# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 24, 1854. New Series. No. 106.


### 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.

### LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *"An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,"* and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, 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 Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:*

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

| | ACRES. | | ACRES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Township No. 1, | 457 | Township No. 54, | 1273½ |
| " 3, | 3943 | " 55, | 765 |
| " 8, | 4172 | " 56, | 496 |
| " 9, | 5000 | " 57, | 481 |
| " 11, | 3256 | " 58, | 600 |
| " 13, | 1000 | " 60, | 1900 |
| " 17, | 10½ | " 62, | 3377 |
| " 18, | 3839½ | " 65, | 1247½ |
| " 20, | 2306½ | George's Island, | 8 |
| " 23, | 88½ | Gover's Island, | 100 |
| " 24, | 211 | Governor's Island | 300 |
| " 25, | 1067½ | Savage Island, | 150 |
| " 26, | 526½ | Kildare Island, | 250 |
| " 28, | 456½ | Cavendish Sand | 228 |
| " 31, | 794½ | Island, | |
| " 32, | 2935½ | Cascumpec sand | |
| " 33, | 1288 | Island, | 500 |
| " 38, | 1063 | Conway Sand | |
| " 39, | 800 | Island, | 50 |
| " 40, | 935 | Fish Island, | 150 |
| " 41, | 984 | Bedford Bay Island, | 40 |
| " 42, | 442½ | Savage Island, | 25 |
| " 43, | 2500 | Wood Islands, | 40 |
| " 44, | 2809 | Prim Islands, | 66 |
| " 46, | 850 | Pownal Island, | 50 |
| " 47, | 1317 | Goose Island, | 12 |
| " 48, | 983 | York River Island, | 4 |
| " 49, | 273 | Sandy Island, | 80 |
| " 52, | 1109½ | Enmore Island, | 10 |
| " 53, | 1000 | | |

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.
Second Hundred,—No. 58, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 83, 1-4 of No. 86.
Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.
Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

| No. | Range, | Letter. | No. | Range, | Letter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8, | 2 | G, | 15, | 4 | F, |
| 7 & 11, | 3 | B, | ½ of 3, | 4 | A, |
| 16, | 3 | B, | 13, | 4 | A, |

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.
Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5, | Row 2, | Division 1, | Letter B. |
| 1, | do 3, | do 5, | do C. |
| 8, | do 4, | do 1, | do D. |
| 8, | do 10, | do 1, | do J. |
| 4, | do 2, | do 3, | do B. |
| 3, | do 3, | do 5, | do C. |
| 3, | do 5, | do 1, | do E. |
| 1, | do 7, | do 1, | do G. |

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty,—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

### BAZAAR.

THE Bazaar in aid of the Baptist Church was opened at the Temperance Hall, according to previous announcement, on the 29th ult. and continued the following day, but the weather proving unfavorable both days, only a small portion of the commodities exposed for sale, were disposed of, and the Committee of management having decided upon making another attempt, will reopen on Thursday the 26th inst. when they hope to receive the patronage of the public, that a sacrifice of a quantity of useful articles so kindly contributed by their friends may be prevented. Doors open at 12. Admission 9d.

N. B. A few contributions towards furnishing the Cake-table will be thankfully received.

### A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' 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,

### 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.

### 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.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Quarterly Session—G. Division.

THE Quarterly Session of the G. Division of this Island will be held in Georgetown, on Tuesday the 31st day of January, instant, at 3 p. m.

By Order,

P. DESBRISAY, G. Scribe.

Charlottetown, Jan. 14th, 1850.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground.

Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BRENAN, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st February next, for the following work, viz:

Making a Frame, 60 by 35, post 23 feet, rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of Church and Tower, and finishing the outside complete.

All materials delivered on the ground, and payment secured.

The Frames, Sashes, and Doors, to be conracted for together, or separately.

Plans to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BRENAN, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to his new residence, upper Queen's Street.

EDWARD PALMER.

Dec. 18. Isl& Adv 2m

### GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

ON the first of January next, *Gleason's Pictorial* will commence its *sixth volume*, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the *Pictorial* has purchased the entire good will of Barnum's New York *Illustrated News*. and has merged that journal in the *Pictorial*, the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and the literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on *Gleason's Pictorial* as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the Proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the *Pictorial* will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

The pages of *Gleason's Pictorial* will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service: with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty-four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—and forming a mammoth weekly paper of sixteen octavo pages.

TERMS:—Three dollars per annum.

Published every SATURDAY by F. GLEASON.
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

Subscriptions received at G. T. Haszard's Book Store.

### THE "MAINE LAW" PROJECT.

The first condition of the progress of society is that its various classes should become responsible to each other, and it is evident that of late both outward events and the current of moral feeling have tended to enforce a recognition of those reciprocal relations between the rich and poor, the educated and ignorant, and even the virtuous and profligate, the discovery of which adds the claims of an enlightened self-interest to those of philanthropy. Had there been no such institutions as Young Men's Associations, Strangers' Friend Societies, City Missions, and Ragged Schools, we should, in the present state of our knowledge, have been compelled to originate other agencies, and self-protection would have taken the form of practical benevolence. Were the latch of the cottage never lifted by the hand of charity, were the dark and noisome alleys and courts of our towns shunned by every man whose health or purse might be lost in such places, Government itself would be obliged to send forth its inspector and establish model lodging-houses, hospitals, and schools. Were there visitation of no other kind, Cholera alone would compel a house, to house visitation by the officers of the sanitary Board. On the same principle, Government demands that by some means the people shall be educated; and if religious bodies, with or without its aid, prove after fair trial incompetent to effect this, then, verily, the Herculan arm of the secular power will set to work in earnest, and someway the business will be done. See by how many parties the Government is invoked to come to their deliverance. The women and children in our factories, the thousands who are compelled by employers or by competition to labour for seven days in the veek, the tens of thousands more who are kept in unwholesome shops from before sunrise till near upon midnight, and the starving families who are the prey provided for those dens of vice and death. the spirit shops, which are the shame and ruin of our country, all appeal, some with clamorous, some with mute supplication, to the hand of power: *Eripe nos his, inviete malis.*

When public opinion has addressed itself for a certain length of time to private cupidity in vain, when charity has pleaded long and received a final repulse, then, in some mysterious way, there comes a revelation or Providential enlightenment, which shows to the conviction of society at large that some particular nuisance, moral or physical, must be put down. For a time private interest may oppose, and form a successful league; but its arguments, character, and working become more and more odious as the contest proceeds: all good men were against it from the beginning, and all who are not lost to a sense of shame desert it in the end. Then the system falls prostrate and ruined for ever.

Such a contest is commencing now in this country. The same battle has been fought and won by the people themselves, in many of the United States, and in one of our own American Colonies. The nuisance to be adapted is the sale of intoxicating drinks—the temptation presented by every twentieth house, in some of our streets, to the labouring man to spend his money for that which is not bread. These are the places which create a famine in a million families after the most plenteous season, and swallow up the reward of labor; which are not less relentless in their exactions during times when food is dear and employment hard to be obtained; which point the fang of hunger with poison, and set vice opposite to misery beside the extinguished hearth. These places are the council-chambers and normal-schools of crime, where old and young, the hardened and the weak, the tempter and the victim, unite in the fellowship of sin. They are the feeders of our gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums; they people whole streets with felons and prostitutes, and whole colonies with convicts- By them the mother-country has been brought to the brink of separation from her dependencies. They have raised one of the most difficult questions of the present time—What are we to do with our convicts? How strange that the answer has so seldom occurred,—Lessen their number, by cutting off the ordinary incentive to crime. Another pressing question is not less involved,—that of education; for what great hopes can be entertained, so long as for every school there are a score of taverns?

Is it infatuation to preach a crusade against these pest-houses, which proclaim every one of our cities to be a city of the plague; or is it not rather by some infatuation that we have tolerated them so long? At any rate, Boston and other large towns of America prove that a city without a dram-shop is not the mere dream of a modern Utopia. But some will say, "Are there then to be no hotels for the stranger and traveller, are places for refreshment in the town to be shut up, and no wayside inns to be tolerated in the country. And are we also to be tee-totallers at home. Is there no way of making the land 'virtuous' without a universal sacrifice of 'cakes and ale' Think too of the farmers and their barley; of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Malt Tax!"

But the proposition is not so stringent as such objections would imply. Private dwellings were not the subject of legislation in the Maine Law. Houses of refreshment would still be found open by the traveller, and by the homeless city clerk. It is only proposed to make their comforts universally accessible on other terms than the expenditure of money in alcohol and beer. Ardent spirits would still be procurable by those who really needed them, (a number much smaller than is commonly thought,) but not from persons who had a direct interest in their adulteration and their immoderate use. It must be admitted that there would be less malting and distillation; which is as much as to say, that a less quantity of food would be turned into poison, that the cultivation of other cereals and crops would partially displace that of barley, and that we should be less dependent on foreign countries for corn, which would be cheapened in some proportion to the saving of what is now expended no distillation. In short the price to be paid for the object advocated, is not enormous, or itself entirely without any set-off or compensation. Then there remains all the moral and social compensation. Within the same year in which the Maine Law was carried, the prisons of that State were nearly emptied, the burden of poor-rates and police-rates was lightened, the people who had themselves carried the law became at once sober and orderly, no tumult, no single exhibition of drunkenness appeared in the streets, and very soon the traffickers in alcohol found other employment both for their capital and their labor. The contest, we say, is now commencing in earnest, and with some probabilities, certainly with ample precedents of success, such as it never had before. In the American Republic, the example of Maine has been already adopted by Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the new States of Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, while others of the elder members of the Union are expected to follow. What is more interesting, our own Sovereign has already given her royal assent to a "Maine Law" passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick. That it will eventually be triumphant here, as elsewhere, there is more reason for hope than doubt. But that there will be formidable difficulties, that it may be long before Government can be persuaded to deal with so gigantic an evil, which pays, as vice is ever ready to pay, so immense a bribe for impunity, must be admitted. So long as every twentieth house in our streets is a gin-shop or a tavern, so long will Government never want an inducement to protect the system on the one side, nor the men who have resolved to destroy it an argument on the other. We need not say that we trust the latter will carry on their proposed reformation with wisdom as well as with energy. The object is to abate a proved and public nuisance, to put down that which is itself a national crime, and the source of innumerable other crimes, miseries, and calamities. Their principle is indisputable—*salus populi summa lex*. The chief difficulties are that those who are now preying upon the vitals of the social system must be induced to get their living by more honest means; and that Government must cease to give them protection upon the terms of receiving a share in the plunder. In former movements professedly leading to the same ultimate object, there have been extravagances, and we think even errors of principle, which have kept many good men aloof. But only by some extraordinary mismanagement can the same difficulties be imported into the present question. The principle is perfectly clear, and there needs be no infringement of private liberty or dictation to private conscience in its advocacy.

### COTTON CLEANING.

The seeds of cotton adhere to the fibre with great tenacity, and until these are removed, it cannot be spun and made into threads for weaving. At one time the separating of the seed from the fibre was all performed by hand; the price of cotton then was about fifty cents per pound. This restricted its use, as the price was but little, if any, less than linen. The invention of a single machine completely revolutionized the whole business; this was the cotton gin of Whitney, of which is in the Crystal Palace. The cotton gin is composed of a series of circular saws, revolving on the spindle of a wooden roller in a box, between metal ribs, the saws draw in the cotton and scutch off the seeds between the ribs; a revolving brush roller behind the saws, strips off the cleaned cotton and acting as a fan, drives it out through a back spout into the cotton room. The brush roller acts the part of a cleaner, as well as a fan.—The cotton gin has been much improved since the days of Whitney, but the principle in them all is the same as that embraced in his original one.

There are many at the north who have heard of the Cotton Gin that do not know the principle of its action nor the nature of its construction, There are others who have read of the cotton gin and know all about its construction and its inventor, Eli Whitney, and yet do not know that the fine "Sea Island Cotton" cannot be ginned by this machine, not but what it can seperate the seeds from the cotton, but in doing so it would injure the fibre in such a manner as to destroy its value The seeds of the Sea Island cotton do not adhere so tenaciously as those of the short staple, and this happily enables it to be cleaned by the" roller gin," There are many modifications of the roller gin. Some gins have a top roller covered with leather, and an under one made of metal; others have the roller made with zig zag grooves, &c., on their peripheries. A good gin for cleaning the Sea Island cotton rapidly and safely, is still a great desideratum, we believe.

There are many kinds of cotton, which have different names, according to the locality in which they are grown. Georgia has long been distinguished for the excellent quality of its cotton, but it has not produced as much as some other States.

In the south-western part of that State the seed is planted about the beginning and onward to the latter part of March, and in some cold springs as late as the middle of April. The average period is the middle of March. It is planted in drills four feet apart, and the stalks are calculated to be ten inches distant. After it comes through the surface of the earth, it looks like buckwheat, until it is eight inches high. after which it branches off like the wild teasel.—It stands, at full growth, about four feet high in Georgia, but in the rich Mississippi bottoms it attains to the light of six and eight feet. Each stalk averages about thirty bolls (some have over one hundred.) The blossom lasts about three days—one day white, one red. one purple, and then falls off in six parts, like the shuck of a walnut, or like the liths of an opened orange. When the boll matures it opens and lets out the staple to view something like our milk weed. It commences opening in July, and is ready to harvest when enough of bolls are opened to warrant picking. New bolls continue to be developed as the first ones ripen, like roses in our gardens, and the plants are picked over about half a dozen times. It is pulled off by hand, and comes out of the boll easily. A good hand will pick from two to three hundred pounds per day. At the early stage of picking it is not an uncommon thing for one planter to challenge another to test the smartness of their negroes. The picking of cotton is a light and agreeable kind of labor to the negroes, and a first-rate cotton-picker is a no small hero in the eyes of his fellows, and quite an object of interest and pride to his master. It is related that a plain but enthusiastic cotton-planter, after hearing and seeing Strakosch perform, with flying fingers, one of his favorite pieces on the piano, burst out in unrestrained admiration with—"What a glorious cotton-picker he would make."

Various kinds of cotton are named according to localities, such as Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, New Orleans, Sea Island Upland. &c., &c., There is a very great difference in the quality of cotton grown in one State and in one district. The Sea Island and the Upland are very different.

The Upland cotton is shorter in the staple than the Sea Island, but there are some very fine kinds of it. The mixing of the different staples, to produce a good yarn, requires great practice and skill, and in respect to its cultivation, no plant has received greater attention.

There can be no doubt but the great increase of the consumption of cotton can be traced to the invention of the Cotton-Gin—the simple machine which is here presented to illustrate this article. Before the invention of the Cotton-Gin, it took a female one whole day to clean one pound of cotton, and the best machine—the roller-gin with fluted rolls—which was in use in 1788, for cleaning cotton, could only finish about thirty pounds in twelve hours.—The great consumption of cotton for manufacturing is attributable to its cheapness; but it never would have become a cheap fibrous material by the old processes of cleaning, and our country never would have become a great cotton country, if the Cotton-Gin had not been invented.

It was early discovered by Tench Coxe, Esq., and a number of enterprising gentlemen of the South, that any amount of cotton could be raised in the Carolinas and Georgia, but owing to the difficulty of cleaning it, a great obstacle stood in the path of its extensive cultivation. In 1792, while the continent of Europe resounded only with the trade of armed hosts in battle array; England, separated from the strife, became the workshop of the world, and the demand for her manufactures was greater than she could supply; so likewise was the demand for cotton. It was at this juncture that a mechanical genius arose to meet, it may be said, the wants of the world. Eli Whitney, a native of Worcester, Mass., a highly educated and ingenious man, while a guest with the widow of General Greene, in Savannah, Geo., was appealed to by the lady to devote his attention to the construction of a machine to gin cotton, as it was in vain to think of raising it for the market while the means to clean it were so inefficient. Whitney at once commenced experimenting, and after much study and toil completed his Cotton Gin in the early part of 1793. At its first exhibition, all who saw it were astonished at its power, for it separated more cotton from the seed in one hour than one man could do by the old method, in many months. Whitney, in 1802, when presenting a petition to the Legislature of South Carolina, respecting his treatment by some men who opposed his just claims, said, "my machine enables one man to do the work of a thousand."

At one period the cultivation of the Sea Island was confined to a string of islands stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to the St. Mary's River, in Georgia, a distance of about 200 miles, embracing a belt of coast not over 15 miles wide; but in a letter addressed to the "Scientific American," and published on page 123, Vol. 8, by H. L. Weeks, of Columbus, Geo., it is stated that in Thomas County, in that State, there is a planter who has grown Sea Islands cotton for 21 years, at a distance of 125 miles from the Atlantic coast. In the fertile countries of Middle and West Florida, more Sea Islands cotton is grown than any other kind.