HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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, 15s. 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.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, *PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,*

Importer and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer, Burlington, Vermont.

S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

15, KING STREET, *SAINT JOHN, N. B.*

DEALER IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6mx

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

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.

April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I

NOTICE.

Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company for the appointment of Officers for the Current Year, and other purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening the 8th day of January next at 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors.

HENRY PALMER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, 26th Dec. 1854

Mails.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded, on and after the 1st of Januaay, via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 8th, 12th, 22d and 26th January, and 6th, 9th, 19th and 23d February.

THOMAS OWEN,

General Post Office, Postmaster General.

December 28, 1854.

January, 1855.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

HASZARD & OWEN will open this day, two cases BOOKS, from NEW YORK, EX *Mary Ellen* from Boston.

☞ *Catalogue of the above next week.*

CARD.

GEORGE BEER, Junr., respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their generous patronage and support during the last 22 years, and begs to acquaint them that his business will in future be more particularly confined to that of General Importer of BRITISH, WEST INDIA, and AMERICAN GOODS, and that he has this day taken his Son, GEORGE R. BEER, as partner in the business, which will be carried on under the name and firm of

BEER & SON.

They would hope that by constant attention to business, the keeping a good assortment of such goods as are in general request, and by charging the most moderate prices, to continue to merit and receive a share of public support.

All persons indebted to George Beer, jun., are respectfully requested to settle their Accounts.

Charlottetown, Jan. 1st, 1855. (All papers 1m)

Sleigh and Furs.

FOR SALE, a double-seated Sleigh, fitted for one or two Horses, and complete. Apply at Mr. George T. Haszard's, Book Store

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, Forty Boxes of *SPERM* and *COMPOSITION CANDLES*. Also, a quantity of Olive and Pale Seal *OIL*, a prime article for Lamps.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 18th, 1854. 1st. Ex. Advdin

PROSPECTUS.

OF

The New Monthly Record. of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia.

In the present age, when Education is so widely diffused, and the power of the Press so great, it is the duty of every Christian Church to provide suitable religious reading for its adherents,—and to kindle their zeal and encourage their hearts by holdi g up before them what is doing by their fellow-churchmen and fellow-christians in other portions of God's vineyard.

For some years past, the want of a medium of communication for these purposes, has been deeply felt by the adherents of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia. While nearly every other denomination has had either a weekly or a monthly periodical, advocating its interests, they have been compelled to rely for information, as to the movements of their Church, upon the occasional notices which they could glean from distant or indirect sources. Events of the deepest interest to them have been taking place, a knowledge of which there was no adequate means of diffusing, and misrepresentations have been put forth which there was no appropriate means of correcting.

Influenced by these considerations, and by the urgent solicitations which have been made to them, a number of the friends of the Church in Halifax have resolved to commence a periodical in the beginning of the year—to be entitled "*The Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia.*"

The Editorial Department has been undertaken by Ministers of the Church, and the financial affairs are to be managed by a Committee of Laymen.

The pages of this periodical will be devoted to the diffusion of general religious intelligence,—and more especially to the latest and fullest information relating to the Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Missionary undertakings of the Church of Scotland, at home and abroad. While avoiding controversy as much as possible, the editors will feel themselves called upon to correct any misstatements or misapprehensions prejudical to the interests of their Church, and to use every effort for the extension of her influence in this and the adjoining Provinces. They will also avail themselves of vacant space for the introduction of devotional articles, in order to render the publication suitable for Sabbath reading.

It will contain 16 quarto pages (size of the Canada *Presbyterian*), and be issued monthly in the beginning of every month. Terms 3s. Island currency, per annum—in all cases to be paid in advance.

Until the appointment of Agents, Subscribers may leave their names and subscriptions, with Mr. James Purdie, or the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass.

Lumber; Lumber; Lumber;

ALWAYS on hand, and for sale, a quantity of 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch Pine, Merchantable and Refuse DEAL, and DEAL ENDS, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, and 3x7 sawn SCANTLING, hewn Scantling and Studding, Shingles and Birch Bark, all of which may be had on application at the Lumber Yard of the Subscriber, North-East end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

BERTRAM MOORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

TIMOTHY AND FLAX SEED.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

Per Rapid, Abigail,

AND OTHER SHIPMENTS,

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his *FALL STOCK*, which he will sell low for cash at his new store, "LONDON HOUSE," LOT 19.

DRY GOODS.

Black and Coloured Broad and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, Cloakings, plain and printed Orleans, Alpaccas, Delaines, Cobourgs, coloured and Black Velvets, black and coloured Gros de Naples, Persians, Shawls, Prints, Irish Linen, Flannels, Factory and white Cottons, coloured and white Warp, Bonnet Shapes, Pasteboard, Ladies' Fur Capes, Boas and Victorines, plain and figured Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, and Blonds, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, rich plain and figured Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Ladies' fur, cashmere and kid Gloves, silk and worsted Braids, Gent's Satin Stocks, Worsted Cravats and Mufflers, Ladies' Brooches, Finger Rings, Guards, side and back Combs, dressing do., buttons, needles, pins, hooks and eyes, threads, tapes, sewing cotton; Letter Paper, wafers, steel pens and handles, hair pins, Men's Fur Caps, Kossuth and other Hats, &c.

GROCERIES.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Leather, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Roasted Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, corn Brooms, Buckets, Nails, Glass, Paint and Oil, Dye Woods, Alum, Copperas, Sago, Arrowroot, Earthenware, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

A Large Lot of Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

Rhubarb, Calomel, Laudanum, Epsom Salts, Peruvian Bark, Cream Tartar, Moffatt's Pills, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Dr, Kidder's Pills, Indian Dyspepsia Pills, Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Fahnestock's, Comstock's, Curtis and Perkins' and Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Avery, Brown & Co's. celebrated Cough Lozenges, Devine's Compound do., Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Curtis and Perkin's Pain Killer and Wild Cherry Bitters, Bear's Grease, Hair Oil, assorted Essences, Lyon's Katheiron for the hair, Perry's Hungarian Balm for the hair, French Oil, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Honey, Lozenges, &c.

P. S. The Subscriber thanks those persons who have patronized his Shop for the last twelve years, and hope for a continuance of their favors. Those persons whose accounts have been RENDERED THIS FALL, will oblige by an early settlement.

E. PARKER.

Lot 19, December 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

To the Sons of Temperance of this Island.

HAVING matters of much importance connected with the progress and well being of our cause to lay before the Brothers, and, in order that these subjects may be the more fully discussed, I purpose holding a convention of all the Divisions in each County.

I therefore request that the officers and as many of the members of the different Divisions in Prince County as can possibly attend, will assemble at Bedeque on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m. And those in King's County, at Georgetown on Tuesday the 30th.

J. T. PIDWELL, G. W. P.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 1st January, 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

prepared by DR. C. M JACKSON,

German Medicine Store,

No. 120 Arch St, one door below Sixth Philada

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havanna to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain so relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOS. B. HALL & CO, Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of *only one bottle* of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story,"

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased *one bottle*. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking *only one* bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure *entirely* to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

And by

T. DESBRISAY. & Co., General Agency

Mr LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, ra paud
" JAS. L HOLMAN, do.
" WM. DODD, Bedeque,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. . HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

Crosse and Blackwell's

MIXED PICKLES, Sauces, Candied Peels Gelatine, Macaroni, Vermicilli, Essences, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Ground Spices, Chillies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Treacle, Cheese, Split Peas, and Sardines are for sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Dec. 25.

VERY COMFORTABLE!

Warm feet when Sleigh driving.

JUST opened, two Cases Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur Overshoes, a new and superior article, for sale at "King Square House."

GEORCE BEER, Jun.

Charlottetown, 20th Dec. 1854. 4in Isl.

DR KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhæa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

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

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

LIGHT.

Light comes next to air and warmth, in its influence on the vigor and health of both animal and vegetable life. It is true we could live in the dark, but it is not he lthy to keep shady, even in a physical point of view.

The rays of the sun have a remarkable influence on the growth as well as the health of animals and vegetables. It is a fact that the men who work in the coal mines of Europe, are subject to peculiar forms of diseases. This can only be accounted for by their living far down in the depths of the earth, away from the vivifying light of day. It has been found that the domestic animals will not thrive and grow when kept in a dark place, though ever so well fed and cared for in other respects.

It is a fact well known to medical men, that in crowded cities, the inhabitants of houses on the north side of a street, where all the principal rooms are well lighted, suffer much less from sickness than families living on the other side, circumstances being as far as can be ascertained, exactly the same.

The custom of excluding light from houses by heavy thick window curtains, now so common, may preserve the furniture, but does not always preserve the health of the inmates. This is especially the case with regard to sleeping-rooms, which should not only be well aired, but during every fair day should have the benefit of all the sunlight which the windows can admit. Who that has ever been a sufferer from dyspepsia, rheumatism, or any other of the lingering diseases of our climate, has not noticed the difference in his feelings on a dark cloudy day, and in the bright, cheering, smiling sunshine?

The effect of sunlight are still more apparent upon the vegetable than upon the animal. What a difference there is in the quality of the "pasture ash," so called, and that which grew in the deep shade of the forest, not only in the form of the tree, but in the strength and texture of the wood. This difference must no doubt be owing mostly to the exposure to the winds, difference of soil, &c., but in a great measure to the influence of light.

We often see vegetables stretch upward in order to get at the light, seeming to have a sort of intelligence in regard to its necessity in the process of maturing its flower and fruit The scrape or the stalk of the dandelion, for instance, which supports its flowers, if it grows where there is nothing to shade it, is seldom more than three or four inches long, but among all tall weeds, or grass, where shaded, it will sometimes grow to the height of two feet in its endeavours to avoid the over shadowing influence of its neighbors, and gain free access to the light. Gardeners sometimes take advantage of this fact, and obtain long stalks of rhubarb early, by placing a barrel with each end knocked out over the spreading leaves. The leaves stretch up towards the light at the top, and thus they get long and tender stalks for early use.

Plants kept in the house always lean towards the nearest window, and we have this summer seen a cornfield adjoining a thick grove of tall trees, where the plants, for some distance from the trees, leaned away from the shade, the plants in the rows nearest to the trees standing at an angle of fifteen degrees from perpendicular. One reason why light is so essential to healthy vegetation, is undoubtedly this, viz: the decomposition of the carbonic acid in the air, or in other words, the absorption of carbon from the air, one of the most important sources of nourishment to vegetables, takes place only through the agency of light.—*Maine Farmer*.

A SEVEN YEAR'S SLUMBER.—The following paragraph, which we copy from the *Rochester Union*, affords an illustration of the wonderful rapidity with which the city of San Francisco has risen into being, under the stimulus afforded by the gold discovery in California. The *Union* derives its information from a letter to a gentleman in Rochester from a San Francisco friend, but the story is hardly credible:

"Her Britannic Majesty's exploring ship Plover arrived at San Francisco a short time since from the Polar Sea, where she had been ice bound since 1847. When she left San Francisco, some years ago, it was a mere trading station, resorted to by a few vessels in pursuit of hides, and the town or place contained only a few adope houses. The captain and crew of the Plover expected to find the same San Francisco, in 1854, that they left in 1847. The captain, therefore, sailed into the bay without a pilot and approached the city in the evening. He was much amazed at the numerous lights he saw.

When he awoke from his dream of seven years the next morning, he found a noble city occupying the site of the *ancient* San Francisco. He had known nothing of the Mexican war, and cession of California to the United States, and the many other great events that had taken place during the time he had been locked up in the frozen regions of the North."

THE TURKISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—As their are no liberal professions in Turkey, except the public functions, the class of proprietors is the only one which represents our middle classes, and this is gradually dying away. The Turkish gentleman, who lives on his property, either resides on his farm in the country or in a town-house. In the first, he manages his estate, attends to his house, and exercies hospitality; in the other, the education of his children, prayers, alms, and the enjoyment of the kef employs all his time. But he unites with this native indolence and reserve, a dignity, a nobility of feeling, an affection for his children, kindness to his servants and slaves, and a delicacy in his treatment of the harem, which are truly admirable. He is proud, though without the slightest admixture of vanity, more especially of his religion He believes that the empire is hurriedly approaching to its end; and if he be rich, he desires that he may be buried in Asia, in the great cemetery of Scutari, in order that the presence of the infidels may not sully the asylum where his bones rest, whenever the Turks have lost Stamboul. He believes in the impossibility of any regeneration of Turkey, and is consequently, as far as his apathy will permit him, a bigoted opponent of reform.—*Sir George Larpent's Turkey*.

POWER OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.

A man meeting a woman in the street, turns his head from her, as if it were forbidden to look on her: they seem to detest an impudent woman, to shun and avoid her. Any one, therefore, among the Christians who may have discussions or altercations with Turks, if he has a woman of spirit, or a virago for his wife, sets her to revile and browbeat them, and by these means not unfrequently gains his point. The highest disgrace and shame would attend a Turk who should rashly lift his hand against a woman; all he can venture to do, is to treat her with harsh and contemptuous words, or to march off. The sex lay such stress on this privilege, that they are frequently apt to indulge their passion to excess, to be most unreasonable in their claims, and violent and irregular in the pursuit of them. They will importune, tease, and insult a judge on the bench, or even the vizier at his divan; the officers of justice do not know how to resent their turbulence; and it is a general observation, that to get rid of them, they often let them gain their cause.—*Sir George Larpent's Turkey.*

GUNPOWDER.

The source of power in gunpowder lies with the saltpetre. This substance, termed nitrate of potash, consists of nitric acid and potash. Now, the nitric acid is, as it were, an immense volume of atmospheric air, condensed into a solid, re dy on demand to assume the air form by the touch of a spark of fire. When sulphur and charcoal are mixed with nitre (saltpetre) and a spark is applied, the sulphur (brimstone) ignites, setting fire to the charcoal. Air is supplied to these substances by the decomposition of the nitre; the atmosphere condensed therein instantly unites with the combustibles, and the result is an intensely hot gaseous compound, two thousand times the bulk of the original solid. The English government gunpowder is composed of 75 parts of nitre, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur. The Russian government powder consists of 73¾ parts of nitre, 13½ of charcoal, and 12¾ of sulphur.—*Septimus Piesse.*

THE CRIMEA.

The Crimea is a peninsula of about 8000 square miles, possessing a greater variety of natural resources than perhaps any territory of equal extent in Europe. Three sides of it are washed by the Black Sea, and the north-east side by the Sea of Azov. It forms part of the Russian government of Taurida; and its present condition, as a country neglected, depressed, and debased, is a standing testimony to the evil influence of Russian rule. So far from keeping pace with the progress of the age, the Crimea has sadly retrograded. Her products are shipped off in considerable quantities to Russia, much of them extorted from her in return for the czar's *protection*. The fertility of some parts of the Crimea is so great, that several of the most valuable of the fruits of the earth can be cultivated, with but slight labour, in the greatest perfection, and to an astonishing extent of increase. This was known to the ancient Greeks, and was taken advantage of by Greece under her system of colonisation. Six centuries before the Christian era. they had begun to form colonies on the northern shores of Asia Minor; and we learn from Strabo, and other writers of antiquity, that they preferred this peninsula, from its containing so many inducements to industrial enterprise, particularly in the richness of its soil, which, it is affirmed, was found to yield a return of fifty times the seed. At one time, indeed, it was considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens, whose territory, being of small extent, and of indifferent fertility, was unable to maintain its large population by its own produce. There is a deep classical interest in this subject. Demosthenes has, more than once, had his eloquence excited by it. Besides breadstuffs, it still exports hides, morocco, and other fine leathers, silk stuffs of Eastern fabric and pattern, camel's hair, wool, skins, dried fruit, wines, and an endless variety of other products, for which the Crimea, with its appurtenances, has comparatively inexhaustible resources. The population has become a very mixed one, and on this account is only the more likely to sustain an advanced civilisation and industrial progress. The largest proportion, no doubt, consists of Moguls and Turks, united under the common designation of Tartars; but there are Greeks and Russians, and even Germans, in considerable numbers among them, and these latter have for some time past, it is said, been rapidly increasing.—*Journal of Commerce.*