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.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office. Dec. 5, 1853.

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.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

Religious Tract Society's Publications.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the publications of the London Religious Tract Society are now sold for cash at the book store of Mr. G. T. Haszard. The stock has been much enlarged by recent importations, and many works of the best English divines will be found on their shelves—The Parent Society has also entrusted this Committee with six Libraries to be sold at half price to Sunday Schools. These libraries numbering from 80 to 1000 volumes, can thus be purchased for £25 cy. As it will materially advance the interests of religion amongst our scattered population to have grants of books towards the formation of libraries and the establishment of Sunday Schools, especially in the country parts; it is earnestly hoped that Christian friends will help us with their subscriptions. A few pounds subscribed now, would enable the Committee to do much towards supplying the most destitute settlements with sound, wholesome religious ...

Mr. Hubbard, the depositary, is instructed to receive any contributions, however small—and will keep an account of the same,

By order
JOHN ORLEBAR.

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 Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th, December, 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. WEATHERBE,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRISAY,
" J. CURRY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1853. (All papers.)

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. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

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A new and splendid Library Edition of the POPLAR POETS AND POETRY OF BRITAIN, Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by the REV. GEORGE GILLFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits' " "Bards of the Bible," etc.

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Subscriber's names received by G. T. HASZRD.U where speciman numbers mayseen. my A.n be

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR 1852.

These elaborate reports from the Patent Office are gratifying indexes of the general inventive industry of the country. Commissioner Hodges' present one is full of valuable and interesting information. There were 2639 applications received for patents during the year, and 1020 patents issued. An application is rarely disposed of without being examined at least twice, and sometimes six times. Probably those 1020 patents have cost 7000 examinations. This is the largest number ever granted, in one year, except during the first year of General Taylor's administration, when Commissioner Ewbank issued 1076. Extensive additions have been made to the Patent Office buildings, and there is still a want of space.

Professor Renwick's examiner's report explains the principle of the Celebrated Hobbs' lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which prevent the instruments used in picking from reaching the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder proof, and may be loaded through the keyhole and fired off until the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the report of his explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

Doors and shutters have also been patented that cannot be broken through with either pick or sledge-hammer. The burglar's "occupation's gone."

The caloric ship is described and commended at some length, hut the report admits that "its end is not yet fully attained.

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented, which goes by a steam engine. In an experimental trial, it froze several bottles of sherry, and produced blocks of ice of the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was standing at 80 degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace. it will make a ton of ice·

From Dr. Gale's examiner's report we gather some idea of the value of patents. ... who had made a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months, returned with $40,000. Another had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which in fifteen months he sold for $60,000. A third obtained a patent for printers' ink, refused $50,000. These are ordinary cases; while such inventions as the telegraph, the planting machine, and the India rubber patents, are worth millions each.

Twenty-seven harvesters, fifteen ploughs, twenty-six seed-planters, eight threshing machines, ten corn-hullers, and three horse-rakes, have been patented during the year, in addition to those now in use.

Six new saw mills, seven shingle-splitters, and twenty new planing machines, have been patented within the year.

Seven new machines that spin, twenty that weave, and seven that sew, are also described.

Examiner Lane's report describes various new electric inventions, Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electromagnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire or burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a sound gatherer," a sort of huge ear-trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ear all the noises ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the rattle of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all round with their heads up, and sticks them in papers, in regulars rows. Another goes through the whole process of cigar-making, taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the perfect article.

One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; and another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlour chair patented, that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back into any position, without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus, and takes their fares. When a very fat man gets in, it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; and a rat-trap that throws away the rat, and then baits and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writing his thoughts. It is played on like a piano. And speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred hands, and coasting over two millions of dollars.

One class of inventions, we are glad to see, meets with deserved reprobation. Whatever may be said of others, the examiners of the Patent Office are not likely to exaggerate, either from ignorance or design. This is their official judgment respecting "burning fluids:"

"There is yet much to be accomplished in perfecting artificial light; and it is to be regretted that the inventors should be so generally satisfied with attempts on their part to render the use of dangerous materials popular, rather than occupy themselves with the search after something that could be used to supply this want, without endangering the safety of all who participate in its consumption. The desire to render the use of highly combustible fluids less dangerous than they can be when burned in lamps of the ordinary construction, has given rise to a few improvements, for which patents have been granted. Thus far, however, nothing has been presented which can render these compounds entirely safe; while the frequent and dreadful accidents almost daily recorded from their general use, should prompt the public to the utmost care, if not to banish from all dwellings, as moveable lights, and especially when burned in lamps of fragile materials."—*Albany Journal.*

CARPETS.

The *Home Journal* thus speculates about carpets. In the Crystal Palace, there are specimens of a new article, which, it is said, will supersede them. We copy a part of the *Home Journal's* remarks on the subject;

Carpets are going out. Tiles, floors of oak, painted floors and floors inlaid, are coming in. Accustomed as we are to the use of carpets, it is yet a fact, that in no countries but America and England, are carpets in general use. The advantages of carpets are two in number: first, they are the cheapest mode of having a showy floor; secondly, they save a world of scrubbing. They are, in fact, a description of *sham*, being designed to conceal bad carpentery, pine b[illegible] and—dirt. The Exhibition cont[illegible] is of most of the [illegible] carpets, and ladies will do well to consider them. Among others, we observed a very striking floor, made of black walnut and hickory--squares of one bordered by stripes of the other; Minton & Co·'s "encaustic tiles" are Exhibited in great variety. And they certainly make the finest floors imaginable—(as one who passes the Prescott House, and glances down the entrance, can see.) These tiles are the most formidable rival carpets have had to encounter. They are not only beautiful in the extreme, but combined the additional advantages of being particularly agreeable to the trade, not *very* expensive, everlastingly durable, and as easily kept clean as a marble mantle-piece.

"In Great Britain," says the inventor, "upwards of three hundred churches have been either wholly or partially paved with these tiles; fifteen club-houses, banks, castles, and railway stations; ten training institutions, the cathedrals of St. Patrick, Wells, Ely, and Perth; four hundred mansions and conservatories of the nobility and gentry; and five hundred halls and lobbies of private dwellings have also been paved. Amongst the finest and most elaborate specimens may be named the marine residence of Her Majesty the Queen, at Osborn; the Duke of Sutherland's mansion at Clifden near Maidenhead, Berks; the New Palace at Westminister and particularly that part of it called the great octagon, which was a most difficult work, successfully executed; and the Town Hall, Liverpool. The palace of the Sultan, at Constantinople, is laid with Minton & Co.'s Tiles.

* * * * *

"Already many thousand pounds' worth have been shipped to the United States, and many churches and public buildings, (including the State Library at Albany,) besides private dewellings and conservatories. have been paved with the tiles. The cathedral at Frederickton, New Brunswick; the churches of St. Mark and St. James the Less, Philadelphia; Dr. Alexander's and St. George's, New York; and Grace Church, Jersey city, are paved with them, or in part." We are, therefore, justified in saying, that carpets are one of the numerous present institutions, which the future will partly or entirely dispense with.

NOVELS AND INSANITY.—The most abundant proof has been furnished of late years, that excessive novel-reading has produced many cases of insanity. It is phylosophical that the education of fictitious sentiments at the expense of real feeling—that the undue excitement of the imagination and of the passions, at the expense of the reasoning faculties and the exercise of real benevolence, should tend to insanity.

It has often been charged to religion, that it has made people crazy insane, and melancholy. This is a baseless charge True religion never makes a man insane. Fanaticism, superstition, error, lust, and passion, have produced insanity; but *true views of God never did, and never can, produce either mental or moral derangement.* We are thoroughly persuaded, that the numerous works of fiction, with which the press is so prolific of late years, and which are sown broadcast over the land, have vitiated the taste, and corrupted the hearts, and ruined the peace of more individuals than any other one cause of evil known amongst us. It is *heart-sickening* to see how much precious time is spent over the vile ravings of hothouse feeling, that the novelists of our day pour out upon the reading community.

RINGS.—A writer in "Notes and Queries," gives the following account of the meaning of the wedding ring:

"A ring whenever used by the Church, signifies, to use the words of liturgical writers, *integritatem fidei*, the perfection of fidelity. Its form, having no beginning and no end, is the emblem of eternity, constancy, integrity, fidelity, &.; so that the wedding-ring symbolizes the eternal or entire fidelity the wife pledges to her husband, and she wears the ring as the badge of this fidelity. Its office, then, is to teach and perpetually remind her of the fidelity she owes to her husband, and swore to him at the marriage ceremony."

HONITON LACE.—Silk is manufactured in Spitafields, London, not lace. The lace for the manufacture of which the village of Honiton, in Devonshire, England, has long been famous, is supposed to have been first made in Saxony during the sixteenth century, whence it extended to Flanders and France. In Brussels alone there were 100,000 females employed in lace making at the close of the last century. The art was introduced into England soon after its invention in Saxony, and it is singular that Honiton has produced the best kinds from that time down to the present day. Honiton lace is distinguished by the beauty of its devices, the neatness of finish, and excellence of workmanship; and these qualities, joined to its long established reputation, cause it to command at all times a high price.

PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Imagine yourself in my cellar; the first thing that attracts your attention is a large basket that holds fifteen bushels; a little further on is another that holds ten; these are filled with apples, Some may say, why do you prefer baskets to boxes? I will state my reasons, they give a chance for the air to circulate through the apples, which keeps them dry and healthy. On the east end of the cellar some boards are raised from the ground, on which is spread a lot of onions; and on another table, about two feet above, is spread a lot of onion seed, top onions. The next thing is a heap of carrots, piled up just as you cord up wood, the top ends on the outside. This gives a chance for the air to circulate througq the whole pile. I am persuaded that there are a great many vegetables lost by smothering, keeping them from the air.—*Maine Farmer*.

MOUNTAINS IN THE MOON.

It is an acertained fact that there are three clases of lunar mountains, The first consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is, they start up from a plain quite suddenly. On the earth it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges of groups; but wc find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range. The one named Pico is 9000 feet high. This mountain has the form of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf, 9000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it so as to be able to look down upon its apex, they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico. There are many other mountains of a similar description scattered over the moon's surface: and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are but slightly distributed. How singular, then the influence that shot the mountain up 9000 feet, and yet scarcly disturbed the plain in the immediate neighbourhood. The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now this is the principal features of .he mountains on earth· This phenomenon is also found, in the moon, but there it is the exception; only two principal ranges are found, and there appears to have been originally one range. One is called the Appenines. It is so well seen, that, just as the line of light is passing through the moon you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface; but a telescope of ordinary power will at once manifest it to be a range of mountains. The lunar Appenines may be compared with the loftiest range of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another range still higher 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference--what is the rule on earth is the exception in the moon.

GAS FOR HEATING AND COOKING.—We find by the New York *Mirror* the modus operandi by which heating and cooking by gas is to be accomplished. The gentleman who has succeeded in this matter is Mr. John Power, of Brooklyn. The *Mirror* says, the gas pipe is tapped at any point, an Indian rubber tube is attached by means of an ingenious coupling, composed in part of the same material, (for which Mr. Power has a patent,) through which the gas is conducted to a small iron plate—not much larger than one's hand—this forms what may be called the stove. This plate is filled with perforations containing asbestos, which concentrates and diffuses all the heat. The computation of the inventor goes to show that a small office might be heated for the trifling sum of fifteen cents per day. Incredibly small as this appears, the *Mirror* confidently thinks it will cover the whole expenses, thought it has not demonstrated this by actual experiment. Admitting, however, that a much larger amount will come nearer the truth, the advantages of the invention are obvious. Eor lawyers' and similar offices, where it is desirable to avoid the dust, dirt and trouble of a coal fire, to say nothing of the expenses of keeping an attendant, it is peculiarly adapted. A man can enter his office in the morning, turn on the gas, apply a match thereto, and the fire is instantly started, and by the time he gets comfortably settled down to his desk, the room will be warmed.

Of its complete success in cooking, the *Mirror* speaks with a confidence, founded upon careful observation and repeated experiments· Colonel Fuller has eaten meats cooked by this new process, and can vouch for their fine flour; as for the expense, he speakes with mathematical precision, having carefully computed the cost with Mr. Power, the President of the Brooklyn Gas Company. To cook three pounds of mutton chops takes just ten minutes of time, and costs only one-third of a cent, to boil a kettle, containing half a gallon of water, occupies exactly twelve minutes, and consumes less than a cubic foot of gas. To get up a breakfast of four dishes, say, for meats, a second for coffee, a third for potatoes, &c., and a fourth for eggs, or whatever else you please, will cost only three cents, and can all be done within fifteen minutes. Fifty dishes can be cooked at the same time if desired. A fine large turkey was roasted at the Astor House the other day, by this process, and those princes of caterers, Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, pronounced this mode of cooking the most complete and successful in its results that they had ever witnessed. The days of stoves and cooking ranges are numbered. The use of gas is to form a part of our domestic economy; and the kitchen will become an attractive place.

TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES IN INDIA.—Most Europeans treat the natives more like brutes than men: they seem to think a native is made to be abused and beaten, and the most vulgar parvenues treat native gentlemen as the dirt beneath their feet. I will give you two instances of the ungentlemanly and unchristian tone of Indian society and opinions in this respect. In some notes of a journey from Agra to Bombay, in 1841, now publishing in the *Delhi Gazette*, the writer says, 'I managed to bag a few peachicks, *though the people do not like them to be shot*, and at one place we met with some grey partridges which the Zamindars (*land-holders*) wished to be spared. *As we had no occasion for their good offices* for supplies, but rather required the birds, there was little hesitation in bagging all I could.' Again the *Delhi Gazette* announces that 'an unfortunate accident has occurred to a young officer, who, of course, is a kind-hearted man and greatly beloved in his corps.' What do you think this accident is? When out shooting, he became enraged with his unfortunate Sais, and gave him a kick on the back, of which the poor man died in a few minutes, the spleen having been broken by the kick. Men can restrain their tempers when a stout hackney coachman or coalheaver is abusive, because they are afraid; they can even keep from striking their servants in England, because they would be punished by law; but here, because they know that they are the strongest, they are cowardly enough to tyrannize over every one who happens to thwart their childish humours."—*Mrs. Mackenries Six years in India.*

AN INTERESTING FACT.—Some of the New York papers publish a statement that Emperor Faustin, of Hayti, is anxious for the introduction of religious books and papers into the island and that he has given orders that henceforth no duty shall be charged upou Bibles, Testaments, or Protestant religious tracts or books, or other publications.