

FARMERS' JOINT, A COMMERCIAL ARTIST'S.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 29, 1853.

New Series, No. 81.

Hazard's Gazette.
 GEORGE HAZARD, Publisher.
 Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.
 Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 For the first insertion, occupying the space of a line, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 6s.—24 lines, 12s.—12 lines, 10s.—18 lines, 16s.—20 lines, 4s.—40 lines, 2s.—30 lines, 2s.—36 lines, 2s.—24 lines, for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation.
 Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until booked.

A CARD.
 THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally 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. SIMS.
 27 CASPI ADVANCED upon articles left for Auction.

Georgetown notices left for Auction.
 THE Mails for Georgetown until further notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday at 10 o'clock.
 THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General, 25d, 1853.

Ten Dollars Reward.
WARRANT TO TIMBER STELLERS.
 WHEREAS a number of persons have been seen persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of cutting timber on the lands of the Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenness, or other individuals who may be seen cutting timber on these Forest Lands, either by cutting timber, fire-wood, erecting camp, making stigh roads, hauling or any private roads, on said property, that they will without distinction of persons, be prosecuted to the full extent of the law; and any person who will give information to the Treasurer, so that they may be brought to justice; shall, on conviction, receive the above reward.
 WILLIAM DOUSE,
 Charlottetown, October 6, 1853.

NOTICE.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Colledge, deceased, are requested to make payment forthwith; and any persons having demands against the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 J. HAMILTON LANE,
 Acting Executor.
 7th Oct. 1853. All notices 4 weeks.

NOTICE.
 ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHN, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorized by Power of Attorney to collect the same.
 THOMAS ALLEY,
 Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by **GILBERT HENDERSON**, of Hyde Park Square, London, England, and **WILLIAM HARRISON**, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors, and Administrators, of the late and of the said **GILBERT HENDERSON**, deceased, with this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to the said late **GILBERT HENDERSON**, as he is indebted to the Estate of the said **GILBERT HENDERSON**, and to pay the several amounts due by them; those persons who are in possession of any part of the said real Estate, are requested to make immediate and satisfactory arrangements with me, otherwise they will be treated as trespassers.
 THOMAS WORTH,
 Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

Temperance Hall Company.
 AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:
 "Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. H. Jones) do and cause to be done, all necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall."
 J. B. COOPER, Secy.
 Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

TO LICENSED TEACHERS.
 WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class in the St. John's and Cordelia Districts.
 An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to
JAMES CURTIS LAWSON
 June 23d, 1853.

A CARD.
 THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, with the late and deceased partner, in and for the purpose of carrying on the Name and Firm of **LONGFORTH & YATZIE**, at the late residence of the late partner, FRANCIS LONGFORTH, ALBERT STREET, H. YATES.
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
 June 16th, 1853.

Disolution of Copartnership.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership between the subscribers, **CHRISTOPHER CROSS** and **JOHN RENDLE**, has been dissolved, and the same is hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.
 JOHN RENDLE,
 N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.
 Charlottetown, 14th Sept.

(For Hazard's Gazette.)
DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Tenth annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, of Prince Edward Island, (and second since its Incorporation) was held at the Infant School House, on Tuesday evening, the 18th October, 1853; at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. C. Lloyd, E. C. in the chair, after singing the 100th Psalm, and Prayer being offered up by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the chairman opened the meeting with the following observations:
 Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Church of England, I am very sorry we have not the advantage of His Excellency's presence this evening, more particularly as we cannot but remember in how agreeable a manner he presided over our meeting last year. I feel assured, however, that his absence does not arise from any want of interest in the Diocesan Church Society, and I am glad to have this opportunity of stating, that in the instance in which I have had occasion to transact business with him on the affairs of the Church, he has shown his most kind and considerate. I could have wished, in His Excellency's absence, that my friend Dr. Jenkins were to occupy the chair, on this occasion, as he has always been so kind in the exercise of the duties of Ecclesiastical Commissary, and as the laws of the Society require the holder of that office to be the means of producing good and to confer a higher interest in the cause of Church Missions in this Island, than has yet been manifested.

The Society has now been in operation under its Incorporated Character for one year, and we ought in some measure to be able to judge to what extent it is likely to be the means of producing good, and to what results for which we have hoped. I wish to explain my views of the character and objects of the Diocesan Church Society, for the purpose of inducing a more general interest in this subject has dwelt on the minds of a few of the subscribers. One person has supposed it to be an object of the S. P. E. association to be a branch of the Colonial Church Society. But the real truth is, that it is, emphatically, a National Society, representing the Church of England in this Island, in time temporal, you will easily perceive that it stands in this character, when I remind you that it has, within it a building committee whose duty it is to give attention to the wants of the people, and to the erection of churches in every other "ecclesiastical edifices are so few. I will venture to recommend this to you, and to urge you to do so. But here another, and still stronger point of view, in which you may regard it. I consider the Diocesan Church Society, as holding a position of high importance, and the people of Prince Edward Island and the home societies, acting beneficially on both sides. For we know that the people scattered among our missions, however desirous of doing well, require that their minds should be stirred up by way of remembrance, and the best way in which we can do this, is by the aid of the Diocesan Church Society. It is, therefore, some among, and around, and beside them, who have a fellow feeling for their spiritual wants, watch with deep interest their end-avours to help themselves, and to help others. It is, therefore, a bond of fellowship and help to them, on all fitting occasions. The societies, again, at this time require to be encouraged and stimulated in the good way to which they are called, and look for some fruits from their own labor among us, and this encouragement they receive when the Report of our Diocesan Church Society is published, showing an increased effort on the people to meet the aid sent us from our mother country. Thus by well performing its duty, our society may be said to be the means of uniting the Church of England and the home societies, and encourage others who are therefore ask you to hear with interest the Report that will be now read, and to give your kind assistance to the promotion of able and willing to befriend us. I will the Society's views, for, I have reason to think, that under God, all we require, in order to be successful in our mission in this Island, is a readiness in the several collectors, to exert themselves earnestly in its behalf, out of love to the Lord Jesus Christ, and consequently, from a desire that their fellow-creatures may be brought to the Everlasting Gospel, may have unobstructed way.

The chairman then called on the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Secretary, to read the annual Report.

The Report having been read, the accounts of the Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. H. Moll were passed, showing an increase of £100 over the receipts of last year, after which it was moved by the Hon. J. M. H. Moll and seconded by the Hon. T. H. Haviland.

Resolved, that the Report now read be adopted and printed, with a list of the subscribers and donors to the Society.
 Moved by the Hon. C. Henley and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Read
 Resolved, that this meeting desires with gratitude to acknowledge the goodness and mercy which Almighty God has been pleased during the past year to extend towards the Church at large as well as to that portion of it which he has planted in this Island.

Moved by the Rev. W. Meek, and seconded by the Rev. R. T. Roach.
 Resolved, that this meeting records its grateful sense of obligation, to the S. P. G. for continuing liberal and support towards the Church established in this colony.

Moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and seconded by Thomas B. Treasin, Esq.
 Resolved, that this meeting fully appreciates the praiseworthy efforts of the Ladies' Branch of this society and prays it to continue, if not to redouble its exertions for the common good.

Moved by Commander Orlebar, R. N. and seconded by H. Hazard Esq.
 Resolved, that this meeting gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid given by the Colonial Church and School Society, and trusts that it may be enabled to enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, and seconded by Theophilus Desbriars, Esq.
 Resolved, that the following names be added to the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Mr. Kaye, Samuel Dawson, James Pidgeon, John Hudson, and James Crawley, Esqrs. and that the officers of the society remain as at present.

It was then moved that the Rev. Dr. Lloyd leave the chair, and that the Rev. Dr. Jenkins be called thereon, on which a vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the proceedings. The Ecclesiastical Commissary then dismissed the meeting with the usual benediction.

We were glad to perceive almost all the clergy of the Island present on this occasion, together with some of the representatives of the local committees and several of our friends of the Society, and we trust that each succeeding anniversary will increase in interest and induce every member of the Church in this Island, to be a member of the Society, and to attend its meetings, at least their cordial co-operation to the general objects of the Society, and thus not only excite the zeal and sympathy and love of members of the same, but will be a powerful means of carrying out that God in all things may be glorified and his name made a praise in the earth.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUIDS, &c.
 (From the Scientific American.)

The following is an abstract of an article which appeared in the "Scientific American," by Alex. Jones, of this city:—"We doubt whether there are any other compositions so extensively used in domestic economy, regarding which such gross ignorance prevails, as the articles at the head of this communication. The ignorance has been worse confounded by the introduction of unmeaning names. It is commonly supposed that all inflammable substances are explosive; otherwise we know oil and candles would explode.

We wish the whole history of the materials produced by the pine tree, and used for purposes of illumination. And, strange enough common parlance has applied the name, to the whole of them. This name has been applied to the common spirits of turpentine for illumination, had been long entertained; but its great excess of carbon rendered it unfit for use, as its combustion produced dense and black smoke. Attempts were made to neutralize this carbon, by the addition of other substances. It was found that if small portions of gum camphor were dissolved in spirits of turpentine, and mixed to a clear fluid, which burnt with a bright flame without smoke, and was so more explosive than common fish oil. This preparation, called by the name of camphene, and was introduced to the public under that name, as a patented article.

It was soon found, however, that the use of camphene rendered it unfit for use, because so much heated, aided by a good draft through an improved glass chimney, as to consume all the carbon of the spirits of turpentine, and to produce a very bright light, far surpassing that afforded by

gas, or any other substance, and at about half the cost of winter sperm oil, or gas. The spirits of turpentine thus used; it is to this day called camphene, although it has not one particle of camphor in its composition.
 By retail, it costs only on an average about 60 cents per gallon, while winter strained sperm oil to produce the same light, costs about 137 cents per gallon by retail. This plain spirit of turpentine (miscellaneous camphene) is wholly inexplosive, and we defy any party to give a single explosion of its ever having exploded.

I have used it in my house for four or five years past, and prefer it to all others. We have no hesitation in saying that by the use of proper lamps, the street lights, and Government light houses, could be illuminated by the use of common pure spirits of turpentine, at about one half the cost of any other kind of fuel, and with a brilliancy far surpassing all others in proportion to size of burners. Spirits of turpentine is such a national product as will better; and more than any other oil, distilled, as is usual, from Liverpool cods, and Government should institute experiments as to its applicability for a house purpose. Yet this simple, cheap, and useful light, it is proposed to prohibit from use by Legislative enactment—This is on a par with the ancient legislation in England, which prohibited the use of bituminous coal.
 The same is nearly done by the use of illumination, called by the ignorant, indifferently, 'burning fluid,' or 'camphene.'

It was found that, if common high proof spirits of turpentine, it, like camphor, neutralized the excessive carbon, and brought it into a state fit to be burned in an ordinary lamp, or common oil lamp, with ordinary wick tubes.

This fluid is explosive, or about so much so as alcohol, and requires care in filling lamps, and in the use of a cheap and beautiful light. Its component parts, alcohol and spirits of turpentine being cheap and clean, it forms an exceedingly bright and steady light, far better for the eyes than other gas, or oil lights. In using the lamps with this mixture, they should always be filled in the daytime, and set aside for use. Whenever, through gross carelessness, an explosion happens, it is published to the world as the explosion of a 'camphene lamp.'

We have never heard of an accident of the kind, that was not the result of gross carelessness. They can be made safe by attempting to fill the lamp while burning, or by bringing the fluid in contact with fire or light of some kind.
 It is a humbug! Spirits of turpentine is nothing but oils from pine, (Oleum Terbinthina.) The nick name 'pine oil,' only means spirits of turpentine, and is commonly left in it by previous distillation, and the burnt alone, or mixed with alcohol.

The slight effluvia of turpentine, given off by the combustion of spirits of turpentine, is highly conducive to health, especially in bronchitis, and in affections of the lungs. I experienced a benefit from it in my own case, having suffered severely from a cold, and a cough, and a sore throat, and sometimes recommend a residence in the pine forests of the South as a remedy for pulmonary diseases."

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.—We have said a great deal in the "Scientific American," and many communications from others have also appeared on this subject.—We dislike very much to see the name of turpentine, less the subject of artificial illumination, is so important to every man, woman, and child in our country, that every person should read all the articles which treat upon it, and be able to distinguish between the different kinds of turpentine, and the different kinds of illumination in one year. We can form some idea of this when we take in consideration that every house, store, street, and public building, are lighted up with it, in our land, are lighted up for some hours every night. On land and sea, on railroads and steamboats, in cellar, &c., it is used in a variety of ways, and is deemed to cheer man in all situations, and in all conditions.

Camphene and alcohol give a more beautiful light than oil; it is clear, and is not liable to be extinguished by regular intervals by each other, and stuck into the fire, smoking heat, perfectly upright, the large end downward, and at an arm's length below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother," or whether, as Mr. Dowd explains, they are to remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that the insect is not destroyed by the circumstances of its birth.

What is the only way a barber cannot make? An Egg-Why is Englishmen like nineteen shillings? Because he is under a tavern.

A SINGULAR BIRD.—There is in the garden at Regent's Park, London, a plain-looking, sombre bird, a native of New Holland, called the brush turkey, whose habits of nesting are more remarkable in the history of animal industry. The bird is a thorough chemist, and constructs for itself a patent incubator, of the most perfect kind, and in which its eggs in a scientific manner, without the tedious sitting to which other birds submit. This bird, at present, occupies part of the ground between the gates of the gardens, on the right after entering the gate from the road. It is not a very striking bird in its appearance. The upper surface of the dorsal protraction of the species that it is anomalous proceedings are manifested. It is a believer in fermentation and co-operation, for when the breeding season arrives, a number of birds enter into partnership, and collect a huge heap of vegetable matter, which is allowed to ferment till it forms a hot-bed. Several weeks are patient by employed in the construction of the nest, once formed it does not vary for several years, new matter being added at the top as that beneath rots away. In collection, the birds use the foot; the bill is not used at all below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother," or whether, as Mr. Dowd explains, they are to remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that the insect is not destroyed by the circumstances of its birth.

When this pyramidal mound of green stuff has had sufficient time to heat, and when it is just at the proper temperature for the hatching of the eggs, the birds, in flocks of ten or twelve, enter the nest, and divide by each other, and stuck into the fire, smoking heat, perfectly upright, the large end downward, and at an arm's length below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother," or whether, as Mr. Dowd explains, they are to remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that the insect is not destroyed by the circumstances of its birth.

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