

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, June 24, 1854.

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HASZARD's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning.
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in advance.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
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The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
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**The National Loan Fund Life
Assurance Society of London.**

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.

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**Equitable Fire Insurance Com-
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Detained Risks taken at low Premiums. Re-
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**ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. I.

Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

Mr. RICHARD HEARTZEL will be found
at a very comfortable and easy HOODED
WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months,
on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 26th, 1854.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. I.

Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

EXHIBITION

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes
connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,
of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.)

take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday,
the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be
thankfully received by the following Ladies forming
the Committee:

Mr. BAYFIELD, Mr. D. HODGSON,
Mr. CUNDALL, Mr. HOBKIRK, Mr. HORN-
SICK, Mr. DEDSBURY, Mr. JACKINS,
Mr. PITT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. E. PALMER,
Mr. H. HASZARD, Mr. A. TATE,
Mr. J. HENLEY.

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILs for the neighbouring Provinces,
and the United States, will be made up
from time to time, on and after Tuesday, the 9th
instant, every TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, night, at
Eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax,
will be made up every alternate Tuesday night,
at 8 o'clock, viz.—Tuesday, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd,
Tuesday, the 9th May, Tuesday, the 16th July,
Tuesday, the 23rd May, Tuesday, the 1st August,
Tuesday, the 6th June, Tuesday, the 13th August,
Tuesday, the 20th June, Tuesday, the 27th August,
Tuesday, the 3rd September, Tuesday, the 10th Septem-
ber, etc.

Just published, price 6d.,
THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Principals in the Strife,
AND ITS PROPARABLE ISSUE.

A LECTURE.

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 26, 1854, before
the "Mutual Improvement Association," by

REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

To be Let, Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a

CELLAR, and Office-room. Apply to

W. G. BOSE.

will to obtain advice if for a

business, to which you

will not to take you

to your business.

BRASS FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. G. BOSE.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old

Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought and

Appraised.

May 10, 1854.

W. G. BOSE.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his
friends and the public, that he has commenced
business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
and trusts by punctuality and attention, to merit a
share of public patronage.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auction Room, Smardin's Buildings, Queen Square,
June 5th, 1854. Isdaw.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public,
generally that he has commenced business as a
Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and
hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share
of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

CASH advanced upon articles left for Aus-
ter.

W. C. HOBBS.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES!

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome
stock of Pictures and Cases, gold and plated Clocks
and Brushes for Likenesses, done by top or
side lights.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instruc-
tions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

WESTERN MAILED.

THE WESTERN MAIL will be forwarded on
and after Monday next, the 22d of May, inst.,
every MONDAY, and THURSDAY morning, at 8
o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN.

General Post Office, May 18, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEORGE W. MILLNER having returned to the Island
of Newfoundland and vicinity, that he is now ready
to commence again business at the corner (George
Street) where he feels assured, perfect
satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to
have him with a call—a top light having been cut
expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a
variety of Stock, varying in price, according to
quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures reduced, 4s. 6d., each. 3w

THE PURPOSES OF RUSSIA.

(From the Buffalo Express.)

Every day throws new light upon the
purposes of the Russian Government in
regard to the impending struggle, and reveals some new features in the deep laid
plans of the sagacious and determined
Nicholas. The world will begin to learn
and understand, as this drama unfolds itself,
something of Russian ambition and its far
reaching and carefully concealed purpose.
The Russian Cabinet, it is well known, has
been protesting in the face of Europe, that
she was animated by no thought of conquest
but was merely seeking to obtain certain
religious guarantees for the Greeks of Turkey.
Western Europe was blinded by this
deceit, while the Czar was preparing to attack
the Central Provinces of the Empire, who proclaimed
and caused to be widely circulated the
introduction of the Russian forces into
the Balkans, and to bring down the
barriers which circumscribed the Empire
on the South. In the opinions of these
bodies, it was not sufficient that the Danubian
Provinces should be brought to a close,
and that the glory of the holy empire required
that its limits should be extended to the
Mediterranean. So says the
Journal de Bruxelles.

It appears that this doctrine was not only
inculcated in confidential documents, or set
forth in public meetings, but was spread
out in pamphlets and culminated even in
the churches of the large cities. Organized
bodies, composed of persons of distinction
supplied the Czar with a means to break down
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HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JUNE 24.

'Yes, sir; I know you could not grant their request,' and sorrowfully he returned to them. The young lad, an assistant in the post-office, was standing by, and as Honeyman left me, he said :

'If you could let me remain as his servant, I would gladly stay.' I looked at him, and replied :

'Why, half a dozen such as you would not equal his value to us.' He also left me; and as I walked away from the wretched party, my good general whispered : 'Try him.' I turned back, and called Honeyman to me.

'I am going to put my commission into your hands,' said I. 'You and you would return by daylight to-morrow. If I let you go on shore, give me your word that you will be off at eight o'clock in the morning.'

'I will,' said he.

'Then go.' He made but one bound to the gateway-side, another into the whilst, without touching one step of it, and sprang but a single word to his mother and sister as he passed them. Both of them lifted up their clasped hands. I could not stay to see more—and will only add, that Sasi Honeyman was a first-class petty-officer of my favourite old ship, when, nine months after this time, I left her, to join Lord Exmouth in the *Royal*.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE LOSS OF THE TIGER.

Accounts have been received from Vice-Admiral Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, stating that her Majesty's steam-frigate *Tiger* ran on shore on the 12th ult., near Odessa, during a fog; that Captain Giffard, the officers and the crew have been made prisoners, and that the frigate has been burnt.

The following is the report from the surgeon of the *Tiger*, of the killed and wounded :

Captain Giffard, loss of left leg above the knee, wound of right leg, and various contusions; doing well. Wm. Tanner, ordinary, lacerated wounds in the front of both thighs, gunpowder laceration and compound fracture of little finger on right hand, and other contusions; doing well. Charles Hood, boy, 2d Class.—This poor lad is riddled with grape and canister shot, one of which has penetrated the abdomen. He has also a severe compound fracture of the left leg. I enter into no hope of his recovery. William Trainor, aged 38, gunshot wound of left knee; amputation was performed on board, but he died, during the transit from the shore to the town, of exhaustion. John Giffard, aged 18, midshipman.—Had both legs shot away; amputation was performed on board; from the shock to the hemorrhage, combined with exposure to the sun, and unattended on the beach, he died shortly after being landed.

The surgeon adds that every possible attention that humanity can suggest, has been shown by the authorities at Odessa, and the survivors are under his own special care.

The *Tiger* got ashore in a heavy fog, and used all efforts to get her off, by throwing all her guns overboard, and discharging her ammunition into her boat. When the fog cleared off, she found herself about five miles from Odessa, under the telegraph; and a large body of 9000 men with 15 guns, were already assembled. These commenced a fire, and very soon a shot carried off poor Captain Giffard's leg, and another killed his nephew, a midshipman, by his side. The captain, seeing his hopeless position, struck his flag, and the enemy took all the crew prisoners. Just before leaving the ship, the Niger and *Vesuvius* hove in sight, when the Russians demanded they should be quick in getting on shore, threatening to fire on them if they delayed longer. The two stemmers, seeing the enemy assembled in numbers, began to throw shott among them, when the Russians shott the British in front, and the stemmers discontinued the fire. The prisoners were soon marched to Odessa. Captain Giffard was placed in the Governor's house, and treated with the greatest kindness. The Russians refused to exchange prisoners, but allow every liberty to the captives, who have also been permitted to write to their friends, and were visited under flag of truce, by the first lieutenant of the *Vesuvius*.

We hear from the fleet, that Captain Giffard shot the Greek pilot dead, the moment the vessel ran on shore. The English prisoners have been allowed to send letters.

We learn that the captain of the *Tiger* has been taken to the governor's house at Odessa, and cared for in every way. The captains of the Niger and *Vesuvius* were allowed to see the prisoners; and they made a subscription of £150 on board the two ships, for their comrades.

(From the *European Times*)

Marshal St. Armand and General Raglan returned to Constantinople on the 23rd ult., after having conferred with Omar Pacha at Varna, and paid a flying visit to Shumla, to inspect the Turkish army.

Although it was at first given out that the allied army was instantly to march to Adrianople, common sense seems slowly to enlighten our contemporaries. Nevertheless,

The Constitution this week published their "plan of the campaign," in which it was gravely announced that the Anglo-French army was not

only to march to Adrianople, but to go on to Widdin! and, in one quarter, this was pro-

posed to be the most rational plan of the campaign yet proposed.

The facts are as we all along predicted. Varna is plainly the first point to which the different generals will converge their troops. Prince Napoleon had set in motion his division. All the available French and English transports were being rapidly laden, but on the 23rd of May they had not left for Varna. It was said that one French steamer had gone on past Soutar, without stopping, and no doubt existed that a very considerable Anglo-French force would be in Varna, forthwith, to march on to Silistra, and relieve that fortress. In the meantime, Omar Pacha, now that he finds the Anglo-French forces really on the spot, will not, we trust, consider it any longer necessary to cling to the line of the Balkan, merely acting on the defensive; but will boldly advance towards the Danube, and form a junction with the Anglo-French forces. Of course, if transports are not at hand to convey all the troops to Varna by sea, some must necessarily go by land, but as a mere strategic movement, we feel very confident that the line of the Balkan is not any longer of the vital importance it was a month ago. The Anglo-French forces will not merely effect the Sultan's dominions, they will extend the boundaries of his territories at the point of the bayonet. It seems very clear that up to the last head-quarters, the Turks, as we said, they would all struggle gallantly repel the enemy. At Silistra the Turks, with their almost overwhelming army, have failed to make any impression on that fortress. We have authentic accounts of fruitless attacks upon that place, in which the Russians have lost 5000 killed and wounded. In one encounter, a Count Orlamond to be the eldest son of

the favorite of the Czar, was shot in the eye, and was killed on the spot. General Sylvan was killed. Again, at Turnu, the Turks surprised the Russians, and only a small remnant of the enemy escaped the sword, and fled to the left bank of the Alouia. We know very little of what is going on in the Dobrudzha, but when once our men are at Varna, we shall have no further misgivings about Russian aggression.

We cannot believe that the Russians will risk a general battle on the right bank of the Danube, but they must either do this, or beat a retreat as fast as they can. The Austrians are hanging on the left of the Russians, and the *Amur* and Moldavia. The Turks have now

crossed the *Amur* and the whole frontier of Transylvania, and Moldavia. The Turks have now made a junction speedily with the Russians, and if the Allied Armies make a junction speedily with the Russians, we can, to our non-professional judgment most imminent, not doubt estimate. No doubt, our army will at first suffer much for want of food and other supplies, but being masters of the sea, provisions will soon be plentiful enough. It is very evident that Marshal St. Armand and Lord Raglan have set to work with a right good will; and as the cavalry cannot be far off, we hope an effective army, of at least 60,000 men will take the field, and have a reserve of 30,000 to proceed to Sebastopol, and see what is to be done in that quarter. We see that Lord Howden has resigned his post at Madrid, and, like an old war-horse, sniffs the trumpet sound, and must join the fray. An important command has been offered to him lordship (better known as General Crook), and it is believed he has accepted it. The news from the Asiatic frontier is highly satisfactory. The Russians have abandoned Ossurgi, and have retired towards Kutaisi. The Georgians immediately informed the Turks of this movement, and Salim Pacha took possession of Ossurgi. It will, no doubt, be discovered shortly that Schamyl lives a long way inland, with Russian inland stations intervening between him and the Black Sea coast, so that communication with that renowned chief is difficult. As regards the Greek affair, it may be deemed to be at an end, but must keep a watchful eye upon King Otho, or he will soon break out again into some act of treachery or insubordination. We are glad to hear that the prisoners-of-war captured by the Russians on board the Tiger are well treated. Captain Giffard is doing well, and speaks well of his captors. We see by an account from Malta that he is reported to have shot the Greek pilot dead the moment the vessel ran on shore. How was this? Was there any suspicion of treachery, or was it an exultation of sudden anger? We trust in every point of view that the story is false. With regard to the latest news from the Danube, we should only deceive our readers if we pretended to report anything authentic. We have various statements of the same story; but all we really know at present is, that Silistra holds out; that the Russians have failed to take it by storm, and that the allies are moving towards Varna, in great force, to take a position on the line of the Danube. There is no apparent confirmation of the news of the evacuation of Anapa and the reduction of the fortress of Redout Kaleh, but there has been a partial change of the Turkish Ministry, Mohamed Kepress Pacha has become Grand Vizier, but the change has no political importance. Our own impression still, is from a perusal of the latest news from Constantinople, that about 70,000 of the Anglo-French forces will find their way to Varna and the line of the Danube, leaving a force of about 30,000 to be directed to Sebastopol.

As regards the news from the Baltic, we are entirely without a single fact of importance, subsequent to the exploit at Hango Point, which we recorded last week. From all we learn, both the north and south coast of the Gulf of Finland is strictly invested by divisions of Sir Charles Napier's squadrons, and each division is advancing so as to approach Cronstadt, but as respects Holingsfors and Sveaborg we have no information, and we suppose these fortresses will be looked after before that of Cronstadt. Very great alarm prevails at St. Petersburg. Various plans of defence are sketched out to resist any descent upon the capital, all which involves the forcible conclusion of the peaceable fall of Cronstadt. The relative attitude of Austria and Prussia continues the same. It is very evident that the relations between Russia and Austria have been cooling for some time, but we are very confident that both France and England are satisfied with the declarations made by the cabinet of Vienna. Messengers are continually passing to Stockholm, and Russian influence is greatly on the wane in the Swedish court. The King of Portugal is on a visit to the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, so that our influence in the Peninsula is direct and immediate. We hardly know whether to believe the reported tale of successes by the Greek insurgents in Thessaly, if they are true, they will have a fatal influence over the future destiny of King Otho. The strong presumption is that the whole story is an invention.

A PEEP INTO ANAPA, AND A CAPTURE
On board H. M. S.—
Ghelengik Bay, May 14.

Early on Wednesday morning, the fog suddenly lifting off showed us right ahead the white cliffs of Anapa. Anapa from the sea seems a miserable enough place, built on a cliff at the southernmost point of the bay. The principal defences face the sea, and the batteries, from their advantageous position on high cliffs, might prove very troublesome to ships. We were favoured by a salute of shot and shell, but as we were quite out of range we took no notice of it. Towards the bay the ground gradually slopes down to the sea level, the cliffs disappearing, and here we saw a Russian camp, near which some 7,000 or 8,000 men were drawn up. With such a garrison, even though our ships silenced the batteries, they might laugh at us still unless we had on board troops to land. After remaining off Anapa just long enough to reconnoitre the place, we continued our route, sailing along the coast about a mile and a half from the shore. At Anapa properly begins the chain of the Caucasus mountains, and from the main shoot of towards the sea a series of parallel ridges, gradually increasing in size and very gradually for the shore of the *Anapian*. These ridges all cut almost perpendicular to them when you reach the sea, showing the uprooted state of sand which compose them and give to the coast a most novel and popular appearance. We were running quietly along, when suddenly the look out at the mast-head reports, first one and shortly after two more strange sail ahead of us; and immediately the Samars, Retribution, and Highflyer, are sent in chase, and we ourselves prepare to follow them at full speed. For the next hour or so the poor is covered by a crowd of officers, all anxiously trying to make out the strangers as they draw nearer and grow in the horizon; and as the hope of their being Russian increased, the excitement also becomes

greater. The Sampson's chance turned out to be merely a coasting boat (Russia) coming from Trebizon and Redot-Kaleh, which had just sailed this morning from Sozopol, the first Russian port below Anapa. Although small, she had a prodigious cargo, and 17 people on board—some passengers; one of these was a decorated Russian soldier, who had charge of a quantity of soldiers' great coats, caps, stores, and red and grey cloth, which he was conveying to Kerch; so that the *Samars* doubtless the boat was a good prize. The two other sail turned out to be Greek brigs full of Russian soldiers. They had been captured at Kerch, to go to Sozopol-Kaleh, and embark troops for Kerch, and had on board about 166 soldiers, all Greeks, from the military colony of Balaklava, with some 200 sick and wounded, women, and children. Besides a great quantity of powder, cartridges, muskets, &c. each of them a *Cossack* boat, with two little guns in it, in tow. The capture of all these people was not a bad day's work; and, moreover, we obtained from them a deal of valuable information.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.
Diverse private despatches from Bucharest state that the Russian loss in the affair of Silistra, on the 23d, was 186 killed and 379 wounded. General Sivan was killed, and Col. Costanda and Count Orloff, jun., severely wounded. The latter was shot through the eye.

Under date of Shumla, May 31, the *Press* says—"On the night between the 29th and the 30th the Turks made a sortie from Silistra. There was a fearful carnage. The Russians lost from 1,500 to 1,800 killed." A letter from Bucharest, of the 24th June, says that the Russians have taken possession of some of the outskirts of Silistra. The *Ost Deutsche Post* says that since the 2d inst. Silistra has been completely invested by the Russians, and that 3,000 Russians were advancing on the road to Basardiech.

According to a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday morning, the Russians have abandoned the idea of taking Silistra by storm, and will confine their efforts to investing and blockading the place.

Fighting on the Ahata—the Battle of Statina—Defeat of the Russians.

On the 31st an engagement took place at Statina, on the frontier of Little Wallachia. The Russians, who occupied a favourable position with 2,000 men and four guns, attacked the Turks, but the Turks, assuming the offensive, killed nearly 600 of them, and carried off their artillery. From the date and locality assigned to this battle it must have been the sequel of that of Branovici. The Russian force was at the latest date still falling back.

Russian Troops cut to pieces by the Circassians.—Letters from the Black Sea state that the Russian garrisons of Tonap and Anakria, on the Abyssinian coast, having evacuated those forts, and being on their march to join the centre of the Russian army of the Caucasus, were encountered by a body of Circassians, and speak well of his captors.

(From the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette.)
In referring to a former number (May 3) to the expansion of our Trade in the East, and to the fact that the Empire of China is becoming every day more accessible to European Commerce and influence, we said, that "even the hermetically sealed Empire of Japan gives signs of animation, and promises, with maiden modesty, to entertain the urgent addresses of her Commercial suitors, if they will but allow her time for reflection." It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we learn, through the mail just arrived, that Japan is likely very soon to be thrown open to the Commerce of the World. The *China Mail* of the 12th of April furnishes a detailed account of the operations of the United States' squadron in those seas, under the command of Commodore Perry, to whose judicious and temperate conduct we hope both Europe and America will be indebted for adding another great and almost unknown region to Commercial enterprise, and to social intercourse.

From time immemorial, it has been the practice and policy of the Japanese Empire, as it formerly was with China, to reject all intercourse, civil or commercial, with Europeans. Some little relaxation was made in favour of the Dutch, but this indulgence was watched with extreme jealousy, which sometimes amounted to apprehension, and occasionally it became so severe as to interrupt all commercial dealings; while the peaceful nature of the Government rendered remonstrance or appeal useless. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, sufficient to deter an ordinary mind, Commodore Perry has succeeded in entering into a Commercial treaty with the Japanese authorities.

Nothing is yet known of the precise terms of the treaty, but we shall be equally disappointed and surprised to learn that it is drawn up otherwise than in a spirit of liberality, or that it seeks any exclusive privileges or advantages for America which are denied to other nations.

England, above every other country, has a right to expect the most liberal treatment in a matter of this kind, not only from the United States but from every other Commercial country. She succeeded, at a heavy cost, in opening China, which was as hermetically sealed, and as intolerant as Japan is to intercourse with the world without her walls. The use which England made of this advantage was, no doubt, as it was judicious: China was proclaimed open, so far as England could make it, to the unrestricted Commerce of the world; and the Colonies which she thought it advisable to establish there, were made free ports. England sought no exclusive privileges for herself, her Commerce or her Shipping; she vindicated the true spirit of free-trade, which she had adopted as the national policy. From the enlightened Governor of the United States we cannot but expect equally liberal conduct.

Fortunately the Empire of Japan is sufficiently extensive, and sufficiently populous, to gratify the great mass of every community, and in a country where victory is accorded to numbers, they will, especially if guided by unscrupulous men, always be successful. The party who were the instigators of this unconstitutional measure, have themselves already seen how impossible it is to guide masses, comparatively insignificant as they are in numbers, and untrained by any of those finer feelings of honor, which soften down and keep in proper subjection, the fiercer propensities of our nature, and give stronger assurances of a proper regard for the rights of others than laws, however stringent and severe. But so it is, we have been publicly threatened to be ruled with a rod of iron," and Mr. Coles is determined that it shall be idle threat; and, although not as yet, in his place of power, and for the present, uninvited with the right, yet he has ventured to brandish the weapon, to let all know, that, at a convenient season he will wield it with effect. To what extent he will use his power, and to how low a pitch of degradation the Colony is to be brought, remains yet to be seen.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.
Valparaiso has been visited by heavy rains, which have done great injury.

The *Lima Foreign News* gives the following

details account of the operations of the United States' squadron in those seas, under the command of Commodore Perry, to whose judicious and temperate conduct we hope both Europe and America will be indebted for adding another great and almost unknown region to Commercial enterprise, and to social intercourse.

The result of the Elections, generally, has been pretty nearly what we had anticipated. It was next to impossibility that it could be otherwise. The ignorant, the careless, and the unthinking, form the great mass of every community, and in a country where victory is accorded to numbers, they will, especially if guided by unscrupulous men, always be successful. The party who were the instigators of this unconstitutional measure, have themselves already seen how impossible it is to guide masses, comparatively insignificant as they are in numbers, and untrained by any of those finer feelings of honor, which soften down and keep in proper subjection, the fiercer propensities of our nature, and give stronger assurances of a proper regard for the rights of others than laws, however stringent and severe. But so it is, we have been publicly threatened to be ruled with a rod of iron," and Mr. Coles is determined that it shall be idle threat; and, although not as yet, in his place of power, and for the present, uninvited with the right, yet he has ventured to brandish the weapon, to let all know, that, at a convenient season he will wield it with effect. To what extent he will use his power, and to how low a pitch of degradation the Colony is to be brought, remains yet to be seen.

which constitutes the chief food of the people, is extensively cultivated. But their most remarkable production is the rice vermicelli, or garnish-tree, the juice of which is so well known in Europe, among varieties. Every part in these islands is cultivated with the greatest care, and a great pecunially attaches to neglect in regard to cultivation.

The *China Mail* says that one of the leading features of the trade entered with Comodoro Perry is the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the Commerce of the United States, but that the Japanese authorities object to a clause admitting other countries to the same privilege. Knowing the suspicious character of the people, and the insatiable in which they have been accustomed to live, we cannot much wonder at what might at first appear a happy result; for such an expedition was never broken before, and it was perhaps judicious in the American commander not to require too much at first. The Japanese must be brought by degrees to submit themselves to intercourse with Europeans, and to imbibe some European habits, when we believe they will be lessened than the Chinese. One of the chief objects of the American expedition was to make arrangements with the Japanese for a supply of coal, for their steamers passing into the China Seas from California, and we presume, from Australia. In this, they are said to have succeeded; and, were no other result to follow, it would be an important object gained for navigation, as ample supplies of coal can be obtained from some of the ports of Japan. But the privilege cannot be long confined exclusively to the Americans. The Japanese will soon come to learn that competition is a necessary ingredient in every trade, more especially when they meet with a variety of European articles, with merits and value of which they are at present but partially acquainted.

The empire of Japan, from its size, the extent of its population, and what is known of the variety of its productions, is calculated to offer a new field to the Commerce of the world, which will be productive of extraordinary rewards, is, we think, very certain; and Commodore Perry may be justly proud of the success which has attended his endeavours to open this hitherto unknown country to the enterprise of the civilized world.

From late American Papers.

Lord Elgin's NEW SECRETARY.—The New York Evening Post says—"Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the oriental traveller and author of the clever book just published in New York 'The Russian shores of the Black Sea,' arrived here in the Europa on Friday last. Mr. Oliphant accompanied Lord Elgin as his Secretary in Canada. He was about proceeding to the seat of war, in the East, when he received this appointment, which induced him to change his intention and join the Canadian Governor. They reached New York together. Mr. Oliphant is quite a man, spirited and energetic. We may naturally expect, from his shrewdness of observation, an intelligent account of his new experiences.

The New York Observer, alluding to the Irish exodus, says that if the present annual emigration continues until 1891, there will not be a single Irishman remaining on his native soil. The New York Observer contains the announcement of the death of Susan Pieron, of Bridgewater, Long Island, who had been confined to her bed by affliction, upwards of fifty years, during which time, she did not set foot upon the floor, and in all that time, did not sit upright in bed.

UNPARALLELED IMMIGRATION.—During the month of May, fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty passengers, from foreign countries, arrived at this port. Of these, 3937 were citizens of the United States; and 53,629 aliens. There were 25,119 aliens from ports in Great Britain; 18,220 from German ports; 12,846 from French ports; 250 from the West Indies; and 84 from South

HASZARD'S GAZETTE JUNE 24.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA'S LEG.

The notice of the recent death of the Marquis of Anglesea, at the advanced age of 86, brings to recollection a very remarkable epitaph upon a portion of his mortal remains buried some thirty-nine years ago. It was written in 1815, soon after the battle of Waterloo, and was long attributed to the Rt. Hon. George Canning, in whose Memoir, anonymously published after his death, we find the poem as from his pen. But doubt is cast on this authorship by a later biographer of the British statesman.—*New York paper*

EPITAPH ON THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA'S LEG.

Here rests—and let no saucy knave
Promise to snore and laugh,
To learn that mouldering in the grave
Is laid a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole
Will find such laugh was premature,
For here, too, lies a cow.

And here five little ones repose,
Twins-born with other five,

Unsheathed by their brother too,
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot—to speak more plain—
Rest here, of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns, with thunder fraught,
Pour'd bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be taught
To give the fat leg bairn.

And now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brave,
Goes to the rout, review, or play,
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune is vain here show'd her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But Fortune's pardon I must beg :
She meant not to disarm ;
And when she lopp'd the hero's leg,
She did not seek his arm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one ;
She saw two legs were lost on him
Who never meant to run.

VANITY OF LIFE.

The following, from a late speech of Mr. Benton, is a touching exhibition of the vanity of political ambition.

I have gone through a contest to which I have no heart, and into which I was forced by combination against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me ?

I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress, and have made a name to which I can add nothing, and I should only be anxious to say, what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely incurred in these latter times ; a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attention, more than ever ; children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the psalmist assigns as the limit of man's life, and must be thoughtless indeed, if I do not think of something beyond the flitting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all of which I have won the vanity : What is my occupation ? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares : gathering the bones of the dead—a mother, a sister ; two sons ; a grandchild ; planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I, and those who have most dear to me, are laid.

"THOUGHTS TOO DEEP FOR TEARS."—I

know not how it is with others, but often amid the busy scenes of life, when hope and ambition are at their zenith, there will steal over me a sense of morality. A deep and tender melancholy settles down upon the soul, and unfits me for business, or to hold communion with the things of common earth. Then "vanity" is written upon all those things here, for which men toil, and struggle and even dare to die, wealth and fame—how insignificant ! how vain and foolish seems their pursuit ! "Passing away," is inscribed upon every living thing, and upon the green earth, and the blue sky. Then life seems but a span, and all men as grass, as flowers nipped by untimely frost, that fade and die. In such an hour, I wish communion with the living; but wherever I may be I shun the busy hum of the world, and as soon as the shades of evening prevail, seek some burying-place of the dead, to hold communion with departed ones—to mingle for a time, with spirits of the spirit world.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, has given \$1000 in aid of a school, established in Washington city, for educating colored children.

Dr. Gardner the English chemist has taken out a patent for his preparation for roasted coffee leaves, which are little inferior to tea as a beverage.

A butcher boy in New York says he has often heard of the fore-quarters of the globe, but never heard any person say anything about the hind-quarters.

Messrs. Wright of Birmingham, Eng-

land have recently patented a rope,

constructed of the best hemp and galva-

nized wire spun together by machinery;

and a rope so manufactured four and a

half inches in circumference, was found on

trial capable of drawing three hundred

tons weight, which required two engines

to propel it.

"Vice is first pleasing, then easy, then

delightful, then frequent then habitual,

then confirmed; then the man is impen-

tent, then he is obstinate, then he resolves

never to repent—then he is damned.

R. R. RADWAY.

What do the Sick Require?

To those who think—"If sick, it requires the tones of pain, or affliction" with long illness, disease, a constant bore and most severe, it is to be relieved. On this principle the R.R.R. REMEDIES are founded. Their Relief from Pain, Quick Cure of Disease, Speedy Restoration to Health, is the great platform on which the R.R.R. Theory is predicated.

The R.R.R. REMEDIES are worthy of the age. They instantly relieve the bed-ridden from the most excruciating pains, and quickly free the afflicted from the most obstinate and serious maladies, infusing new life and vigor in the shattered and broken body, and renew each member and organ of the human system with strength and power.

The R.R.R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RELIEF, and RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the entire frame, pain, and swelling, and arrest the progress of diseases ; to dispel uneasiness, and quiet the mind, thus preventing whatever it against all poisonous infection from Contagion, and from sudden attacks of Cholera, Pneumonia, Ship Fever, Fever and Ague, &c. Likewise for the effected and radical removal of all pains and disease of the joints, Limbs, Nerves, &c.

Its first action is to remove the pain, (hence its usefulness in Neuralgic cases;) its second, to repair and heal, as in the case of a cut, or wound. If the Relief be applied after the first little smarting is over, the pain is extinguished, and the work of repair now commences. But if the Relief is not applied, there are many chances to one that the pain will continue, and an inflammation be set up, and it will be just as surely corrupted if the glands do not abstract the worn out materials from it.

Again, if the Relief be interferred with in their action, the glands of the system will contract, the brain causes irregularities of the glands ; and when the glands refuse to do their work, the foreign matter which it is duty to remove, is left in the blood, and increases already existing irritations. The glands are sowers of the system and are composed chiefly of the Liver, the Kidneys, the Pancreas, the Salivary Glands, and those of the skin and intestinal canal. Now, a regular and honest action of these organs are indispensable to keeping the blood in a pure and natural state. If we give you poison instead of food to eat you can easily understand that the blood will be corrupted by it, and diseased action will follow ; and it will be just as surely corrupted if the glands do not abstract the worn out materials from it.

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