

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, November 25, 1854.

New Series, No. 191.

**Hazard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning.  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. O. Island.  
Terms—Annual Subscription, £1. Discount for cash  
in advance.

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including head, 2s.—8 lines, 2s.—12 lines, 2s.—18 lines,  
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lines, equal to one-half of the above for each continuation.  
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**MONEY TO LEND.**  
T. HEATH HAVILAND.  
Barrister at Law,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November 11th, 1854.

**Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.**  
THE subscriber begs to announce to his friends  
and the public, that he offers his services in the  
above line of business.  
WILLIAM B. TUPLIN.  
Margate, Oct. 25, 1854.

**THOMAS MANN, TAILOR.**  
ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.  
Office in Grafton Street, in the building formerly  
occupied by the Hon. Edward Palmer.  
All Island papers 1m

**BRASS FOUNDRY.  
AND MACHINE SHOP.**  
BY W. C. ROBS.  
NOW open in Great George Street, on the old  
Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An  
Apprentice wanted.  
May 18, 1854.

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**  
CAPITAL £200,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act  
of Parliament, 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, 1854. 1s

**CHAMPAGNE.**  
THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE,  
just received from "Peeping Tom," from Liver-  
pool.  
Also, a quantity of OAKUM.  
Pitch and Coal Tar,  
Kogs of White and coloured paints,  
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,  
For sale by CHARLES STEWART.

June 7, 1854. 1f

**PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.**

For Restoring Preserving and  
Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an "effeual remedy  
for Baldness, or falling off of the Hair. It prevents  
and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff,  
strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow  
luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy  
appearance, and prevents it turning gray. The Hun-  
garian Balm is a purely Vegetable compound, scien-  
tifically compounded, and contains none of those deleterious  
ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly  
on the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all  
shaly secretions, thereby removing and preventing  
a accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impuri-  
ties, which so frequently cause premature decay and  
loss of hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to  
those who use it; and those who have tried the various  
dangerous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once  
discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced  
by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of  
pulling out the hair in the process of combing, &c. it leaves  
the hair clean and free from a tangled texture, and  
gives a beautiful, dark and glossy appearance.  
It at once and you'll be convinced of its super-  
iority over all other compounds for the hair.

Many physicians use it, and will be convinced of its  
superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

If you are troubled with Nervous Headache and  
dyspepsia, take this medicine.

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it;  
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it;  
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to  
remove it.

If you have any humor of the Scalp and wish to  
relieve it.

If you are troubled with Nervous Headache and  
dyspepsia, take this medicine.

If you have hair cutters at the roots of the hair and  
wish to destroy them.

If you have harsh dry and wiry hair, and wish it  
to become soft, pliable and beautiful as silk; and if  
you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant  
hair, for a long period of life, use PERRY'S  
HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, jun. & Co., General Agents, 25  
Hanover St., Boston.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent, for Prince  
Edward Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DRAPE,

A.

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**  
SEVERAL SHIPS TO CARRY COAL FROM  
ST. JOHN'S OR SYDNEY TO HALIFAX, FOR WHICH LIBERTY  
FREIGHTS WILL BE PAID. Apply to  
G. W. HASZARD, Charlottetown,  
or to G. W. HASZARD & CO., HALIFAX.

August 1st, 1854.

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance  
COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

**THIS COMPANY** offers the best guarantee in  
case of loss, and ample Risk of saving  
fully 20 per cent. on premiums.

For saving premium, Claims, etc., or velocity  
should be had in applying to the Secretary of  
this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philip's Fire Amalgamators 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,  
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer.  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street, Charlottetown.  
August 5th, 1854.

**ALLIANCE  
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.  
CHARLES YOUNG,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS** for P. E. Island.—  
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Henn-  
ley, Francis Langwith, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,  
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No  
charge for Policy. Forms of Application, and any  
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-  
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Haszard Esq., Charlottetown.

H. J. GUNDALL,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

April 7th, 1854.

**Dixon's Fulling, Dyeing and  
DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,**  
ST. PETER'S DAY.

**THESE MILLS** are now in full operation, and  
finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Speci-  
mens of the work can be seen of the following  
agents:

Charlottetown.—Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store,  
Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wrightman.  
Mount Stewart.—Mr. Kemble Coffin.  
Pinney Mills.—Mr. Alex. Dixon.  
Verses River.—Mr. James Hayden, Alexander's

Esq. 1854.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.**

IT has become an established fact that accidents  
will happen notwithstanding the care and attention  
which may be paid to the safety and convenience  
of the passenger. It is therefore important that  
every passenger will be well informed of what  
will be done in case of accident.

Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in  
curing Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofulous diseases, Cancer,  
Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Ear-  
ache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Scratches,  
Cracked Heels, Chafes, Galls, &c., on Horses and  
other animals. It cures all sores, &c., and  
we guarantee it to cure. Painlessly in  
every case for which we recommend it.

Many physicians use it, because they can depend  
upon it—so can their patients.

They will have it, and will not be satisfied  
without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we  
say to travellers upon highways and by-ways we  
recommend this medicine.

It is well enough for the public and legislators to  
caution passengers to "beware," and "take  
heed," yet these casualties will occur, which result  
in severe contusions, broken limbs, burns,  
bruises, &c.

**The Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The won-  
derful effects of its washing and healing properties  
have induced many, who have tried it, to always  
carry a bottle of it with them when they are travel-  
ling.

Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in  
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## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 25.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sixteen days later from California.

#### REPORTED REPULSE OF THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE PACIFIC AND DEATH OF REAR- ADMIRAL PRICE.

The steamer *North Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m. The California mails to 16th ult. came to hand by this arrival, together with \$1,700,000 in specie. *North Star* has 520 passengers. The steamer *Yankee Blade*, which left San Francisco Sept. 30, for Panama, was totally lost on the following day. She had 500 passengers besides her crew. She struck on a reef off Point Arqueo, 15 miles above Point Conception. About fifteen lives, and all the specie on board, \$150,000, were lost. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the Captain judged himself twenty miles off the coast when the ship struck. Some terrible scenes of pillage and it is said, murder, took place on board the ship after she got ashore, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer *Goliath*, plying between San Francisco and San Diego.

Three French frigates and a sloop-of-war had arrived at San Francisco. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack on the Russian town and fort of Petro-pavlovsk in Kamtschatka, from which the allied fleet was repulsed with a loss in killed and wounded of 200 men. The British Rear-Admiral Price, who commanded the allied fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement—it is supposed that he accidentally shot himself. Two Russian ships were captured by the allies. The British ships afterwards sailed for Vancouver's Island.

### WAR ITEMS.

**The 33d in the Water.**—It will be remembered that the 33d Regiment lost the most men in killed and wounded. The regiment went into action 616 men and 40 sergeants strong; it came out with a loss of 232 men and 30 sergeants. They crossed the river in deep water up to their armpits under a shower of balls, and were first to reach the opposite bank, the 33d alone upon them. Col. Blake rode down so steep a pitch to the river, that his horse went in head foremost and was completely under water for some seconds. The colonel never dismounted all day. His horse continued to carry his master with one ball in his jaw, one in his side, and a contusion from grape in his chest; besides these, one ball was lodged in the saddle, another in the holster, where the pistol stopped it, and a sixth ball hit the colonel in the left wrist, ran up in the sleeve to the elbow, where it came out, having grazed the flesh of the arm, but it was not of any importance. The colonel was close to the colours all the time, and saw three of his officers struck down in succession who carried them. The balls in the horse were extracted and the animal was doing well, and likely to recover.

**Courtesy.**—It is stated on good authority from St. Petersburg, not only that all Russian officers are ordered to disguise themselves as privates when going into action, but that regimental colours are ordered not to be taken into the field, lest they should fall into the hands of the allied troops.

**Loss of the Russians in the Battle.**—The *Teutonic Zeitung* says, that the loss of the Russians at the battle of Alma was 12,000 men; 2,500 were wounded, and 700 taken prisoners; and nine pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of munitions, fell into the hands of the victors.

**From Lord John Russell's Speech at Bristol,** Oct. 26th, 1854.

"They had seen within the last day or two the commencement of a new system of reform in the University of Oxford (loud cries of 'hear, hear'); and he trusted that venerable seat of learning, while keeping all that was valuable of its ancient constitution, would now extend its benefits far more widely than it had hitherto done, and more deserve the name of a national institution (cheers). Such being the general aspect of education and of the progress of mental instruction, let him turn for a moment to the institutions which they had in their own city. He rejoiced to find, upon inquiry, that the Athenaeum was far from being the only institution of the kind in Bristol. He found that they had an *Early-Closing Association*, which had its own lectures and its own established means of instruction; that there was another institution which possessed a most valuable museum; and another which had a large library, and a most extensive collection of books in every branch of science and literature. These branches, many of them, had sprung from low beginnings, and he found that the lord bishop of the diocese had many years ago inaugurated a society from which the Athenaeum had emanated."

The new Bishop of Salisbury, England, has begun his episcopate by preaching in the open air to the laborers on a railway.

**AMERICAN ITEMS.**

**Chippewas.**—At a recent council with the Chippewas, the governor threatened the Indians with the loss of their annuities if found drunk; and any Indian's portion thus forfeited was to be divided equally among the sober. Hole-in-the-day, a distinguished orator, remarked in reply, that it was just; but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, who was a great man, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him, and divided like the others, for he got drunk very often.

The proprietors of the Chicago newspapers held a meeting last week, and advanced their advertising rates 20 per cent.

We are likely soon to be well supplied with raisins. Three cargoes from Malaga arrived at Boston on Sunday and Monday, and the accounts from Malaga represent the new crop of fruit to be unusually good.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**—The *Halifax Sun* says—From the concluding sentence of our friend Mrs. Danvers Cridge's very acceptable communication, we are led to infer that she insists on the "Right of Suffrage," as the corner stone of "Woman's Rights." Now, if this coveted "right" were scarcely obtained, we can readily fancy, what a fluttering of neckerchiefs and snapping of bonnets and distressing of ears there would be in the vicinity of "Polling places." Again, did it ever occur to our fair correspondent that, if this "right" existed, aspirants to office, in breeches, would inevitably court the Ladies in general, not regarding one section of the Decalogue at least?

A wife who could get but one vote would scarcely satisfy an ambitious husband under the new order of things; and the law against polygamy would be as dreadful in our way, that it would be avoided and avoided in all possible manner, to attach as many voting ribs as possible to our sides. The gallantry of men is remarkable now, in our civilized society. A man of true chivalry will do anything for a woman, even in these degenerate days; but if the woman could vote, gallantry would be so magnified and so extended, that our devotion to other women would make our wives, I fear, scratch out our eyes, and pull our wigs.

Mrs. Cridge's argument may be expressed in words thus: *Hilaritas Italica* M. H. 109.—"I am most firmly convinced that the division of mankind into two castes—one here to rule over the other—is in the case of the sexes as in all cases—an unqualified mischief, a source of perversion and demoralization, both to the favored class and to those at whose expense they are favored, producing noise of the good which it is the custom to ascribe to it, and forming a barrier insuperable to any really vital improvement, either in the character or in the social condition of the human race."

Now, we put it to the lady, (forgive our presumption) if we men can tend babies as well as we can—“if our beards don't beneath the little ones, sometimes, and our whiskers frighten them—“if our laps are as convenient as theirs, and our means of nursing them quite so convenient as God has given? We may be mistaken, but if we can recruit right, we feel better and happier a mother's lap, or on a mother's bosom.”

**THE WAR NEXT YEAR.**

Many people have imagined that with the fall of Sebastopol we might look for a termination of the war, and the return of our brave countrymen to the enjoyment of their homes and their laurels. This is certainly not the opinion of the French government. The capture of Sebastopol is looked upon here as merely the commencement of a succession of great events. It is not at all likely, that the Emperor Nicholas will submit to the humiliation of defeat he has already sustained, or that he will consent on the first check to the abandonment of that power over the Black Sea, and with the Black Sea over Central Asia, which it has been the policy of his predecessors for centuries past to establish. The French government is consequently making preparations on an immense scale for the prosecution of the war. Not only is Sebastopol to be taken, but the Crimea is to be kept, and Perekop garrisoned to resist the huge armies now on their way to the Crimea to the relief of their countrymen. It is also said, that as soon as the possession of the Crimea shall have been secured, another expedition of an important character is contemplated. A winter campaign will take place in Bessarabia, all the troops which can be spared from the Crimea being carried back to Odessa, and forming a junction with Omar Hach, who will advance for that purpose from the Pruth. This expedition if successfully carried out, would force Russia to abandon Izmail, Rost, Touchkoff, Kilia, and all other fortresses on the southern boundary of Bessarabia which constitute the strength of Russia on that frontier, and give her the command of the mouths of the Danube. This is said to be the work cut out for our troops in the ensuing campaign, if the rumours circulated here be correct; but whether they be so or not, it is certain that, in the opinion of the French government, we are only at the commencement of the war, and that it is making preparations on a gigantic scale for future operations. A vast number of gunboats have been ordered, and the docks-yards are in full activity. Great bodies of men are on their way to Marseilles and Toulon, where they will be immediately embarked, and as you are aware, 15,000 men have already been despatched. Orders have also been given for a supply of fuses, for congreve rockets to the amount of 6,000, and for other supplies on a similar scale; and, in short, the preparations now making are greater than they have been at any period since the commencement of the war.—(*Paris Chronicle Correspondent.*)

**THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.**

The Legislative Assembly has adopted the principle of the Maine Liquor Law by a majority of 95 against 5. During the last two or three sessions, petitions for the adoption of a prohibitory liquor law, have poured in, in such numbers, that opposition to their prayer became too perilous a thing for the popularity of members to be ventured upon to any considerable extent. Last year, the bill was only defeated by the utmost exertions of a portion of the Ministry, while it was not only supported but introduced by another member of the Government, who was pledged to his constituents to take that course. Before the question came on, on that occasion, a leading member of the Administration who was opposed to the measure, began to count heads; and when he added up the figures, he was appalled by finding a prospective majority of four in favor of the measure. He resolved to change the position of the figures, and to make the majority on the other side. He therefore represented to his supporters in the Cabinet, being under a pledge to introduce a Prohibitory Liquor Law, was permitted by the rest of his colleagues, who were opposed to it, to do so; but that if carried, had the imminent mis-

ter of the Administration before referred to—would resign office. The announcement of this resolution had the intended effect, the supporters of the Government rallied to avert the dreaded catastrophe of a resignation, and when the vote was taken on the second reading of the bill the majority of four in its favor was transformed into a minority of one. By one vote only was the measure lost. The shower of petitions in favor of the measure was not for a moment interrupted. During the recess an organized machinery was kept actively in motion to swell the lists of petitioners.

When the session opened, a dozen members gave notice of bills on the subject; and a large Committee on Temperance was formed, to which to refer the petitions and the bills. Before the Committee had reported, however, the second reading of one of the bills—most stringent in its provisions—is moved. The Government hesitates to adopt a decisive policy on the subject. It resolves not to oppose the measure, but to allow it to be read a second time, that it may be sent to the Committee on Temperance. It is a curious fact, that far more members spoke than voted against the bill. The most formidable opponent of the measure was the late Premier, Mr. Hincks. He denied that the circumstances of this country were analogous to those of the State of Maine, and that the law had been successful even there. Although the bill does not, in its present shape, go beyond the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the question of prohibiting the importation also will come up. This, of course, is a matter with which no single State of the American Union can deal; and therefore Canada has the power to pass a more effectual law on the subject than any one of the States. One member of the Government, Mr. Postmaster-General Spence, declared in favor of adding a clause to prohibit the importation. This view was indored by several other members who spoke on the subject, and the probabilities are, that no measure will finally pass which does not prohibit the importation as well as the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Hincks denies the practicality of any attempt to prohibit importation; and says it would be impossible, even if the United States and this country were to join to exclude the article from the continent altogether. It shows the strength of public opinion on the subject, that Mr. Hincks, opposed to the measure as he is, found the demand for its enactment so strong, at the late general election, that he found it advisable to promise, that he would support the measure whenever he found that a majority of his constituents should, in their municipal election, cast a majority of votes in its favor. It is undoubtedly true, that many who voted in the majority on the second reading of the bill did so under a similar species of constraint. There is a very considerable number of members in the House who would prefer to oppose the measure, because they thought it safe or prudent to do so. There is, however, no prospect of a majority of the House voting against the principle of prohibition. The opinion of the Legislative Council on the subject has yet to be ascertained, but it is hardly likely that they will oppose a measure in favor of which so great a number of petitions are presented.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

**Holloway's Pills.**—Another *Lies' Complaint* of Eight Years standing cured by their Use.—A lady named Thomas, lately returned from the West Indies, informed Mr. Gowen, chemist, of Bristol, that for eight years she was in bad health, arising from a disordered state of the liver and stomach, and was in consequence reduced to such a state of debility that she was fearful of never again obtaining her health, especially as the most eminent medical men had failed to give her the slightest relief; at last, like many other, she had recourse to Holloway's Pills, and in the course of a few weeks perfectly restored her to sound and robust health.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Saturday, November 25, 1854.

In the parent state, the individuals composing the higher class or order of society, receive the best education the country can bestow. The male portion of it obtain their information and learning at one or other of the universities or those public or private select seminaries, with which each of the three kingdoms are plentifully furnished; and the females are initiated and professed in all that is requisite towards rendering them well informed and accomplished, by means of either public or private tuition, the facilities of obtaining which are equally widely diffused. In addition to these, there are public libraries, museums, botanical gardens, lectures, concerts, exhibitions of the animals and productions of different countries, panoramas, and the various public spectacles of so many different kinds, that it would take not a little time even to recapitulate them; all of which, in a greater or less degree, tend to impart instruction. This general and universal knowledge of itself tends greatly to give a high tone to the society in general, and to the individuals composing it, a certain degree of respect, such for the other, which is the foundation of good breeding and politeness.

Now, we must not shut our eyes to the fact, that we in this Island labour under a lamentable deficiency of the means of giving to the rising generation the means of keeping pace with the march of intellect in the mother country, the United States, or even the sister provinces; and it becomes us now to begin to make provision for supplying these deficiencies. And, in the first place, why is it that we have not a public library? How many capital towns, we would ask, are there in the neighbouring regions, the foundations of which were laid severally with that of Charlottetown, that want an institution so absolutely necessary to the mental welfare—if we may be allowed the expression—of its inhabitants? We doubt if there is one. We do not speak more positively because we have not the means at hand of making ourselves certain in the matter. Were there such an establishment as a public library, we need not be at a loss for the requisites of inquiry. There is, it is true, a portion of the Colonial Building set apart for what is

termed the Legislative Library. Now, the Legislature of this Island consists of a Lieutenant Governor, twelve Legislative Councillors, and twenty-four members of Assembly, in all Thirty-seven individuals, of right entitled to the use of the library, to whom we believe admits the responsibility of both House, and the judges of the Supreme Court, not amounting to fifty in the whole. Now, admitting that one half of those are reading men, and that is far above the proportion usually assigned, we have a public establishment kept up at the public expense for the benefit of five individuals, who ought, from their very station in life, to be fully independent in this respect, as any other of the community. We do not grudge the members of Assembly all the information that it is in the power of the Colony to afford them; to the contrary, we would willingly give them a greater scope and a wider range than the rich, fertile and literary soil of science and literature, but we think it absurd that the public money should be spent for their individual benefit.

We see no good and sufficient reason why they should be admitted to drink freely of the only well of knowledge that exists in the Island, while those by wise bounty it is fed, and whose wealth forms the source from whence it is supplied, should be prohibited from tasting it. The great utility of a public library is, that in it we may be met with works of a description which are not within the compass of the means of private individuals generally to obtain. For example, no one will deny that a knowledge of the productions of one's own country, and of one's own language, is not only a useful, but essential part of education to some, at least, of the inhabitants. Here is a full description of the plants, birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles and insects of a country, to be obtained, unless the means of procuring them is in the science of natural history, taste, and inclination, may lead to the study of man's productions. Now the books requisite to impart full information on these interesting subjects, are difficult, if not impossible, to be obtained by persons of moderate income, and are therefore sought for, not in vain in all other capital towns or cities in public libraries, which alone have funds commensurate to the expense of procuring them. Again, we have some clever young men among us, who are in want of all those labour saving appliances of art which are so necessary to the conduct of agriculture or other industrial resources of the Colony. Now to what service is a man of this description to resort if he is anxious to perfect himself in the study of man's productions? If he is unable to procure the services of a teacher, he will be compelled to learn by himself, and may not be able to do so, without incurring a heavy expense. Nor will it even, if the manufacturer and neglect of the cultivation of the intellect at an early age, and the consequent want of education, and, may we not add, disengagement, among us, be done away entirely. We believe, that the blubber when boiled down, will yield from sixty to seventy gallons of oil. We believe, this to be the first instance of a whale being taken in any of our rivers, and below we give his measurement, namely fifteen feet from the point of the snout to the tail, two feet six inches across the tail, nine feet in circumference, and his estimated weight about two tons.

**NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.**

Arrival of the Asia at New York.

**Highly Important News.**

Battle between the Allies and the Russians at Balaklava.—Retreat of the Russians with great slaughter!!

From the Crimea.—The intelligence of the commencement of active operations against Sebastopol, which was first received through a Russian channel, has now been confirmed on unquestionable authority. The fire was opened simultaneously from the whole length of the French and English lines soon after mid-day on the 17th ult.—just one month after landing at Old Fort.

It is said that two Russian men-of-war, which had been careened over in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the allies.

Water was beginning to fall in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter, a Greek had been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian.

Menchikoff reports officially that the Russian loss at Alma was 4,500 men; and that Fort Constantine had been much damaged, bastion No. 3 having had 33 guns dismounted.

Gorchakov was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

Contradictory rumors are current as to the progress of negotiations, and Austria will certainly, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia unless she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments.

There is talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy in the East.

The Allies state that two Russian Ships-of-war were destroyed in the harbour, and a bastion of Fort Constantine blown up by the explosion of a magazine.

It is at least very evident that very sharp fighting took place.

Despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Minister at Constantinople, confirms the report that the Russians had attacked and carried the fort of Balaklava; whereupon a great battle ensued, in which the Russians were defeated and the Allies remained masters of the field.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office just before the departure of the Asia from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe:

Constantinople, Oct. 26, midnight. The captain of the English steamer Transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms to a great extent the information brought this morning by the French ship.

It appears that the Russians attacked the fort in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 15th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry.

To resist them at first, were Ottoman troops, and some Scotch regiments. The Turks gave way, and left their guns, which the Russians seized and turned against them. The Scotch, however, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield.

The Russians remained, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies.

Three regiments of English cavalry escaped to the cross fire of the Russian batteries suffered severely.

Hudson, Nuttall and Pooley, ably assisted us.

All spoke like men who felt the necessity of sending Missionaries to the Heathen world.

Can any act be more noble or patriotic than

for a composite to stand forth upon a Missionary platform, in a soul swelling with love and purity, for dying men, to give the cause of Christian Missions? Let me finish answer.

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## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

### ADVERTISES.

AUGUST 20.

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SHOUTS  
OUR HOME.

Our home has none of father's grime, N. Y.  
We've washed out our art,  
And covered it with a handkerchief,  
Who plays this card?—H. T. HASZARD.

There's Alice with her dainty eyes, and all  
Where thoughts in liquid beauty swim;  
Soft violet wreath of happy dreams!  
All clear and pure as woodland streams!

No penitent works above our walls,  
No stains guard our doors;  
But sweet the ready tint that falls,  
At sunset on our floors;

With many a smile, and a host of glee,  
And lowerings filled with grace;  
So merrily smiles life divine!

Liking putting nose-holes dipped in wine!

When home is dear, gay fancie rises,  
The moments smoothly flow,  
And Hope stands like the angelic star,  
And pours its magic glow;

Then all we touch, most hallowed seems,  
Like languid moonlight's chequered beams;  
And Love his ripples banquet gives,  
Where Nature's blossomed beauty lies!

And at a moment crown a wave,  
With silver twinkling kiss;  
And down the lips of dove-like love,  
Asleep in perfumed bies;

So beauty lends our home its charm,  
Gushing from lips all pure and warm,  
And sparkling laughter fresh as flowers,

With bosom, cooled by summer showers!

—QALLOON.

**HEART WORK.**—We are not sent into the world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily. Neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth the effort is not to be done at all. Perhaps all that we have to do is meant for nothing more than an exercise of the heart and the will, and is useless in itself; but, at all events, the little use it has may well be spared, if it is not worth putting our hands and our strength to.

Be not the fourth friend of him who had three before, and lost them.

We must not fling about arrows, and, if any of them pierce, say it was in sport.

Why is it degrading to practise spirit rapping in a parlour?—Because it makes a tap-room of it.

What sort of lucifers does a man use to make light of his troubles?

It is chiefly young ladies of narrow understanding who are too small for them.

The man "below the age" was overthrown by the advancing civilization of the "coming generation."

There is a river in France, into which no person could precipitate himself without being insure (in Seine).

"Union is not always strength," as Sir Charles Napier observed, when he saw the purser mixing his rum and water.

Who were the schoolmasters or school-mistresses that taught Cupid's young idea how to shoot?—It might have been Venus, for though she is not generally represented as an archer, yet it is well known, that she possessed a number of bows.

The question has been asked, why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, whilst it is considered in every way correct for the ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all!

Mr. John M. Ware, of Seabrook (U.S.), has recently obtained a patent for holding cows' tails still, during the operation of milking. The machine is fastened to one of the animal's hamstrings, and the tail is compressed. Mr. Ware politely styles his discovery, the "Miller's Protector."

**DIRECTIONS FOR A SHORT LIFE.**—1st. Eat hot bread at every meal. 2d. Eat fast. 3d. Lie in bed every morning until the sun is two hours high. If the case should prove stubborn-4th. Add the morning dram.

The hen-pecked husband is happy enough if he were only left alone, but he generally has some kind friend who is perpetually urging him "not to stand it."

Pleasure loves the garden and the flowers. Labour loves the fields and the grain. Devotion loves the mountain and the skies.

**THE REASON WHY.**—“Jenny, do you like me?” “Oh! don’t I, though!” “What for?” “Because you always bring me candy, whenever come to see Sissy Jane. Give me some more.” “And what does Jane like me for?” “Oh, because you take her to the theatre, and give her so many nice things. She says as long as you are fool enough to fetch her shawls and bonnets, she won’t sack you, nowow. Now give me some candy.”

**SINGULAR FACT.**—The initials of the four royal personages of France and England, now on such good terms in political policy and personal amity, singularly form the word NEVA, the name of the river on which Russia’s capital is situated. The monarchs and their consorts are Napoleon, Eugenie, Victoria, and Albert.

To read much and practise nothing, is to be always hunting and catching no game.

The man who cannot forgive, breaks the bridge over which he will want to pass.

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A dreamy youth has put the question to us, whether the spirits in hotels come under the category of emperors.

A “Glow” SUPERSTITION.—Purchasing a box of steel pens of an ignorant vendor, and believing it to contain twelve dozen.

MRS. WINSLOW.  
For Children Teething.

For the Nervous Affection, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period of childhood, she recommends it to cure the desired effect, giving *Red to the Mother, and White to the Infant.*

A child in Congress Street was “cured” by the Soothing Syrup. Infantile Dysentery or Diarrhoea after being given over by physicians and surgeons.

One parent informs us his child has suffered to an alarming extent, with Flatulence or Wind Colic.

Lately they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it always effects a speedy cure.

Hundreds of instances might be enumerated.

## PROOF POSITIVE.

Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS.—Please send us a further supply of Soothing Syrup. We are selling large quantities of it, and from what we can learn, it is used with uniform success both by children and adults, in all cases of Diarrhoea or Dysentery.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. CRUMBLE,

New-York, July 10th, 1854. 15 Bowery.

Dear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 13th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from a lady of the first responsibility, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that a vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse:

Dear Sir—I am happy to be able to verify to the efficiency of Mr. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to be. I have a little girl, 5 years old, suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, purchased a bottle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and welfare of her children, should provide it.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853.

Price only 25cts. a bottle.

—QALLOON.

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## SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething.

For the Nervous Affection, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period

RICHARD BARNELL, Malique Road. WILLIAM GLOVER, Bartol’s Court Roads. JAMES MACKAY, Darley. WILLIAM COUSINS, Park Corner. GEORGE SINCLAIR, Princeton. CHARLES A. CROSBY and JAMES PIGDOR, Forest River. JAMES MUIRHEAD & EDWARD PARKER, Tiverton’s Road. JAMES C. FAYRE, Tiverton. THOMAS POWELL, Somerville. JAMES J. FAHEY, Tiverton. JAMES CAMPBELL, Saint Elmo’s. CHARLES C. HUNTER, Mississ. JAMES YEO, Fort Hill. HENRY BELL, & ASAM C. FIFE, Chesham. WILLIAM HUBBARD, ALICE, LARKIN and FRANCIS ARNSHAUER, Tiverton.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

—QALLOON.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive.—Vol.

1. Royal 8vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of

G. T. HASZARD.

—DAUGERREOTYPES.

The Subcriber has just received a new Series

of DAUGEREAUTIAN STOCK, and is now ready to furnish superior Pictures at reduced prices.

Portrait, Fancy Signs and Ornamental Paintings neatly executed.

—TO SHIPBUILDERS.

On hand a FEW FIGURES and BILLETS HEADS, Great George Street near the Catholic Chapel.

## Mount Vernon.

The subscriber offers for Sale, or to be let, the

above establishment, situated at Vernon, between Haydon’s Mills, and Gibney between Charlottetown and Georgetown, on the line of an extensive and populous portion of the Island. It is a very suitable situation for any tradesman, and as a mercantile establishment cannot be surpassed in any part of the country. For further particulars apply to the owner.

—ARCHIBALD MCNEILL,

November 9.

—PROOF POSITIVE.

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—GEORGE MILLNER.

—PROSPECTUS.

OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Ten Years.—Splendid Engravings and Prints.

The Tenth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-work, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

In general contents embrace notices of the

LATEST AND BEST SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL, DISCOVERIES,

with Editorial comments explaining their application: notices of NEW PROCESSES in all branches of Manufacture; PRACTICAL HINTS on Machinery; information as to STEAM, and all processes to which it is applicable; also Mining, Millwrighting, Dyeing, and all arts involving CHEMICAL SCIENCE; Engineering, Architecture, comprehensive SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA: Proceedings of Scientific Bodies; Accounts of Exhibitions—together with news and information upon THOUSANDS OF OTHER SUBJECTS.

Mr. Partington’s Toilet Soap. This beautiful

SOAP, possessing in its composition the combined virtues of the vegetable kingdom to cleanse, purify, and perfume, is by permission dedicated to Mrs. Partington by her old servant.

Boston, January 1854.

—BECK & CO.

—Mrs. Partington to the Proprietors.

—LADIES.

Panirrato Shaving Cream.

Panirrato Shaving Rolls for Travellers convenience.

Military Shaving Soap.

Hightly perfumed Brown Windsor.

Mr. Partington’s Toilet Soap. This beautiful