

Haszard's



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To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Dear Sir:

"As the best men are sometimes in error on matters connected with the vital interests of mankind, you will oblige a constant reader and one who advocates the cause of Total abstinence on Gospel principles, by giving insertion, to the following able and judicious remarks by Archdeacon Jeffreys, a minister of the church of England.

THE Presbyterian Church of Canada wrote a very affectionate letter of congratulation to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, presenting them with two hundred and forty pounds sterling, as a testimony of their good will. In this letter they took occasion to set before them the vast amount of good that had been done, both in the United States and in British America, by the temperance movement, and the many blessings, both temporal and spiritual, that had resulted from it. They proved, by satisfactory statistics, that all this good had been done and that all these blessings had resulted from the spread of the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—and earnestly and affectionately entreated their assistance in the cause. This letter gave occasion to several very able reports and important concessions, and half-movements, on the part of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

Among these documents, it is especially to a late able, and in many respects valuable, report, read by Dr. M'Farlane before the General Assembly, that it is my present object to call the reader's attention. After enlarging with great ability upon the crime, domestic misery, and ruin produced in Scotland by intoxicating drinks, and after fully admitting the great good that has been done by the spread of total abstinence, the report evades coming to the remedy, and excuses the church from lending her support and assistance to the only measure that has ever yet availed to stop the desolating scourge, in the following memorable words:—

"As a Church, she cannot with propriety take any step, except on moral and scriptural grounds. She may frankly admit, as was done in a former report, that such good has been done by temperance societies; and, in so far as she can approve their proceedings, she may, with perfect good feeling, bid them God speed. But her own movement must be only such, as would admit of her prefixing to each injunction—'Thus saith the Lord.'"

Now it is amazing to me, how such great and good men as compose the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, should allow themselves to be the dupes of such a miserable fallacy as the above excuse contains.

I have said 'great and good men,' because (though an archdeacon of the Church of England) I hope I may be permitted to express my sincere and settled conviction, that they are great and good men, without giving offence to any.

But it is the more amazing to me how such men could take the most solemn, sacred, and awful words that can be uttered by the mouth of man—'Thus saith the Lord,' and make them the instruments of a fallacy.

For let us ask the question, What do these words mean in the connection and for the purpose for which they are here used? If they mean anything at all to the present purpose, they must mean—'that the Church cannot lend her countenance and assistance to the temperance movement, without express and particular directions from the word of God for this particular mode of christian benevolence.' This (I had almost said) senseless objection is nothing new to us; we have heard it again and again from common minds—'Show us a command in the Bible for your teetotal societies, and then we will join you.' I say, we have heard this objection again and again from common minds; but how such men as compose the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland could ever think of such an objection, or listen to it for one moment, is to me the most amazing; I can only say, alas! for poor human nature, and the deceivableness of the human heart! In cases, where custom, or prejudice, or appetite are concerned, no wisdom, no talent, no former integrity, can with certainty secure it from becoming the dupe of a fallacy!

One would think that it would be enough to remind these good men, that none of the various modes of christian benevolence in the present day can claim the prefix, 'Thus saith the Lord,' in the sense in which they here demand it of our cause. They cannot show the express and particular command of God for Magdalen Hospitals, Church-Building Societies, Religious Tract Societies, or even for the Bible and Missionary Societies, in the sense in which it is here demanded for the Temperance Society. And we do not ask for their assistance, in any other sense than they already give

it to these societies, viz., by becoming themselves members, and encouraging others to do the same by their example and influence, and by speaking the truth in love. We do not ask for an 'injunction,' in any compulsory sense of the word; we do not ask, that it shall be made a condition of church membership. We only ask their own personal self-denial and their hearty co-operation in this 'merciful' enterprise—this labour of love. And we have as much warrant from scripture for our labour of love and mercy, as they have for any of the societies, to which they lend their countenance and support.

Indeed, if an express and particular command for any mode of benevolence be at all necessary to constitute christian obligation, I have no hesitation in asserting, that there are express and particular commands in scripture which approach much more nearly to a command to abstain from intoxicating drinks in the present day, in view of the crime and miseries they are now producing, than can be found for any other mode of christian benevolence now in operation in England. That warning of our Lord, 'that is, because of the traps, snares, and stumbling-blocks that abound in this wicked world, and the direction which immediately follows—that if any earthly indulgence, or any earthly comfort, dear and necessary, and (in its own nature) as innocent, too, as the right hand or the right eye, and as truly a 'GOOD CREATURE OF GOD,' as these beautiful organs are, should, by some untoward combination of circumstances, become an offence and a stumbling-block to our country or 'the world,' we must part with it, though the separation cost us a pang like parting with the limbs of the body; and this under the severest penalty and most awful warning, three times pronounced, that ever came from the gentle Saviour's lips, of the 'worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched.' Paul too comes very near to the principle of our society, with an 'express command,' when he commands us to abstain, from whatever is 'inconvenient, every thing by which a brother stumbleth or is offended, or is made weak, and declares, that it is 'good not to drink wine, or to do any thing in any 'cases our brother to offend;'—'nearer, I suspect, than he does to, by far the greater part of, the societies now in existence.

But all this is mere digression from our main argument, and even if I were wrong in my application of these particular texts, it does not in the least affect our position, because the demand made upon us, to show an express and particular command of God for our particular mode of christian benevolence is not tenable for a moment, and the excuse for not assisting us is a miserable fallacy. It arises entirely from overlooking the genius and spirit of the bible, and the plan upon which it is constructed. If every case of conscience, in which every individual can be placed in all the varied relations and circumstances of life, and in all the changes which succeeding generations may bring about,—if all the various modes of doing good, which christian benevolence has contrived, or may contrive to the end of the world, were expressly provided for in the bible, with the prefix—'Thus saith the Lord,'—the Encyclopaedia Britannica would be a penny pamphlet, compared with the book that would require to be written. And how would the poor ever be able to purchase such a book (or rather such a vast library) as this would be? or who would find leisure to study it? But no! blessed be God! the blessed gospel is not a book of casuistry, nor a statute book of laws! I assert fearlessly, in the face of the whole christian world, that, if there are two things under the sun, utterly unlike one another, it is the blessed gospel, and a statute book of laws, or a ponderous tome of casuistry. The gospel lays down broad principles of action, supreme love to God, and love to man for the dear Saviour's sake, and leaves it to the 'honest heart' warmed by the love of Christ, to be the 'casuist,' in each particular case of conscience. As thus—A case of conscience occurs, in which I doubt, whether it be my duty to do or not to do, a particular action, or to give my support to a proposed scheme of christian benevolence. I turn over the word of God to learn my duty, and what do I find? Express directions for this particular case? Nothing of the kind! The first words I read are, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and thy neighbour as thyself.' Now how am I to apply this to the case now before me? It appears that the law of the New Testament is the law of Love. Then Love must be the lawyer to explain and apply it. There are many other lawyers that pretend to explain it. Selfishness thinks he can explain it,—Self-interest,—Carnal-cases and Indulgence,—Love of the world and its maxims—all these gentlemen are lawyers in their way, and think that they can explain it; but they cannot! they cannot! Love is the only lawyer that can explain the law of Love. They will only mystify the subject with quibbles, and except-

ions, and objections, and difficulties, bringing one text of scripture to contradict another,—the Saviour against the Saviour, and Paul against Paul, in short, any subterfuge to evade self-denial. But they cannot understand (and how then can they explain?) the law of love! But if I knock at my own bosom, and find that love dwells there, then love can explain it to me in a moment. I have just read the two great commandments 'on which hang all the law and the prophets.' These my Saviour tells me, are my rule of duty in every case, that can possibly occur; and I want to know how to apply it in the case now before me. I take love for my interpreter and love immediately explains it to me thus—'Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law,'—not only no intentional ill, but no ill of any kind. Love would hate and abhor any indulgence to the flesh which was attended with danger and jeopardy to a brother's soul. Love says—'If meat or wine or any indulgence of mine make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat and drink no wine, while (the world standeth) lest I make my brother to offend.' God forbid, that I should walk unbecomingly and destroy with my meat or with my drink him for whom Christ died.'

Again the apostle Paul says to me, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ;' and taking love for my interpreter, I understand it in a moment. I see in an instant how it bears upon the present case. And agreeably to this injunction, I long to 'bear the burden' of the broken-hearted wife and the furnished children of the drunkard; I am ready and willing, at any sacrifice of my own indulgence, to bind up the broken heart and to restore the husband and the father. For this purpose, I am willing to 'bear the burden' of the poor drunkard himself. 'Therefore I go to him and say:—'Brother, I come to share thy burden, I come to take thee by the hand, and to lead thee in the path, the only path, which is safe for thee. Another path may be safe for me, but I want to lead thee in the path in which thou canst walk safely; I can do without the things which destroy thy body and ruin thy soul, and surely thou canst. We will try it together, my brother. For Christ laid down his life for my soul, and shall I not give up the pleasures of the intoxicating cup for thine?'

Again, I light upon that command of the loving, self-denying Paul—'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of them that are weak, and not to please ourselves;' and if I have any doubt or difficulty as to what it means in reference to the present case, love makes it as clear to me as daylight. I see at once, that the drunkard is a 'weak brother,' in a fearful sense of the term. I see that he cannot even approach the temptation, that he cannot 'look upon the wine when it is red,' without imminent danger of falling. I see that the example of moderation is a cruel example to him—and that the very attempt to follow it will ruin him both in body and soul,—that to him it is more dangerous than the example of the lost and degraded drunkard; for the one acts as a beacon, a fearful warning like a stranded vessel on the rocks, at which in his sober moments his soul shudders, whereas the other is a decoy which lures him to his ruin. I see that the drinking customs and courtesies of society are cruel customs to him; that by the whole system and trade, his path is infested with snares, and that, in every step he takes, there is a trap set for his soul. And shall I encourage this system, and multiply these snares and temptations, and destroy my poor brother for the sake of a worthless indulgence? I value my 'christian liberty! But love whispers in my ear, 'Use not your liberty for an occasion to the flesh,' (to pamper and gratify the appetite), but 'by love serve your poor brother.' 'Take heed, lest this liberty of thine become a stumbling-block to them that are weak, and through thy greater knowledge (or strength) thy weak brother perish, for whom Christ died.'

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and thy neighbour as thyself!!! God well deserves our love; for He manifested his love to us, when he gave his only-begotten Son that we might live through him. 'Herein is love, indeed, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.' 'Brethren, if God so loved us, we ought to love one another,' and if 'he laid down his life for us, we ought to lay down our lives,' (and much more a needless indulgence of the flesh) rather than endanger a brother's soul. Have we any measure of this love? If so, what are the practical evidences of it? Love does not show itself 'in word and in tongue, but in deed and in truth.' Love is not a thing that goes about talking and making fine professions. Love is a principle that rouses a man to action. And love does not deal out its services by stinted measure, over considering how little it can possibly do, just to come within the terms of a bargain. Love does not require to be shown an express command of God—'Thus saith the Lord,' binding her down as

by the terms of a bond to every individual act and labour of self-denying love. Love does not say with Shylock, 'It is not in the bond; show it me in the bond—I will have my bond.'—Love is a large, a noble, a generous passion. There is 'a length, a breadth, a depth, a height,' in love. But especially the very thought of the Saviour sets the whole soul of love on fire, and she does not, cannot seek to drive a hard bargain, and deal out a stinted measure of service in return for a Saviour's dying love. 'There is no express command for it in scripture! Oh! the soul of love burns with indignation at the very thought of such a shift, such a subterfuge as this! She cannot plead such an excuse as this to avoid self-denial in HIS service who denied himself to the death for us. Nay, the greater the sacrifice, the more delighted love would be to lay it down at the foot of the cross without waiting for an express command. The language of love is—

'If I might make some reserve,
And duty did not call,
I love my Lord with such a love
That I would give him all.'

And so far from loving and cherishing any indulgence to the flesh that brought dishonour upon the cause of Christ, love would hate and abhor the sight of any indulgence that ruined the souls, for whom her own dear Saviour died.

Christ says 'If any man love me, he will keep my commandments.' In enabling us to keep the commands of Christ, love performs a two-fold office, that of an interpreter to explain, and a motive to obey. Nothing but the constraining love of Christ is a sufficiently powerful motive to induce us to obey any command of Christ. But, in order to obey any command, we must at least understand it. Now the commands of Christ are founded upon the LAW OF LOVE, and no other lawyer but love ever can or will understand them, while the world endures. And if these good men who have given abundant proof that they can make sacrifices for the love of Christ, would only take love for their interpreter in this case, as they have done in many another, we should have them among our noblest supporters and our warmest friends.

A BARGAIN DURING A BATTLE.—It is related, that during one of the obstinate naval engagements between the English and the Dutch, in the time of Cromwell, one of the English ships, to their great mortification, had expended all their ammunition. The Commander, well aware of the trafficking propensities of the Dutch, hoisted a flag of truce, and sent an officer on board the enemy's ship to purchase ammunition. The Dutch, who would never lose an opportunity to make a good bargain, without regard to friend or foe, after some negotiation, consented to supply their enemies with powder and ball, but taking advantage of their necessity, demanded an exorbitant price—which, of course, was paid after some grumbling by John Bull, who nevertheless, seemed duly sensible of the favor, and renewing the engagement with more fury than ever, returned the balls with such force and accuracy, that the Dutchman was soon placed hors du combat, and compelled to surrender!

CADETS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY FROM THE COLONIES.—We learn from the Halifax Recorder, that Despatches were laid before the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia on the 26th ult., from which it appeared, that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer upon Canada the privilege of nominating two young men, and New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia one each, as Cadets in the Royal Navy, and that Master Sydenham Howe, son of the Hon. Joseph Howe, had been appointed, on behalf of Nova Scotia.

THE GARRISON.—Instead of further reductions in the garrison of Halifax being contemplated, it is rumoured, that the number of military will shortly be augmented, to the full amount that can be provided with Barrack accommodation.—Recorder.

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

From the European Times, March 2.

This event was announced to Parliament last night by the Ministers of the Crown as having taken place, and the sensation, which it produced in both branches of the Legislature, was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. Of the certainty of the Emperor's death, no doubt need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy,—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect, that he actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning, at one o'clock.

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the extinction of this single life in the present circumstances of this and other countries. Its effects must be great and immediate, and it is more than probable, that the bloody struggle impending before Sebastopol, in which thousands of lives would certainly be sacrificed, may be spared by the event which we announce this morning. In the case of the extinction of a despotic monarch, like the Emperor of Russia, whose will was the law of fifty or sixty millions of people, the policy which he embodied while living, dies with him, and the restoration of peace becomes, under the circumstances, less a matter of doubt, than of certainty.

The fate which has overtaken this great but unscrupulous Monarch, supposing him to have died a natural, and not like many of his predecessors, a violent death, demonstrates, in the strongest possible manner, how feeble the most potent become, when unstained by that moral power which is stronger than cannons or bayonets, or the most deadly instruments of war. Twelve months back, before the declaration of hostilities, Nicholas Romanoff, who now lies a mass of clay in his ancestral halls on the Neva, was the most proud, the most powerful, and the most arrogant sovereign on this planet; but this small interval of time has served to reduce him to a condition more pitiable than the humblest of his serfs, for in his nefarious attempt to subjugate a weak and a near neighbour, he outraged justice, provoked the hostility of the Western powers, stirred up resistance throughout Europe to his dictation, and lived long enough to discover, that the prepared strength of a long reign and an almost boundless empire, was utterly futile in the pursuit of a bad purpose. The most conservative ruler in the world fell almost literally by his own hand, when he pushed his aggressions on the property of others beyond the bounds of endurance. The violation of the commandment which told him to respect his neighbour's property ended in his destruction,—in that prostration of the mental and the physical powers which superinduced apoplexy.

Although our enemy, it is useless to deny that the dead Czar was a great man, as well as a mighty potentate. Notwithstanding the melancholy fact of a quarter of a million of human creatures having perished, one way or another, since this war began,—sacrificed, in point of fact, to the insatiable ambition of an unscrupulous ruler, yet he had many fine qualities of head and heart; and to such of the British nation as settled in Russia, he was extremely partial, and always paid them the most marked attention. The lion preys not upon carcasses. We can afford to do justice to departed worth, even in the person of a foe, and it is not too much to say, that if he had terminated his career without the Turkish aggression which produced this war, history would have enrolled him amongst the most intellectual and successful Monarchs of modern Europe. Perhaps it is as well for the future peace of the world, that this outbreak of Russian rapacity took place when it did, for guarantees will now be enforced, which will effectually prevent its repetition. The fangs of the wolf will be drawn and the lesson which he has been taught will tell upon his successors for centuries.

The Czar was born on the 6th of July, 1796, and if he had lived until summer would have attained his 59th year. He died not of old age, but of a broken heart—of the disappointment caused by the utter failure of all his schemes,—a terrible example of the effects of unbalanced ambition.

Before a great event like this, all the other foreign affairs of the week fade into insignificance.

A DAY OF FASTING.—A Royal proclamation goes Wednesday, the 21st March instant, for a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer throughout the United Kingdom, in order that the Queen and her people may implore the Divine blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of peace. A form of prayer, to be used in all churches and chapels on the occasion, is to be published.

We learn from Athens, of the 24th ultimo, that the French Artillery has left the Piræus, and embarked for the Crimea. The English troops are preparing to take their departure for the Crimea.

CRIMEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We are in the receipt of regular despatches from the Crimea to as late a date as the 16th of February. Telegraphic intelligence from the same quarter reaches to the 20th of February. From these sources of information, we learn that the contemplated assault upon Sebastopol has still been delayed by the inclemency of the weather, and by the consequent impossibility of bringing up a sufficient amount of ammunition for the English batteries. Great progress, however, is making with the railway from Balaklava, which, on the 16th, had already been laid down to the extent of an English mile, and was advancing with a rapidity perfectly astounding, and apparently incomprehensible, to the military engineers. The "Navies," it is plain, are perfectly up to their work, and, acting under the direction of their own skillful officers, are executing it with the vigour natural to the British character when left to its own unthwarted and unimpeded action. The high health and fine condition in which the "civil contractors" have brought these sturdy fellows to the field of their labour, reflects the severest reproach that has yet been offered upon the gross and culpable mismanagement of the military and commissariat authorities; for whilst every regiment or fraction of a regiment hitherto landed in the Crimea has instantly afterwards been reduced to the last extremity of want, suffering, disease, and death, the "navies" have been visited by none of these calamities, but have immediately commenced their work, with as much hearty robustness, unslackened sinew, and matchless strength, as if they were simply employed in laying down the trams of a railway in one of the healthy valleys of England. Such is the difference between military system and civilian common sense.

Whilst matters remain pretty much in statu quo before the walls of Sebastopol, intelligence, of the most gratifying description, has been received from the Turkish camp at Eupatoria. Our readers will remember that, during the last month or six weeks, a large Ottoman force, estimated at about 30,000 men has been in the course of transhipment from Varna to the ancient Crimea port of Koslov, now better known as Eupatoria. These troops are the flower of the Turkish army—the same brave fellows who triumphantly withstood all the assaults of the Russian generals upon the banks of the Danube—at Kalafat, Citate, Oltenitza, and Silistria. Transferred to the Crimea, they have lost nothing of the discipline and courage which distinguished them in Bulgaria. They are commanded by Omar Pasha in person, and are supported by a small body of the troops of France and England. The position thus occupied by the Turkish General is calculated to produce a striking effect upon the future operations of the campaign. It enables him to intercept the Russian communications between Perekop and the interior of the Crimea, and, at the same time, permits him to threaten, or even to attack, the rear of the Muscovite positions on the northern side of Sebastopol. It was not to be expected, that the Russian Commander-in-Chief would allow our Allies to occupy this important and commanding position without an effort to dislodge them. Accordingly, on the 17th of February, Liprandi's division, consisting of about 40,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 70 guns, moved upon Eupatoria, with the intention of driving Omar Pasha into the sea. We are not yet in possession of the details of the engagements which ensued.

It is certain, however, that the Russian assault was victoriously repulsed. From the brief and fragmentary accounts which have reached us, it appears that the Russians presented themselves in force before the defences of Eupatoria, at six o'clock in the morning,—that a heavy cannonade was instantly opened, and that something in the shape of an assault was attempted under cover of the fire of 70 guns. At 10 o'clock, however, the Russian division was in full retreat, and shortly afterwards, not a vestige of it was to be seen from the walls of Eupatoria, except the dead and wounded which it left behind. The Russian loss is roundly stated at 500, whilst that of the Turks did not exceed 50, or, as some of the accounts say, 15. It is probable, that the lesser figure refers to the number actually killed, of whom, we lament to say, Selim Pasha, the Egyptian General, was one.

This repulse of the Russians at Eupatoria is likely to be attended with the best results. It will restore the confidence of the Allies in the valour of their Turkish confederate, and it will convince the enemy, that Omar Pasha has brought with him to the Crimea the same high skill for successful command, which so signally distinguished him in the Danubian campaign of the last year.

What the next movement of the Allies in front of Sebastopol may be, it is impossible to conjecture. It is probable, however, that it will take the form of a reconnaissance, in considerable strength, in the direction of Inkerman, Baidur, and the country eastward of Balaklava. The Russians have lately re-appeared in unascertained numbers upon the banks of the Tcheranaya, and are supposed to be threatening the right of the Allied position. No assault upon the town or fortress could with prudence

be attempted, while such a force was occupying the country in the immediate neighbourhood. We presume, therefore, that we shall hear of an engagement in the field, before we have tidings of anything in the shape of an assault upon the city.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT EUPATORIA, OUR VERSION.

Lord Raglan has transmitted the following despatch to the War-office:—

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 18.—A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pasha. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 a.m., when the Russians retired a few miles."

The *Monitor* publishes a despatch of a nearly similar character. Other despatches have been received in confirmation, and stating the loss of the Russians to have amounted to 500 and the Turks to 15 killed and 35 wounded. A battery served by the French lost 4 men.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The attack on Eupatoria on the 17th was a serious affair. The Russians, with 80 guns, made several vigorous attacks. They left 428 men on the field, and carried off many wounded. The Turks lost 80 killed. Selim Pasha, the Egyptian Commander, was killed, and one of the Turkish generals wounded. The Russians bivouacked during a bitterly cold night on the way to Simpheropol, or, rather, on the way to Sak.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following despatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 19th of February:—On the 17th, a portion of the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria made a reconnaissance against the town to within a distance of 250 yards (*toises*.) They opened a crossed fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismantling a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five caissons of ammunition. Having assured himself, that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, Gen. Churleff, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order.

An English cavalry regiment from Bombay has arrived at Cairo on its way to the Crimea.

It is intended immediately to reinforce the army in the Crimea by sending out at least 10,000 additional troops, exclusive of cavalry.

"Teffik Pasha, son-in-law of Omar Pasha, has died at Eupatoria of typhus fever. Fresh troops continually arrive at Balaklava. A great many huts have arrived."

Recruiting for the 4th Light Dragoons, whose numbers have been considerably thinned during the present war, is going on with considerable vigour at Manchester, where there are already 2900 fresh horses and 140 men in active training.

The attention of the Board of Ordnance has been called to a newly-invented shell, without a fuse, and so constructed as to explode at any given interval, according to the desire of the person projecting it. It is the invention of a Frenchman.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.—Paris, March 1.—No one now doubts longer as to the Emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides, and the gendarmes of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed, that the Empress goes with him.

EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.—Since the 17th no new attempt has been made against Eupatoria. To-day we have seen Russian infantry columns and trains of waggons moving away in the direction of Simpheropol. Several villages in the neighbourhood are now burning. Three heavy guns have been landed, and new works of fortification are in course of construction.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

The French Government still maintains that Prussia, as a preliminary condition to taking part in the bonhomie of Vienna, must engage herself to abide by the majority, whatever that may be, and Prussia, or rather General de Wedell, declines that engagement, asserting that the point is one, which is a proper matter for discussion by the Conference which he asks to be admitted to.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—BERLIN, March 1.—Lord John Russell arrived here yesterday forenoon. He waited upon Baron de Mantuffel, in the afternoon. He had an audience of the King to-day. M. de Wedell, the Prussian Envoy, left Paris on Thursday night for Berlin. He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

BERLIN, March 2.—The dinner at Court to-day in honour of Lord John Russell has been deferred.

A VISIT FROM A RUSSIAN GRANDER, AT A RESPECTABLE DISTANCE.—On the 13th, a Russian officer—evidently of high rank, from the numerous and brilliant staff by which he was attended, and who was supposed to be one of the Grand Dukes round Balaklava. Only a few Cosacks attended this party, who surveyed our position on the hills from the Turkish redoubts commanding the Woronsow road. The Grand Duke—if it was he—had a long telescope with a stand on which to rest it, while surveying the lines. The whole party stayed nearly three hours in No. 3 redoubt, and if one might judge from the actions of the officers, a long and exciting discussion on the merits of our defences appeared to be going forward. If the Grand Duke intends attacking Balaklava, I by no means envy him the feelings, with which he must have recognised, by the furrows on the hill sides, our deep lines of trenches, breast-works, wet ditches, infantry pits, and above all, the cannon with which every point is surmounted. Whatever Russian General takes Balaklava from us will purchase his conquest dearly, though, as it is the very root of our whole expedition, I doubt if the Emperor of our Russia would think any sacrifice too great to gain possession of the ruined, dirty hamlet of which all the world is talking just now.

THE REBELLION IN AUSTRALIA.

By the letters and papers brought by the Overland Mail, which have reached us to-day we have later accounts of the disturbances at Ballarat, which are as follow:—

Observer Office, Tuesday Morning.

With deep and heartfelt regret we have received the following intelligence through the medium of the *Straits Times*. We have little doubt, however, that law and loyalty will speedily triumph:—

From the Straits Times, Jan. 16.

After the above was set in type, we received, via Batavia, Melbourne and Adelaide papers to the beginning of December. The Melbourne journals mention, that the disturbances at Ballarat Diggings had assumed the form of a rebellion. The diggers had armed themselves and fought with the troops, the latter consisting of detachments of the 40th and 12th Regiments. Several of the soldiers were shot, and many of the diggers were slain. Mr. Commissioner Reed was a prisoner in the hands of the diggers. Monster meetings had been held at Melbourne and at the diggings, at which the liberty of all digger prisoners was demanded as also the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary.

The *Argus*, of Dec. 6, says, the latter functionary had resigned. Melbourne was in a state of the greatest excitement, and every one in the service of the government was sworn in as a special constable, not excepting the Post-office clerks, so that, on the arrival of the *Argus* (9) from England, the Post-office was closed. The greatest excitement prevailed. The diggers had raised the banner of independence.

The *Argus*, of Dec. 6, states, that the colonists were engaged in a civil war, but the respectable classes were with the government. Governor Sir Charles Hotham had called upon all good citizens to join him in enforcing the law. "Accordingly," says the *Argus*, "Melbourne's tens of thousands were as one man, and Sir Charles Hotham might have, yesterday, proceeded to Ballarat with a mounted guard of armed gentlemen, such as never escorted a British governor before."

A government *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Dec. 4, which proclaimed martial law within the district of Buninyong, from noon of Dec. 6; but it is especially declared, that no sentence of death shall be carried into execution without his Excellency's express consent.

VIGOUR AND DEXTERITY OF THE ZOUAVES.—The Russians in the town have been extremely quiet of late, and no longer show in the same numbers, promenading in and round their works, as formerly. The Cosack Battery which they have erected to the north of the valley of Inkerman still maintains its fire on all who are sufficiently imprudent to quit the line of our defences on that side. The new ships'-gun battery, erected above the Tcheranaya, on the rear of our lines, also opens an occasional cannonade on the wretched stragglers who descend the valley in search of wood for fuel. It has caused no casualty yet, nor firing at any shorter range than 4,000 yards. The Zouaves are by no means deterred by its presence. These indefatigable troops avail themselves with the most persevering ingenuity of all the resources which this un hospitable country presents. Some of them have constructed snarcs for wild ducks, which they place in the Tcheranaya each night, and descend to before the break of day to secure their spoil. Others have made good nets of twine, and with them they are eminently successful—never failing to secure an immense haul of fine fish, a large proportion of which they sell to the officers about the English camp.

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THE NEW MINISTRY.

Lord PALMERSTON, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord CRANWORTH, Lord Chancellor. Lord CLARENDOON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord PANMURE, Secretary of State for the War Department. Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir C. G. LEWIS, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir CHARLES WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Works. Lord GRANVILLE, President of the Council. Lord CANNING, Postmaster-General. Duke of ARGYLL, Lord Privy Seal. Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord CARLISLE. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. HORSBURN. Lord of the Treasury (in the room of Lord Elcho, retired), Lord DUNCAN. President of the Board of Trade, Lord STANLEY of ADELPHY. President of the Board of Control, Mr. VERNON SMITH. Secretary to the Board of Control, Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR. Mr. Villiers, who was offered the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, declines that office, and retains his present post of Judge Advocate General. Mr. W. Cowper succeeds Mr. Fitzroy as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir Robert Peel will probably go to the Colonial Office as Under Secretary. Mr. Monckton Milnes has declined the lordship of the Treasury, rendered vacant by the resignation of Lord Alfred Hervey. In filling the Secretaryship of the Ordnance, Lord Palmerston was anxious to avail himself of the business experience of Mr. Laing, but that gentleman declined the offer. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Brewster, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Keogh, will succeed Mr. Brewster as Attorney-General. Mr. John David Fitzgerald, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor-General, in succession to Mr. Keogh.

Lord Palmerston has succeeded in the reconstruction of his Cabinet; and England once again finds herself under the rule of an Administration, composed almost exclusively of the members of the old traditional Whig families. The celebrated Coalition of 1853, after a contemptible existence of two years, has gone down to the tomb of all the Capulets, and leaves not a living soul behind to lament its fate. Henceforward this famous combination of the Talents will be memorable only for the genius with which it managed to involve us in a formidable war—for the skill with which it imposed upon us a doubled income-tax—and by the brilliant administrative ability by which it marred a campaign and lost an army. The country will easily reconcile itself to the loss of the "talent" which has been attended with such results; and although the Cabinet now formed may not at first sight appear to be so strong as the exigency of the times would render desirable, every one will at least perceive that it possesses the advantage of a complete uniformity and identity of political opinion and principle between all its members. This, at such a juncture as the present, is an advantage of the most inestimable kind, and may fairly be regarded as fully compensating for a much greater amount of mere mediocrity than can be justly ascribed to any part of the new Government. No manifest is this fact, that even one of the warmest and most violent of Lord Palmerston's political opponents is forced to confess it.

"The new Cabinet," says he, "has one feature which gives it a great advantage over the Ministry which it succeeds. It is more of one mind and of one class. It has thrown off the perit and defilement of the Free-Trade-Tractarian sect, commonly known as 'the Peelites.' Hence it will not excite the alarm and jealousy which were so often aroused, within the last two years, by the Gladstones and Sidney Herberts, whenever any Church question sprang up. Neither will it be imperilled by the internal intrigues or the external unpopularity of those now defunct politicians. In all these respects, the Palmerston Ministry will be more likely to last than the Cabinet which preceded it." This is unquestionably the common sense view of the change that has been effected, and we hardly entertain a doubt that it will turn out to be correct.

The places abandoned by the three leading Peelite deserters have been distributed by the Premier in the following manner:—Lord John Russell succeeds Mr. Sidney Herbert as Secretary for the Colonies; Sir George Cornwall Lewis fills the place of Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Sir Charles Wood becomes First Lord of the Admiralty in the room of Sir James Graham. So much prestige has hitherto attached to the names of Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham, that many people are disposed to shake the head and to look exceedingly grave when they run their eyes down the list of the new Ministry, and find the places of these celebrated gentlemen supplied by the humbler names of Sir George Cornwall Lewis and Sir Charles Wood. Now there is an old and homely adage which says, that "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating." For something more than two years, we have had the advantage of Mr. Gladstone's sparkling ability in the Exchequer, and of Sir James Graham's administrative talent in the Admiralty. What have they produced? In the department of the one, increased taxation

and embarrassed finance; in the department of the other, a mighty demonstration of naval strength with no result. Are we to be so enamoured of these results, as to declare that no men of less acknowledged genius than Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone shall fill these important places in the Government? Are we to conclude, that Sir George Cornwall Lewis would not have capacity enough to double the most onerous of our taxes; or, that Sir Charles Wood would not possess sufficient intelligence to send out a fleet which should bring back nothing better or more valuable than a refractory admiral? We confess we do not share in the apprehensions of those who look with alarm at the substitution of the high genius which has produced us these results, for the less pretentious talent of the gentleman whom Lord Palmerston has appointed to the office in question. Sir Charles Wood is not unfavourably known for his former administration of the admiralty; and although Sir G. C. Lewis is a new and untried man in the department of finance, he must at any rate be exceedingly unfortunate, as well as hopelessly incapable, if he do not make "as good a hand of it" as his very famous but woefully deficient predecessor. Nobody we presume will, for a moment, dispute that the Government and the country gain immeasurably by the substitution of Lord John Russell for Mr. Sidney Herbert in the Secretaryship for the Colonies. We know not upon what conditions Lord John Russell's accession to the new Cabinet may have been obtained. Many feelings personal to himself might certainly have operated to deter him from entering any Cabinet in a capacity subordinate to that of Lord Palmerston. It is hardly to be supposed that the circumstances of 1851 can have been completely forgotten, either by himself or by the present Premier.

We presume however, that a high sense of public duty overrode all other considerations in Lord John Russell's mind, and induced him, as soon as he was informed of the Peelite desertion, to afford with prompt and patriotic readiness all the support which his honored name could give to the shattered and tottering Administration of his old colleague—the somewhat cavalier-treated subordinate of a former day—but the admitted chief and trusted champion of the present hour. Lord John Russell's conduct in this instance, does him infinite honour. It is understood, that as soon as he shall have acquitted himself of the high mission confided to him at Vienna (which is not expected to detain him for more than a very brief period), he will return to England, and in his place in Parliament, will lend the whole weight of his great experience and personal influence to the new Administration.

Looking at Lord Palmerston's Cabinet as it now stands, we are compelled to admit, that it has lost much of oratorical, and something, perhaps of administrative ability; but we are strongly of opinion, that these losses are more than compensated by the homogeneity—the unity of opinion and principle which it has gained. Its success, however, and its continuance in power even for the next three months, will wholly depend upon the activity and vigour which it shall display, not only in correcting the negligences and errors of its predecessor, but in pushing forward the war in the new campaign which is now about to open, with the whole weight and power of the empire. Lord Palmerston has taken the helm at a critical moment in the nation's fortunes, and will doubtless have many difficulties to encounter, but he has now surrounded himself with a crew of his own selection, and to adopt the modern phrase, he is, in the most emphatic sense of the term, "master of the position."

All eyes are now fixed upon him as the statesman who can best embody the purposes of the British nation. Will he deceive the hopes thus fondly placed in him? We trust not—we believe not.

THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

We warn the public not to be sanguine in their expectations of success in Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna. We entertain a confident opinion, that none of those who have sent him are sanguine, or have any other intention, than securing a formal cessation of the miserable shilly-shallying which has been going on so long at our expense, and for the Czar's advantage. This we believe to be the view of Lord Palmerston, and it may be of Lord John Russell; and if even that little point be gained, we must be thankful for small mercies. But let not credulity or connivance burst forth again into full Aberdeen bloom. If it do, it will be the death-flower of the national honor. What is the state of the case? The war has been horribly and fatally mismanaged from first to last; the English people looking on with an apathy, or, if the word be more agreeable, forbearance, quiet new to the English character, and, if it continue, of evil omen. They have tolerated an old man crying *peace! peace!* when there was no peace, but there was kindled a war, blazing round us at this moment like a circle of fire. That old man has been got rid of, and pitched into privacy after a convulsive effort; but he left his mantle over his representatives in the cabinet, and they, with war on their lips, are in reality crying *peace!* while our giant foe is ordering a levy en masse, calling every available man to arms, and already far advanced in a campaign, where the watchword is victory or destruction. Our attack on Sebastopol is an arrow quivering in the very

eye of the enemy, or rather, we are aiming at the very heart of his colossal power. If we fail, we are ruined; as he is, if we succeed; and at this precise moment, with our forces, in so dreadful a condition before Sebastopol, one of our leading statesmen starts off post-haste to Vienna, again to talk about—*peace!* While Lord John is pottering with Gortschakoff, Nicholas is pushing on with life and death exertion reinforcements on a tremendous scale; and, doubtless, by this time has placed his own construction on the motives, that could have led us to send Lord John Russell on such an errand at such a moment. We do not want to be told that Nicholas will not do what we ask; we know it already that he will as soon listen to a proposal for dismantling Sebastopol as a man to the proposal for cutting off his right arm. It is mere madness to suppose, that he will do any thing of the kind; and that madness is on the ministry, if they seriously entertain such a supposition. The country is in a stern humour, and will not tolerate trifling any longer. Our brothers' blood crieth from the ground; while we are fooling, they are perishing—perishing ingloriously, and with them the renown of old England. While the country looks at Lord Palmerston with an anguished face, he jauntily flaunts it with a bit of red tape, saying "Pooh! be quiet! I will put your War-office into good keeping—that of an elderly invalid and a young incapable!—Panmure and Peel!" We believe that Mr. Gladstone will have the temerity to propose to parliament to go on as he did before, and starve the war abroad by crushing us at home. If he do, there will be a sudden storm of national fury, the like of which England has not seen for a century. Yet such is Mr. Gladstone's infatuation, that we are prepared to see him make the attempt, and the country is waiting sullenly to see whether he will.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 21st, 1855.

The proprietor trusts that his readers will for a little while bear with and overlook any occasional deficiencies that may occur, in any department of the paper. Some time must elapse, before his mind recovers from the shock occasioned by the sudden and appalling death of a much loved brother, to whose natural abilities, and studious habits, he has been frequently indebted for assistance, and to whom when the period of his preparatory studies had ended, he looked for more valuable aid.

The task that devolves upon us this day is a sad and distressing one. We gave notice, in our last, that one of the Mail Boats was missing, but were unable to give any further information with respect to the fate of either the crew or the passengers. On Monday evening, however, the melancholy intelligence which we are about to communicate reached us. We have been kindly favoured with the use of a letter from A. M'Farlane, Esq., to the Hon. Edward Palmer, the greatest part of which we insert, preferring this mode of giving the sad details, which, for obvious reasons, will be more acceptable from the pen of a disinterested person than anything which might emanate from our own.

Wallace, N. S., 14th March, 1855.

Dear Sir; Yesterday morning, I received information that the Ice Boat, from Cape Tormentine, to the Island, in charge of McRae's, with the Mails and Passengers, had succeeded in getting on shore at the rear of Fox Harbour, about five miles from Wallace, in an exhausted and perishing condition. I immediately hurried to where the poor people on the shore had succeeded in getting them to shelter, and found the scene awful in the extreme. The Boat left the Cape on Saturday, with the crew of four men, and three passengers: young Mr. Haszard, and Mr. Johnston, son of Dr. Johnston, both of Charlottetown, Medical Students, on their way from the United States, and an old gentleman, Joseph Wier, of Bangor. After crossing without accident to within half a mile of the Island shore, the storm of sleet and snow grew violent, and the lolly lay so deep, that they could not force the Boat through it. After repeated attempts, and being in danger of swamping the Boat, they were forced to return, and drawing the Boat on the ice, turned her up to form a shelter from the raging storm and intense cold, and thus, drifted helplessly in the Gulf throughout Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night. On Sunday morning—having drifted about midway in the Gulf, and the flow of drift ice making it utterly impracticable to reach the Island shore—they commenced, with much fatigue, drawing their Boat towards the Mainland, the three passengers being then considerably frost-bitten; they toiled on throughout Sunday, and until about mid-day on Monday, when the Boatmen being utterly exhausted, neither they nor the Passengers having tasted food for three days, were about giving up in despair. Fortunately, Mr. Wier had with him a small spaniel, which they killed, drank its blood, and Passengers and Crew eat the flesh, raw; this revived them, and being then, as they supposed, within 4 to 5 miles of the land, they lightened the Boat by throwing away Trunks and Baggage, put Mr. Haszard, who had become unable to walk, into the Boat, and Mr. Wier also, occasionally, he being much exhausted, and thus crawled on towards the shore. Monday evening, Mr. Haszard died from exhaustion; they toiled on through this night, and just after daylight on Tuesday morning, reached the shore, and unfortunately, two

miles from any dwelling. Two of the Boatmen succeeded in reaching a house, gave the alarm, and the Inhabitants carried them to their houses. The surviving Passengers are both badly frozen, Mr. Wier I had brought to my own house, where he now is. His hands and feet are frozen, the latter so badly, that I fear the toes will be lost, the old man is in good spirits. Mr. Johnston's hands and person are safe, but his feet are frost-bitten, one of them pretty badly, but Dr. Crood, of Pagwash, who has examined them, thinks they are not dangerous. He remained last night at the house where they landed, I have just learned that he slept well, and feels quite refreshed. A friend of mine, Mr. Judson, has just gone to take him to his house, where, his friends may feel assured, he will receive every care and comfort required. The Boatmen, with the exception of one, who has almost entirely escaped, are badly frost-bitten in the feet, and so exhausted, that some time must elapse ere they can be recovered. In the mean time, they will be suitably treated and taken care of. The surviving Passengers entirely clear them from blame, and say they did all that men could do. The Mails are all saved, and I had them placed in charge of the Postmaster here, to be forwarded on. The loss of Mr. Haszard is to be deeply lamented; I wish you would inform his friends that I have had every decent attention paid to his remains, and will have the body so interred, that it can be removed if they wish so to do.

Any comments upon the above heartrending tale would be just now superfluous and out of place.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. MacAusland delivered last evening, a Practical and Scientific Lecture upon Steam, and illustrated his subject by diagram, and by having the model of a Steam Engine, constructed by that ingenious Mechanic, Mr. William C. Hobs of this Town, in full and successful operation.—The Lecturer gave a very enlarged view of the Motive Power, and showed its adaptation, to practical purposes in Commerce, Agriculture, and the Manufactures.

An animated discussion followed, in which the question of motive power against Manual Labour was fully argued—and the preference was given to the former.

Heath Haviland, Esq., V. P. presided and His Honor the President, who came in late, stated that Mr. Birnie had generously presented to the Institute, the above mentioned model, and, he therefore moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by J. T. Pidwell, Esq.—and carried unanimously.—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute, be given and conveyed to the Honorable George Birnie, for his liberality in kindly presenting to the Institute, a beautiful model of a Steam Engine."

At the close of the proceedings, the President feelingly alluded to the bereavement, that had been recently sustained, by their first Vice Patron, and moved the following Resolution of condolence, which was seconded by George W. DeBlois, Esquire, and passed with much solemnity.

Resolved, that the Members of the Institute, deeply sympathize with James D. Haszard Esq. Vice Patron, in his recent sudden bereavement by the unexpected and lamented death of his son; and the Members trust that Mr. Haszard and his family will receive those consolations from the most High, which He alone can impart to the afflicted.

The Hon. Daniel Brennan, will Lecture on Tuesday evening next, on "Ancient Commerce."

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The Sixth of the series of Meetings will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, 22d. The Rev. Mr. Strong will address the meeting. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Princetown. A call from the congregation of Cascumpec, and West Point, was presented to Mr. Allan Fraser, Preacher of the Gospel, and accepted by him. Next meeting of Presbytery, was appointed to be at Covehead Church, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.; a Presbyterian visitation of the Congregation, to take place. The Rev. John McLeod, was appointed to preach.

Errata.

In the Gaelic Poem, in our last number; in the 3d verse, for the word "chintian," read *cluintian*. In the 7th verse, 5th line, for the first word "ann" read *ac*.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this old and able magazine, published by L. Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold street, this city, contains eight capital articles on various subjects, the "Story of the Campaign," continued, and part three of "Zaidee," a romance. The story of the campaign is written by an officer in the British army in the Crimea; he describes what he sees, and what he knows to be true.—There are reviews of the life of Lord Metcalf (once Governor of Canada) and of that late eminent naturalist, Prof. Forbes, and one of Balwer. One tremendous article entitled "The Revelations of a Showman" is a review of the autobiography of P. T. Barnum. It is the most scorching and severe article we ever read; it is enough to make the object shrink into a pint vinegar bottle. It is a tip-top number; those who wish to get the best foreign monthly magazine in the world, at only \$5 per annum, should send in their names to the agents Messrs. Haszard and Owen.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN'S N. B. 9TH MARCH, 1855.—Oats 4s. to 4s. 3d. per bush.; Barley for malting, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Pot Barley, 20s. per cwt; Oatmeal 23s. 9d. do.; Butter 1s. 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Died.
Of cold and exhaustion, while attempting to cross the Straits of Northumberland, on his return from the City of Boston to his native land, James Henry Haszard, third son of James Douglas Haszard, Esq., aged 18 years. The deceased was a student in the Medical College attached to Harvard University, and gave indications of peculiar talent and aptitude for the line of study he had adopted. To these were joined an unremitting industry in the acquisition of knowledge, and sedulous attention to the required exercises, that had his life been spared, would have raised him, in all human probability, to great eminence in the profession. Kind, gentle, and affectionate, of irreproachable moral character, and mild and gentleman-like in his manners, he had risen high in the esteem of all who knew him. A dutiful son, a kind brother, an attached relative, his untimely loss is severely felt and deeply deplored, by his friends and family. When time, however, shall have abated and softened down the poignancy of grief, the remembrance of his virtues will form the most efficient source of consolation, and gradually reconcile them to a patient and humble acquiescence in the decrees of an all-wise though mysterious Providence.

On the 16th Feb. Matilda, aged 11 months, and on the 21st of the same month, Catherine Effe, aged 21 years, the daughters of Neal McGinnis, Savage Harbour, Lot 37.

AUCTIONS.

Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Sole Leather, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on TUESDAY next 27th inst, at 11 o'clock.
10 Puncheons Muscovado Sugar, (good quality)
20 Chests Souchong Tea, (warranted,)
5 Bbls. Rice, 5 sds Sole Leather,
16 Boxes and Bags Cayenne and Twist Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton Warp, 10 Cases Boots,
20 Bars Cast Steel, Keys Nails, Boxes Glass,
Also, a large quantity DRY GOODS, &c.
By J. Thomas Liberal.
Charlottetown, March 20, 1855. 1st. Ex.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Room, Queen Square, on Tuesday, 3d of April next, without reserve,
50 pieces Grey Cotton,
20 do. Striped do.,
50 do. Printed Cottons
Black, brown and blue superfine Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver and Whitney, do., Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Moleskins, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpacas, Lustras, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Cloaking, Jeans, Drills, 3 Bales Cotton Warp; a large assortment Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; 1 dozen Men's Boots, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Mulls, Umbrellas; Lining Cottons, Counterpanes, Blankets, Pieces red, white and blue Flannel, Tailor's Trimmings.

HARDWARE.
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Traces Hames, Window Glass, Saws, Hammers, Axes, Screws, Nails, &c.

Also,
4 Chests Tea, 2 Kegs Tobacco, 2 Puncheons Molasses, 2 Hbls. Sugar, a large and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, with a variety of other articles.
Terms.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20, 3 months, £20 upwards, six months.
March 19. WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S Sale Room, on Friday 23d instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock will be sold to the highest bidder.

60 bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR,
A lot ready made clothing, Ladies and Gents, together with a lot of Printed Cottons, Orleans, Lustras, 15 Chests Tea, 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 7 Casks Nails, 2 Barrels Copperas, 6 Boxes Raisins.

The Subscriber begs to state he is also instructed to sell a Neat Cottage and quarter Lot, the property of F. W. Hales, Esq., situate in a pleasant neighbourhood, about 120 feet South of Fitz Roy Street, and between that and Kent Street, and facing on Cumberland Street, being part of Town Lot, No. 92, in the 4th hundred in Charlottetown, now in possession of Mr. Arbuttle.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Auctioneer, Queen's Wharf,
Terms at Sale.

For Sale or to Let.

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 21st, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownal Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownal Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale.

W. DODD, Auctioneer.

March 19.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in ST. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say—
200 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.

DAVID STEWART,
JAMES McCALLUM,
GARROT DEMPSEY,
ALEX. MATTHEWS,
Executors,
and Administrators.
Feb. 22, 1855

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to solicit contributions to the Patriotic Fund, held this day—

PRESENT:
Hon. George Coles, Captain Orlebar, R. N.,
William Swanby, Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.,
J. Pictou Beete, Sec'y and Treasurer.
It was resolved, That the collectors in different parts of the country be requested to transmit to Mr. Desbrisay the names of the contributors to the Fund, in order to their publication.

Mr. Desbrisay reported that the following sums have been received by him:—From Queen's County, including Charlottetown, £611 15s 10d; King's County, including Georgetown, £132 7s 10d; Prince County, including Princetown Royalty, £56 0s 10d. It was also resolved, That the names of the several contributors, not already published, be advertised as far as now ascertained, and the remainder as the accounts are received.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
March 19.

CATTLE SALE.

THE sale of CATTLE, the property of F. N. GIBSON, Esq., postponed from 17th, will take place on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the Market Square.
I & A W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the 24th MARCH, for building a FREE CHURCH in Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the residence of Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Stone Cutter.
Charlottetown, March 2d, 1855.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of George Irving, late of Cape Traverse, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Benjamin Desbrisay of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law.

MARY D. B. IRVING,
Administratrix.
Dated 9th March, 1855. 3in

PICTOU COAL.

FOR SALE, Forty tons. Apply to
WILLIAM HEARD.
Great George Street, 13th March, 1855.

Servants and Apprentices.

PERSONS in Town or Country wishing to engage the services of children, male and female, from 15 years and under, may suit themselves by applying to Theophilus Stewart, Esq., Charlottetown, with whom a list of names is deposited.

Goods, Medicines, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent Medicines, &c.
DUNCAN MUNN.
Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 26th March, for building an Episcopal Church near the Ferry opposite Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. Haszard, Esq., Charlottetown.
March 7th, 1855.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

MARY McKINNON,
Administratrix.
Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to WM FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lieaw 1st

Shipyards.

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyards, situate in Charlottetown.
J. P. BEETE.
March 13, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball, or to the Proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855. 26

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
C. CROSS.
March 15.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER for the Cavandish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant.
For the Trustees,
JOHN M. ROBERTSON.
March 17, 1855. 3ion x

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

EASTER SHOW

OF Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Stallions, to be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1855.

PREMIUMS.

1st Class—Fat Oxen of any age.
For the best Fat Ox of any age £3 0 0
" 2d best—do do 2 0 0
2d Class—Fat Oxen calved since 1st Jan., 1852.
First Prize £3 0 0
Second do 2 0 0
3d Class—Best Fat Cow or Heifer.
First Prize £2 0 0
Second Prize 1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Wethers.
First Prize 1 10 0
Second Prize 1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Ewes.
First Prize 1 10 0
Second Prize 1 0 0
Best Carcase of Pork.
First Prize 1 0 0
Second Prize 0 10 0

STALLIONS.

On the same day the following Premiums will be offered for Island bred Stallions, viz.—
First Prize 5 0 0
Second do 3 0 0
Third do 2 0 0

By Order,
C. STEWART, Sec'y.

Committee Room,
January 17th, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whiteboys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.
Jan. 11.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.
April 7th, 1854.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir,
Your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.
I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fits	Piles
Cholera	Foetors of all kinds	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stones and Gravel	Veneral Affections
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Worms of all kinds	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—
2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.
GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.
TERMS.—Annual Subscription, 10s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

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