HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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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.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.
November, 11th, 1854.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.
WILLIAM B. TUPLIN.
Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 8in

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store.
June 2.

WILLIAM M. HOWE,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.
Office in Grafton Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. Edward Palmer.
All Island papers 1m

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.
May 18, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

CHAMPAGNE.

THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received *ex* "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool.
Also, a quantity of *OAKUM.*
Pitch and Coal Tar,
Kegs of White and coloured paints,
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
For sale by
CHARLES STEWART.
June 7, 1854. tf

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the Hair It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents it turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely Vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause premature decay and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the varions oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it at once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable compound, but it is deemed unecessary. The proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incrdulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it,
If you have any humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache and wish to cure it,
If you have hair eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have harsh dry and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable and beautiful as silk; and it you wish to preserve rich, gracefull and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life, use PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents, in large bottles.
D. TAYLOR, Jr, & Co.. General Agents, 25 Hanover st., Boston.
W. R WATSON, General Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY

WANTED TO CHARTER.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from Pictou or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freights will be given. Apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or
S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.
August 4th, 1854.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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.

Dixon's Fulling, Dyeing and DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

ST. PETER'S BAY.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following

AGENTS:
Charlottetown.—GEO. T. HASZARD's Book Store.
Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.
Mount Stewart.—Mr. KEMBLE COFFIN.
Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON.
Vernon River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.
☞ Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment.
Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment.
JOHN DIXON.

Notice to Travellers.

IT has become an established fact that accidents will happen notwithstanding the care and attention which may be paid to the safety and convenience of travellers. Explosions will take place, bridges will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual.
It is well enough for the public and legislators to caution companies to "beware," and "take heed," yet these casualties will occur, which result in severe contusions, broken limbs, burns, bruises, &c.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment,

Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its soothing and healing properties have induced many, who have tried it, to always carry a bottle of it with them when they are travelling.
Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in curing Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofulous diseases, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Chafes, Galls, &c., on *Horses and other animals.* It is external in its application, and we GUARANTEE it to cure PERMANENTLY in every case for which we recommend it.
Many Physicians use it because they can depend upon it—so can their patients.
Farmers and Livery-stable Keepers.
Say they WILL have it, and will not be satisfied without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we say to travellers upon highways and by-ways *use the Mustang Liniment!* It has become so thoroughly introduced throughout the United States, British Possessions, and West Indies, that it is almost impossible to step off the cars at any Station without beholding the gay banner of the "Mustangs."
The prices are as follows:—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; the 50 cent being three times as large as the 25 cent size, and the $1 size nearly three times as large as the 50 cent size, so that the large bottles are cheapest.
D. TAYLOR, jun. & Co., 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.
Agent for P. E. Island, M. W. SKINNER, and sold by dealers generally. 6m

BENJAMIN CHAPPELL

HAS the following, among other things, for sale, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms:—Rubber Boots and Shoes; Leather Boots, Shoes and Brograns; Oil Cloth Suits, Glazed Hats, Sou' Westers, Striped and Unbleached Cotton; Cotton Warp, Time Pieces, Brooms, Buckets, Indigo and other dye stuffs; Crackers, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, Soap, Candles, Rice, Chocolate, Blue, Starch, Tobacco, Spices, Table Salt, Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks.
150 Bushels *LIVERPOOL SALT,*
200,000 Shingles, 15,000 feet Pine Boards,
6000 feet Refuse Deals, 6000 feet Studding,
3000 feet Scantling, 50 Cords Firewood.
Also,
100 acres of Land, being No. 55 [Fifty-five], situate on the Road leading from Frederick Cove to Barlow's Mills, on Lot or Township Number Eleven, in Prince County.
Charlottetown, Oct. 3.

OUR INDIAN TRIBES.

The race of the Red Man in the United States is now completely hemmed in. The vast emigration from the Atlantic side is driving him further out, further into the wilds beyond the Mississippi, and there he is faced by another almost equally as vast an emigration setting in front the Pacific. What will he do?—Where shall be his next hunting ground—where can he hide himself from the face of the white man?—Nowhere! His race must either be exterminated, or he must yield to civilization, and become educated to the pursuits of civilized life. That he can be thus educated, there is no doubt; the advances which some of our Indian tribes have already made prove it. We refer to the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks and the Cherokees. All these tribes are much farther advanced than many of our readers are aware.

The Choctaws resides on the north bank of the Upper Red River. They have a representative government, and it is generally administered with fidelity. They have a written constitution, and they have legislative, judicial and executive departments of government.—They have a printing press, and printed laws are annually issued from it. The inferior part of their judiciary is elected by the people, and the superior judges by the Legislature. Like us, they have two branches of law-making power, and their legislatures are elected in districts. They have common schools, for the support of which they contributed last year $26,000.

The Chickasaws are less advanced than the Choctaws, but it is said that they are anxious to have their children educated. They are very industrious in the pursuits of agriculture and raise large quantities of corn, which they sell to government contractors.

The Cherokees have a government resembling that of the Choctaws, and are represented as industrious and advancing in knowledge, some of their chief men being very well educated and living like gentlemen on their estates. They are not behind, either, in manufactures, and annually produce large quantities of cotton and woollen goods. That they have also a taste for reading is evident from the fact, that there were 516,000 copies of books printed in the nation last year.

The Creeks have not progressed so far as the Cherokees, but they are improving, raise every year large quantities of corn and other fruits of the soil for sale, and take kindly to civilization. The Senecas and Shawnees also have large and well cultivated farms.

In view of these facts, which are set forth at large in a late number of the Austin State Gazette, it should be the duty of our Government to seek out and adopt at once the most feasible plan to aid, more effectually than they have yet done, this beginning of civilization on the part of the above tribes, in order that it may progress to the highest state. And not only for these tribes, but for the wilder ones among whom civilization has not yet commenced, but where the savage still remains in almost his original state, should effort by Government be made to bring them within the pale of civilized life. Such effort would be better than the sword and the musket, which, on account of recent depredations and outrages by the Camanches and other tribes on our frontiers, it would now seem the Governmeut will be compelled to use with bloody effect, if it would protect those frontiers from the savage. That these outrages have been provoked by the white man, admits of no doubt. The recent massacre at Fort Laramie is an instance. The Indians on the frontiers have been treated as dogs, and it is time that some measures more worthy of an enlightened and a great Government, should be adopted, in order that they may be treated more like men, which will be a better protection for us against them as savages.

A project was reported at the last session of Congress for creating territorial governments for the Indian tribes in the United States, with a view to their civilization, and the incorporation, in due time, of the territories into the Union as States. The Indian communities proposed to be included in this project were the Choctaws, the Creeks and Cherokees, inhabiting the lands adjoining Texas and extending northwardly along that frontier. This project meets with great favor in Texas, and would undoubtedly greatly advance the progress of those nations. But as we said before, something more immediate is wanted for the wilder tribes. That they too appreciate the civilizing process, and can be brought into it, is evident from the testimony of one well versed in these matters. Major Nabors, of Texas, testified that some of the principal chiefs of the southern band of Camanches are fully impressed with the necessity of "settling down," and "are not only willing, but appear anxious to do so." He is satisfied that two or three years' subsistence secured by the General Government, with the necessary instructions in raising stock and growing corn, &c., they would be able to sustain themselves, and eventually become civilized.

This subsistence is one of the first things wanted, for it is actual starvation, in addition to ill-treatment by the white population, that has driven the Camanches and other Indian tribes to the recent outrages on the frontiers.

Among the many demands on the attention of our Government, not the least important is the improving of the condition, in every possible way, of the Indians on our frontiers. We have fought the red man long enough. We warred against him when we first landed on these shores; we have been warring upon him ever since; we are fighting many branches of his race now. Is it not time now, when we have become great and powerful, that we adopt a different course? time that we opposed, with a strong and more earnest arm, to the tomahawk which the Indian on our frontiers is at this moment lifting in retaliation against us as he did in days of old, a broader and brighter shield of civilization and kind treatment than we have yet done?—Although we have hemmed in the Indian between the Atlantic and the Pacific, we need not exterminate him. It is not an impossibility to civilize him and live with him in peace.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A VALUABLE MINERAL.

Gold, silver, and precious stones are held to be the most valuable minerals in the world, but they are not so essentially. Coal and iron are really more valuable than diamonds or gold, and to these we must add another mineral which is the most valuable ever discovered. Our constant readers will remember that we published the opinions of very celebrated chemists on page 10, last volume SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, given in a trial at law at Edinburgh, respecting what was called Torbanehill Gas Coal, and how some of those chemists (Brande, Rose, Ansted, &c.) asserted it was not coal, but a bituminous shale; while others (Johnson, Fyfe, Hoffman, Maclagan, &c.) asserted it was coal—only a superior quality of cannel. The jury decided that it was a coal, but it is still a disputed question with the scientific men of Europe, the German chemists generally inclining to the anticoal side of the questions, while the British chemists generally stand on the other side. But be it coal or shale, the mineral has no equal in the world for light-producing qualities. By the *Edinburgh Witness,* Hugh Miller's paper, we learn that at a law-suit lately prosecuted in London, one of the parties, James Young, of Bathgate, on being sworn deposed, that "he manufactured and sold at the rate of 8000 gallons a week" of the Paraffine oil, which is procured from the Torbanehill new mineral. 8000 gallons a week are 416,000 gallons a year, and accordingl y Mr. Young's counsel, Mr. Bramwell, stated, that his client sold (in round numbers) "400,000 gallons of this oil yearly," Mr. Bramwell adding, "at 5s. per gallon." That is, Mr. Young stated, while his counsel repeated the statement, that from the chemical works near Bathgate, which prepare the Paraffine oil procured from the Torbanehill mineral, there are sold of that valuable oil £100,000 (nearly $500,000) worth yearly, and it is to be borne in mind, that the greater portion of this very large yearly sum is *clear profit.* It was also added, that Mr. Young was only one of many parties in Europe who ordered and obtained this mineral for making oil, and producing gas. This mineral is only obtained from a small district in Scotland, and from the foregoing, some idea of its immense value, in a commercial point of view, may be obtained.

We invite the attention of our geologists and mineralogists to search for minerals of the same character and quailty in our own country. We have no doubt but they exist in some of our extensive and rich coal basins, especially in the neighborhood of the cannel coal beds in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri.

RICHNESS OF DRESS IN THE EAST.

In the East they dress more richly than we do. This is natural. Those require most to be worth money who are worth nothing else, and when fame, wisdom, eloquence, and intellect find little scope for exercise and distinction, it is natural to seek it in dress. Not the broadcloth, but the button, distinguishes the servant from his master in England, while in the East the pashas and the wealthy magnates of the cities and provinces appear in all the pomp and splendour of Oriental magnificence. The horse is an Arab steed, worth a thousand pounds; the saddle is ornamented with gold and silver, and all the trappings are of the most costly kind: The rider appears in state, rolled up in a profusion of the most expensive shawls; his turban and girdle may, united, cost five hundred pounds. Shellebey, a merchant in Damascus, took off the girdle which he wore and offered it to me for fifty pounds, and he would not take less; the mouthpiece of a wealthy Moslem's pipe is set in diamonds radiant with beauty, and may have cost thousands; his sword, his pistols, and his dagger are all ornamented in the same sumptuous manner. Our distinctions are crosses, stars and garters, signs of sterling value in the world of honour, as banknotes are in the world of commerce. In the East credit is unknown in both worlds, and the *thing,* not the symbol, is the object of veneration. In Europe, the Russians are most distinguished for the number and variety of their decorations, which seem to arise from the preponderance of the military sytem in their Government. In England these stars of honour are distributed with a sparing hand, and are, therefore, highly respected. *Sir* before a man's name in England, is more honourable, and *represents* more, than *Count* does in Germany. On the whole, whatever may be said against titles of honour by those who envy them, or those, on the other hand, who would reduce human hopes to a gross materialism, the economist will regard them as the *cheap* rewards of honourable service, and the philosopher as the most refined and *intellectual* of human distinctions. The least noble of all titular decorations is the nobility of the money-bag.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF POLAND.—Among the numerous pamphlets to which the war with Russia has given occassion, two have, in a more particular manner, excited public attention. One, on a new arrangement of the map of Europe, and which was heard of rather mysteriously at the close of last winter, was only printed, but not issued to the public. Indeed it only appeared in proof sheets; and before it had time to get printed abroad, was hastily called in, and suppressed—that is, so far as France was concerned, for it was afterwards published in London. The work was said to be inspired, if not actually written by the Emperor of the French, nor did the eagerness with which the sheets were taken possession of and destroyed by the then minister of the Interior much affect the general belief as to its authorship. Another pamphlet has just appeared, under the title of "A Letter to the Emperor on the Eastern Question," and is traced to the inspiration of a person long enjoying the intimacy of the Emperor, and who, though not now in the Government, has not lost the confidence he for so many years enjoyed. The object of the "letter', is to prove the absolute necessity for the restoration of the independence of Poland, without which the writer is of opinion, that little or nothing will have been done to cripple the dangerous power of Russia. "Russia," he says "cannot be vanquished, nor the safety of Europe secured, until the banner of a nationality, which is still living and strong in spite of all persecutions, shall be frankly unfurled and opposed to all the ideas, to all the passions which Russia may avail herself of. That banner is the sole offensive force of Europe against Russia; and all her attempts on Constantinople, all her dreams of universal domination will become an absurdity with Poland independent before her. Russia is the only Power which occupies a position offensive to Europe, without being herself exposed to danger from it, and that position she owes to the Polish provinces which she has annexed to her empire, and which she tries incessantly to denationalize."

CURIOUS CHINESE PROVERBS.—The ripest fruit grows on the roughest wall. It is the small wheels of the carriage that come in first. The man who hods the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than, he who is stationed at the top of it. Contentment is to the mind what a frame is to a cucumber—sunning it, and lifting it even from a dunghill. The turtle, though brought in at the area-gate, takes the head of the table. Better be the cat in a philanthropist's family than a mutton pie at a king's banquet. The learned Pig didn't learn its letters in a day. True merit, like the pearl inside an oyster, is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening. The top strawberries are eaten first. He who leaves early gets the best hat. Pride sleeps in a gilded crown—contentment in a cotton nightcap.

GROWING FISH.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *City Fact* says that one of the most pleasing things exhibited at their late County Fair, was a lot of brook trout, artificially bred. They showed several brooks of fish, in different stages of growth, and have demonstrated, that it is just as easy to grow fish as it is fowls, or any other description of food.

A HINT.—A Southern editor advertises that he wishes to unite himself to an "Owe-nothing society," and hopes all his subscribers will do likewise. The *Christian Secretary* adds to the above, "We would be glad to join such a society ourselves, but cannot do so, without the co-operation of all our subscribers."