HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. 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.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

J. S. DEALEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet keel. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly tight, and sails remarkably well. For further particulars apply at Haszard's Gazette Office.

July 11, 1853.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the *BAPTIST CHURCH* and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

Mrs. W. Barnstead,
" J. McGregor,
" D. Wilson,
" J. Weatherby,
" J. Scott,
" J. Love,
" T. Desbrisay,
" S. T. Rand,
" J. Curry.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on commission.

There being no well-understood place in St. John where those *having* Horses, and those *wanting* Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a Horse Bazaar, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a strong heavy pair, full mouthed for shipyard work.

Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

Archibald Scott, Esq.

SIR,—As the Agent of various *Fire Insurance Companies*, I beg to bring under your notice my *PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE.* This composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates. It has been severely tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being used, such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, sir,,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS.
Patentee and Manufacturer.

Halifax 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, upon its application,

I am, sir, your ob't servant.
ARCH'D. SCOTT.
Insurance Agent.

John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

Just published, and approved by the Board of Education.

A NEW EDITION of the THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS, revised and adapted to the use of the Schools in Prince Edward Island.

Of this edition, the Board of Education, have ordered 1000 copies.

Also,

Just Published.
The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s.

THIS PRIMER contains all the matter in Chambers's *Geographical Primer*, with the addition of the recent census, and more full descriptions of North America. It contains also 5 more maps, so arranged as not to be liable to tear, and is approved and recommended by the Board of Education.

The Subscriber, anticipating an extensive demand for School Books, is now publishing the four Reading Books of the National Series. Persons desirous of encouraging Home manufacture, will purchase at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book store.

LOST,

ON Sunday last, October 2d, between the Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a *FITCH BOA*, whoever finding the same and leaving it at this Office will be rewarded for their trouble.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,
Charlottetown, Sept. 6, 1853.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Land in this Colony, and for the Encouragement of Education," and also an Act in amendment of the said Act, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land and the Encouragement of Education," and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in this Island, and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common and Georgetown and Common." and also of an Act made and passed in the Sixteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act relating to the mode of proceeding against Lands on the several Townships in Prince Edward Island and the Islands contiguous thereto, for the recovery of arrears of Land Assessment:"

I do hereby publicly notify the owners or occupiers of Lands in this Island, for which the annual Assesment or Assesments charged thereon by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, of Nine shillings and two-pence, lawful money of this Island for every hundred acres of Wilderness or Unimproved Lands, contained in the several Townships and the islands belonging thereto, and the sum of six shillings and eight-pence of like money for every hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot granted in the Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of Six shillings of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the said Royalty, and the sum of Two shillings and six-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Water Lot in the said Town, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Common Lot as aforesaid, and the sum of Two shillings and eight-pence of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot and Water Lot in the Town of Georgetown, and the sum of One shilling and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town, and the sum of Three shillings and four-pence of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the last mentioned Royalty and the sum of Two-pence of like money for each and every acre of cultivated or improved Lands in the Royalty of Georgetown, called Reserved Lands, and the sum of Three-pence of like money for each and every acre of such last mentioned Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, and the sum of Two shillings and eight-pence of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the Town and Royalty of Princetown, and the sum of One shilling and Four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town and Royalty, and so in proportion for a less quantity, is payable; that unless the Assessment or Assessments for the current year imposed by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, be paid into my hands or the hands of any of my Deputies (as required by Law,) on or before the sixth day of December next, I shall proceed against all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Thursday*, the 12th day of *January*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. T. Desbrisay,
" Fitz. Gerald, " E. Palmer,
" Cundall, " R. T. Roach,

WANTED, a *TEACHER* for the Eastern School, on Township No. Sixteen. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

By Order of the Trustees,
Wm. CAMPBELL, Sen.

Lot 16, 12th Sept. 1853.

Gas Light Company.

A FOURTH Instalment on the Shares of the above Company has been ordered to be paid to the Treasurer, James Peake, Esq. on or before the 14th instant, as well as all arrears on former Instalments.

By Order,
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secy.

October 4th, 1853 All the papers

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public genetally that he has commenced business as,

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 Auction.

Road Rate and Dog Tax.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for the above Rate and Tax, are hereby notified that unless the same be immediately paid, they will be sued for, without distinction.

By Order,
N. LEPAGE, Clerk.

Oct., the 1st, 1853.

Charlottetown Gas Works.
NOTICE.

IT is requested that all parties wishing to become Gas Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Companies' Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority, of application.

The Gas Company have engaged an experienced Gas fitter, from Scotland, and have imported an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.

By Order,
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secty.

Oct 24, 1853. In all the papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORY OF AN INTREPID CHAMBERMAID.

Galignain's *Messenger*, a paper, tells the following curious story—Annette, a young chambermaid of Marne, had kept the rooms of two wealthy Bachelors for several years. She wanted to get married, but her lover was so poor that she durst not venture. These bachelors were brothers; and one day they had sold some property which they owned jointly, and the money, amounting to 100'000 francs, was paid in bills of the Bank of France, too late to take it to Paris that afternoon. At midnight a great noise was heard in the house. Annette ran and rapped at her master's door, saying, that robbers were at work below. "You have a gun," says she, "take it and shoot the villains!" Both the bachelors were much frightened. One began to barricade the door, while the other removed a tile from the hearth to secrete the bank bills—"Fools," said the girl, "they will murder us all—give me the gun!" She seized a double barrelled gun which laid upon the shelf and started down the stairs, the two frightened men watching her movements without saying a word. Presently bang went the gnn and a groan was heard—bang went the second barrel, and now a screech of pain resounded through the house. Annette soon came tripping up stairs and asked for powder and ball to reload. The astonished bachelors gave her the requisite charges, but soon steps were heard retreating from the house.

All three then went cautiously down stairs when lo! a pool of blood showed that one robber at least had paid the penaty of his rash attempt. In the morning it was plain to be seen that the body of the unhappy victim had been dragged by his companions to the river. Blood marked the whole distance, and the police were instantly on the alert for the arrest of the living thieves, and the discovery of the body of the dead one. All was vain, however, but the intrepidity of the poor girl was discussed far and near. The grateful bachelors, knowing that Annette wanted to marry, prepared to give her a dower. "Ah, Monsieurs," replied she, "how can I leave you? you may again be attacked by robbers,, "But we will not, neverthelass, stand between you and happiness; here are thirty thousand francs: you saved our lives and richly deserve the money. If you choose to live in this house with your husband, we shall repair the lower part for that purpose, and you can then be paid for keeping our rooms neatly as at present." Annette did not hesitate to accept the dower and the house. It was many years before the real facts relative to this midnight attack of robbers came to light. The rich bachelors were then both dead, and had willed Annette another thirty thousand francs. the robbers, it appears, were not of plural number, but only Annette's lover alone. The blood was from a lamb that had been killed for the occasion. Indeed, the whole was but a ruse by the two lovers to open the hearts and the purses of the rich bachelors.

Married and Single.—We extract the subjoined from a speech delivered by Mr. Alexander Frizell, in reply to the toast of "The Ladies," at the recent banquet of the Armagh Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, Ireland. Mr. Frizell, after some introductory remarks, said: "I remember reading an anecdote which I cannot forbear mentioning, it so beautifully illustrates the force of female affection. When the Emperor Conrad besieged Hensburg, the women of the city found it was impossible the place could hold out. They, therefore. unanimously petitioned the Emperor to allow them to leave the city with only as much as each could carry with her. The Emperor, believing that the burden of each would necessarily be light conceded to their request. A flag of truce was hoisted, and silence prevailed, when one of the city gates flew open. The women marched out. rank and file—and what do you think they were carrying? Peace be to their ashes, and honor to their memory! Every one of them had her husband on her back. (Cheers.) The Emperor was so stricken by their conjugal fidelity that he restored the wives back to their husbands, and the city to all its former privileges. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I ask you, could all the bachelors in the wide world this day produce an action comparable to that? Oh? that I had the reasoning power of Socrates that I might induce these young men whom I see around me to consult their own happiness, by renouncing what is falsely called 'single blessedness.' (Great cheering.) Socrates, once, on delivering a lecture to the Athenians, on love and matrimony, pressed home his subject so powerfully and convincingly on the hearts of his audience, by showing them the comforts and advantages the married man possessed over the bachelor, that at the conclusion of his speech, the young men rose up in a body and solemnly declared that they would marry on the first available opportunity. Of course, ladies will not be the first to declare their love. No! they would rather let concealment, 'like a worm in the bud' feed on their damask cheek.' They are like the golden nuggets in auriferious regions—they will not come to you unsought. But, do you seek the inestimable treasure of a wife, and you will be rewarded by a bliss, the adequate description of which would alike defy the pen of poet or the pencil of artist." (Great cheering.)

Individual Responsibility.—Dr. Wayland, speaking of the Christians who where dispersed by the fierce persecutions of the Church at Jerusalem, says:

"This little band accomplished more for the conversion of the world than all the Christians in the present age united have done. Does any one ask why? "Because every individual," says he, "felt that the conversion of the world was a work for which *he himself*, and not an abstraction called the Church, was responsible. Instead of relying on man for aid, every one looked directly up to God to forward the work. God was thus exalted. His power was confessed, and very soon, in a few years, the standard of the cross was carried to every part of the then known world.'

SUSPENDERS—THEIR BENEFITS.

It is the prevailing fashion, especially in cities, for men to dispense with suspenders, and support their pantaloons, by having them made to button tightly around the person, above the hips.

It is our settled conviction, that this practice is decidedly detrimental to health. Much has been justly said against tight lacing, as applied to females; and of suspending heavy skirts to the hips, by fastening them tightly around the waist or loins, where there are no ribs or other bony framework to resist the compressive power.

We admit that half a dozen skirts weighing many pounds are worse for the constitution of the wearer than the drawers and pantaloons as worn by the men, but worse only because the quantity is greater, and the pressure necessary to sustain them is more. The principle is the same. Females should suspend their skirts mainly by the shoulders.

The hips of boys and men are constitutionally narrower than these of the female; and therefore the clothing thus worn requires to be tighter, to prevent slipping down.

Around the waist and hips, the very place where freedom of action and expansion should of all the other parts of the trunk, be enjoyed, there is tightness, compression, and a destructive lack of freedom.

We plant ourselves on this point, and claim that our position cannot be disturbed, viz.: the animal economy, from head to foot, should never be dressed in such a manner as in the least degree to cramp the freedom of any action of the body or limbs. Let this be the rule with all, and one-half of our doctors might be spared tq cultivate the soil.

[The above is from the "New York Phrenological Journal," and contains no small amount of sound sense and solid truth. A case within our own knowledge, of inflamation of the bowels, which resulted int he death of a young man, 23 years of age, was caused, we believe, by the too tight belting of his pantaloons around his waist. Light elastic suspenders are more comfortable than tight lacing the waist.

Evil Companions.—Parents cannot be two careful in selecting society for their children, and young men cannot be too choice in their associates. The adage has lost nothing by age which says "a man is known by the company he keeps." To young men especially, it is of infinite importance that they be furnished with companions possessing generous hearts and honorable virtuous sentiments. Says the distinguished Robert Hall, in his "Works," recently published by Harper & Brothers:

"Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salubrious. The society of various persons is *enjoyed* beyond their company, while vice carries a *sting* in solitude. Tho society of the company you keep is both the indication of your character and the former of it. In company, when the pores of the mind are opened, there requires more guard than usual, because the mind is then passive. Either vicious company will please you or it will not; if it does not please you, the end of going will be defeated. In such society you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble you will hear condemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jests, and impious buffoonery; the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue; the principle will become sapped, and the fences of conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character a total inversion will take place *they will glory in their shame*.

Compensations—Idiots often suffer less from physical pain than beings of a higher organization. A boy, now at Highgate, was once found by his mother with a species of buckle thrust through his tongue. He had made this experiment merely to amuse himself, and testified no inconvenience whatever—was vain of the ornament, but not otherwise moved by it. Idiots are found below the average sensitiveness of the electric battery; and yet, so remarkable are the contradictions in their nature, they are invariably affected by thunder and lightning. The mere approach of a thunder storm is observed to disorder the stomachs of a whole idiot asylum. They generally like music—bright colours almost always—and are remarkably susceptible to the influence of sunlight. Such things as they do, they do, as an established rule, best on a bright day, and worst on a dark one. In respect of mental pain, as of physical, they have their compensation. Separation from friends does not affect them much, grief and sorrow hold but slight dominion over them, and the contemplation of death does not distress them. They are fond of attending prayers in a body. What dim religious impressions they connect with public worship, it is impossible to say, but the struggling soul would seem to have some instinctive aspirations towards its Maker.—[Dickens' "Household Words."

Fruits of Half a Century.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3,000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a Railway in the world; now there are 10,000 miles in the United States alone, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago, it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago, the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now, steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press.

The Malay Boy and the Tiger.—Not long ago, a Malay boy was sent by his parents, who live in the island of Singapore, to herd some water buffaloes. As he was driving the herd home by the borders of the jungle, a tiger made a sudden spring, and seizing the lad by the thighs, was dragging him off. Two old bull-buffaloes, hearing the shrieks of their little herdman, turned round, and directly ran to his help. The tiger, gored by their horns, was obliged to drop his prey to defend himself. While one buffalo fought, and successfully drove the tiger away, the other kept guard over the wounded boy. Later in the evening, when the anxious father, alarmed, came out with his servants to seek his child, he found that the whole herd, with the exception of the two old buffaloes, had spread themselves out to feed? but that they were still there, one standing over the bleeding body of their little friend, while the other kept watch on the edge of the jungle for the return of the tiger.—*Keppel*.

Inventions.—Some one thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions: —"One boy, with a Fourdrinier machine, will make more paper in a twelvemonth, than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a millon scribes could copy them before the invention of printing.—One man, with a foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged, had he worked directly to this time.—*Scientific American*.

Death from Obesity.—The *Savannah News* says: "One of our city physicians has handed us the following extract from a letter written to him by a professional brother in the up-country, describing a somewhat singular case, we believe of rare occurrence in surgical practice."

"I must put in a slip to give you a singular instance of death from the rapid accumulation of fat. We had a young man residing eighteen miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature. At the age of 22 years he weighed 565 lbs.; he continued gradually to increase his flesh until he reached a little over 600 lbs.; he was able to get about with tolerable ease to himself, and attended to his planting interest; he had a fine estate and looked after it with care and interest. Some weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly, and gained 1½ lbs. per day; then it was found he gained a little over 2 lbs. per day. Last week he died suddenly in his chair, I think from an accumulation of fat around the heart.—Three days prior to his death he weighed 646 lbs., and had he been weighed the day of his death no doubt he would have gone over 660 lbs. I have often seen him, and visited his family a few months ago professionally."

An Irishman once observed, that milestones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.