the Levant, and it is said she is the bearer of despatches, of which nothing has as yet transpired, except that the news they contain is favourable."

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF REVEL.—It is reported that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris announcing the bombardment of Revel; but we are without particulars.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—It is certain that the Ottomans have furnished to the Greek government military subsidies amounting to 1,000,000 of drachmas. Macedonia is invaded by 2,000 adventurers and robbers, commanded by Chana Karatasos, a former de-camp of the King of Greece. This band is committing every unheard-of atrocity. In one place they burnt alive 150 Turks—men, women, and children—in their mosque.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

WARSAW, May 15.—No fewer than 50,000 men of the Grenadier Guards are on their march from St. Petersburg, through Kovno, to this town. They are to be concentrated near Krakow, and consist of 27 battalions of Infantry, of 1,000 men; 10 dilo of Rifles, of 650 men; 32 squadrons of Cavalry, of 190 men; 15 Foot and two Horse Artillery, with 112 cannons.

UNION OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS.—The Vienna Conference met on Tuesday and signed a new protocol, wherein the Anglo-French and Austrian plenipotentiaries are duly taken cognizance of, and the plenipotentiaries of the four Powers are on the basis of the former protocol, is confirmed. Europe is thus, at last, we trust, permanently united in opposition to Russia. Austria is said, with some take the field, and however much Prussia may hitherto have hesitated after this last Protocol she can no longer pursue a doubtful course, being now pledged to armed opposition to Russia. Need we observe that the former the union of the Four Great Powers becomes, and the more energetic their efforts, the greater is the chance of peace—the more certain the defeat of Russia—the more secure the ultimate welfare of Europe?

RUSSIA AND HER AGENTS IN AMERICA.

A letter from New York says:—"Russia appears destined to be as little successful in America as in Europe, in her effort to find allies. The advances made by her agents to private individuals to induce them to fit out privateers have failed, by reason of the firm resolution of the central government and the States to enforce the law prohibiting engagements of the sort with a foreign nation."

KALAZAI, May 6.—The day before yesterday six squadrons of Turkish Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars had an engagement with the Russian Cossacks near Radon. The affair lasted three hours, and ended with the total defeat of the latter. After the second charge the Russians were in complete disorder, and quitting their horses took refuge in a thicket. Sixty horses fell into the hands of the Turks. As I learn from a major who is lying ill here, the Russians had 138 killed and 12 wounded. The latter, with two guns, were brought in here. The Turks had 10 killed and two wounded. At present the Russians are beyond the Schyly, about two English miles and a half from Kravos, and news of fresh encounters is daily expected."

ONAR PASHA'S PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND PITCHED BATTLE.—Onar Pasha has taken up a position before Shumal with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district where he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle. Onar Pasha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest.

TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The 21st Fusiliers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate active service in the Baltic, and will embark on the 20th inst., or thereabouts. Twenty sergeants and forty corporals are to be immediately appointed.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch from Marseilles states that arrangements had been made at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in twenty-four hours. The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the following as the plan of operations said to have been determined upon, namely, to land 30,000 men in the Crimea, while the fleet will attack and destroy Sebastopol, the Anglo-French fleets then to leave the Turkish Squadron in the Black Sea, and Cronstadt to be attacked by the whole overwhelming force of the combined fleets.

Admiral Hamelin has requested that troops should be at once forwarded to the Black Sea, and the arrangements respecting the embarkation of the English contingent to some point known at Constantinople on the 15th, gives a certain degree of probability to the above.

THE BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.

The Swedish post steamer Srenka Lejonet has gone down in Ystad harbour, from the injuries it received in the late storm. A Stockholm vessel, laden with salt, attempted to break the blockade and enter Riga. On being hailed she neglected the signals and refused to lie by, so a cannon-ball smashed her stern. She immediately returned to Stockholm. Her owners were impudent enough to demand compensation. The English embassy very properly told them to thank their stars that matters were no worse.

THE BRITISH FLEET WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF CROONSTADT.—Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 9th inst., state that the British fleet had been seen within 25 to 30 miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of Russian gun boats.

PREPARATIONS AT CROONSTADT.—The *Anglo-British Gazette* says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cronstadt, and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE IN SIGHT OF THE GUNS OF RIGA.

MENEK, April 12.—The Amphion, screw, 34 guns, Capt. A. C. Key, in company with her Majesty's ship *Cruiser*, 15, screw, Commander the Hon. A. Douglas, entered the Gulf of Riga, April 27, and steamed along the southern shore of the 29th ice was reported by the look-out at the mast-head. During the morning several detached masses floated by. In the afternoon we were nearly surrounded by ice. The whole extent of the bay skirting the horizon appeared to be covered by an immense field of ice, varying in thickness from one to two feet, and covered by last winter's snow. Here and there it had broken, leaving open channels between. Several ships were seen in the distance, lying in the ice; one of them, which appeared to be a large barque, had hoisted Russian colours, and a French flag, and we sent to her by its assistance, but it seemed that the paddle-wheels were unable to penetrate the ice, and seeing us bearing down upon them, steaming through all, they decamped, leaving behind the great number of their boats. Unfortunately we were at too great a distance to intercept them, and they escaped in shore into shallow water, where we could not follow, and luckily for them out of range of our guns. We turned our attention to the barque, which lay completely embedded in a large field of thick ice, almost broadside on. We shammed full power direct for it, out-cruising the ice in our progress by the force of the screw. After a little manoeuvring, we made a complete passage for our prize, which we towed out in triumph. We found she was the Russian barque *Caroline*, from Portugal to Riga, laden with salt. They had already been two weeks in their unpleasant position, drifting here and there with the mass of ice in which they lay imbedded. Their being made a prize did not affect them much—in fact, they were rather pleased than otherwise, as their provisions and water were nearly expended, and most likely they would have starved, for such is the cupidity of the owners, that they would not have incurred the expense of steamers to tow the ice, but have forced them to wait in the bay until it broke up. After we parted, we were again surprised, when we found her in open water, and as it was getting dark, we anchored, double shot our guns, and remained on the alert for any surprise during the night. At daylight next morning we weighed, and stood in towards the entrance of the Drwina to reconnoitre. The route was very free from ice, but there was no shipping of any kind. In the river, there were several small vessels, and some steamers with their

steam up. We did not see any ships of war. The mouth of the Drwina is defended on the left bank by two forts, and on the right bank there is a large fort, newly built, with two towers of guns. It was a beautiful morning, the sun shone brightly, gliding the towers of Riga, and reflecting millions of beautiful colours from the icy bay. The whole coast was lined with soldiers, I should say not less than 5,000 of infantry and cavalry. Gaitly and coolly we reconnoitred, nothing breaking the dead silence, except the splash of the lead, or the boom of an occasional gun, fired at us from the fort on the left bank. We did not return the fire, being out of range. When we had got all the information we possibly could about the place, we retraced our steps, to report to the admiral our proceedings. On our way back we took another Russian vessel, and sent both from Faroe Sound on to England. It must have been very gallant for the Russians to be forced to see two small English men-of-war doing as they pleased in the bay of their first communication with the world. The British have allowed their man-of-war to cruise about, and capture English ships anywhere along their coast! They would have manned the first river steamer they could have got, and given them battle. We found the admiral cruising off Godokna Sands. The Russian Admiral had his command had arrived bringing the mail. The next day we left our cruising ground.

VICTORY BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—1,500 Russian Prisoners taken.—News has arrived that the castle of Gustafshaven, south of Hango, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1,500 Russians have been taken prisoners. The fort of Gustafshaven is situated in the island of Hango, near the port of the battery erected, and which there is a lighthouse, a very deep port, sheltered by the rocks and the high lands of the Cape. Cape Roga is a very important military position, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and the pass leading to the Archipelago of Abo. The object of Sir Charles Napier and his coadjutor is plain. They intend to destroy the fortresses right and left as they sail up the gulf, to demolish the Russian gun-boats which have been crammed in the inner channel, on the Swooborg side, and thus step by step concentrate the force of the combined fleets on the destruction of the fortifications of Cronstadt.

St. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The *Anglo-British Gazette* says that the Russian fleet is ready for action at Cronstadt, and nearly 10,000 men garrison the forts. On the island lying west of the fortress, tents are pitched, where troops find shelter, and all the coast swarms with soldiers, mostly of the Guards. They are still working at Paul's Fort. The lower orders have been ordered to observe their Eastern holidays. There they spend in swings and whirligigs, their attention being divided between eating and drinking, finding time to hurrah the imperial family, who showed themselves to the multitude there.

We find the following in the *Press* of Vienna:—"We have received accounts from Odessa relative to the recent events, and communicate them to our readers without changing anything. The inhabitants of Odessa are now in the greatest uneasiness. The Russian authorities have cannonaded an English war steamer which on her return from the mouths of the Salina was driven by stress of weather into the roadstead of Odessa. Some say it was the Tiger, others the Niger; and one version is that it was the Retribution. This vessel gave notice of distress and hoisted the white flag, but the Russians paid no attention to it, and fired red hot shot at her till she caught fire. Notwithstanding the shower of balls, the vessel approached the shore, and the crew were able to land. The vessel is now in the port of Odessa in a very bad condition, and the crew are prisoners of war. Several line-of-battle ships and corvettes of the combined fleets have shown themselves before the port. The inhabitants are in great alarm, not knowing what may happen. At the moment I am writing, a vessel with a flag of truce is approaching the port."

AMERICAN STEAM MACHINES FOR RUSSIA. BERLIN, May 16.—"An American frigate is said (soil) to have passed the Dardanelles, coming from Malta, laden with 11 steam machines for Russia. In the Black Sea it hoisted English colours, and got close into Sebastopol, where it hoisted American colours, and got safely with its cargo into the port. Some say, indeed, that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 10, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

If there was ever a time when it behooved you to be careful in the manner in which you exercise your franchise, it is the present. There are two parties in the field, both professing to have the same end in view, both asserting that to secure to you and your posterity the blessings and advantages of a Responsible Government, is the end and aim of the desire and exertion of both. And it is after a manner true. But then comes the question: what is Responsible Government? Mr. Palmer and his associates say that it is having an Executive Council, formed of persons chosen by the majority of Members of the Representatives of the People, to whom the latter have associated one, two, or more of the other branch of the Legislature, without whose consent and concurrence, no act shall be considered as the act of the Government. An Executive Council, who, being in the confidence of the majority of the People, will possess that control over the administration of the affairs of the Island, and will exercise it, that it may truly be said, that the people, in managing their own affairs, govern by Mr. Palmer and his associates say that it is having an Executive Council, formed of persons chosen by the majority of Members of the Representatives of the People, to whom the latter have associated one, two, or more of the other branch of the Legislature, without whose consent and concurrence, no act shall be considered as the act of the Government. 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