HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 8, 1853. New Series. No. 75.

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.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."

W. R. BULYEA, Commander,

New Arrangement.

The Steamer *Fairy Queen* will, commencing on the 19th inst., leave Queen's Wharf for Bedeque and Shediac, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening, as heretofore.

Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 1853.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded via PICTOU, and the MAILS for England will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday,	May 10,	Tuesday,	August 2,
"	May 24,	"	August 16,
"	June 7,	"	August 30,
"	June 21,	"	Sept· 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 30, 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.

J. S. DEALEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

Ship Broker,

No. 7, *SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.*

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

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

July 11, 1853.

BAZAAR.

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

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

MRS. W. BARNSTEAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERBY,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRISAY,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CURRY.

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

Saint John Sale Stables.

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

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

N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipyard work.

Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

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

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

Halifax 14th July, 1853.

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

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

John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

Harper's Magazine for September.

A SPLENDID NUMBER, *JUST RECEIVED* at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

THE RIGHT OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR—Strenuous efforts having been repeatedly made of late, by an individual whose *consistency*, as a Son of Temperance, is, to say the least, in more respects than *one*, a matter of serious doubt, to make it appear that the Official Members of the Order, and myself in particular, have adopted a course, with reference to the recent General Election, directly at variance with the *rules* and *principles* of the Order, I beg permission, through you, to give the assertion a positive and unqualified denial. The course *recommended* and in most cases *pursued* by the Sons in this Island, on the occasion alluded to, I do not scruple to assert, *was* and *is* not only in strict accordance therwith, but also in entire harmony and consistency with the practice *now* generally understood and followed throughout the entire Body. Without further troubling you on this subject at present, I take the liberty to enclose, for insertion herewith, a copy of the Report of the Committee of the National Division on the State of the Order, adopted and published by that Body last year—This *masterly* document was printed as an Appendix to the Journal of the last Annual Session of the Grand Division of this Island. Of the existence of this document, the individual above alluded to can scarcely plead ignorance, as it was he who printed the Journal in question.

I have the hon. to be,
Your obdt. Sevt.
J. B. COOPER, G. W. P.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1853.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

The Order, in every locality within our jurisdiction, has been fufilling its mission with more or less faithfulness and success. The attentive and careful student of the temperance reformation cannot fail to see that it has been marked by distinct eras, each one more important than the preceding, and yet all necessary parts of one great and perfect whole. Thus each association for the promotion of this great cause has been adapted to the particular work assignedto it. None can fail to recognize in every successive step of progress the guiding hand of God. In the inception of our Order, and through all the years of its useful existence, there have been those who have doubted the propriety of such an organization; yet no one at this day will deny that it has accomplished, and is accomplishing, a mighty, beneficent and glorious work. Our past is interesting, our present full of importance, our future pregnant with hope. But we have no time to rejoice over past victories or exult in present attainments; but the Providence of God clearly bids us press forward, while the same Providence as clearly says—"This is the way, walk ye in it." It seems to your Committee, that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the means by which the work is to be accomplished, there can be no doubt that the mission of our Order is to secure the utter annihilation of the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating drinks. To the accomplishment of this end, all our energies and efforts should be directed.

We regard these as indisputable facts:—That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the fruitful source of pauperism, wretchedness and crime:—that this train of evils is not merely incidental to the traffic, but inseparable from it:—that no police regulations, however strict, can prevent or greatly mitigate these evils:—that the object and duty of Government are not to regulate, but prohibit wrongs; not to license, but punish crime:—that for the injuries inflicted upon society by this gigantic wrong, there is and can be no redress after the injury is done; and that consequently the only adequate remedy must be a preventive one.

It has been settled by the supreme judicial tribunal in this country that no person has a right to introduce into any community anything which will corrupt its morals, destroy its life, or endanger its peace. Upon this acknowledged principle is based all that legislation which asserts the right to seize, confiscate and destroy the tables of the gambler, the dies and implements of the counterfeiter, and which absolutely interdicts the carrying on of certain useful and lawful trades in given localities—in short, all that class of enactments which is founded upon the inherent right of self defence. Your Committee. from the very nature of the evil to be removed, are fully convinced that any legislation will be utterly inefficient which does not provide for the seizure and destruction of the instrument—which does not brand it as an outlaw and abate it as a nuisance. If Government has no right to interfere with a man's business when that business is destructive to the best interests of his fellow men, individually and socially, then is the declaration that we have a right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, possess and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness a miserable falsehood, a worse than poetical fiction; as no man or society of men can enjoy any of these asserted rights in a land of distilleries and dram-shops.

These facts being all admitted, it has yet been denied that our Order is instituted to interfere with the legislation of the country, and it is asserted that as Sons of Temperance we cannot legitimately assail the established usages of society. We apprehend that as citizens we have a right, and that it is our duty to exercise it, of interposing the strong arm of law—embodied public opinion—against the terrible outrage upon the peace and well-being of society perpetrated by the manufacture of and traffic in ardent spirits. By uniting with this Order, we surrender none of our rights as citizens, and the very fact that temperance is the basis of our organization and the bond of our union, imposes upon us an additional obligation to unite in removing every obstacle in the way of the ultimate and speedy triumph of our godlike reform. It is expected of us by the world that we should point out the way by which our race is to be delivered from this body of sin and death. It is also expected that we shall stand with our armour on in the front of the battle.

Your Committee feel, that while the members of our Order should be true to their Division rooms, and to all their obligations as Sons of Temperance, they should be exhorted to regard the extinction of the liquor manufacture and traffic in their several jurisdictions as their special business,—not forgetting at the same time to direct their attention to the National Councils, to see that all foreign liquors shall be speedily placed under *eternal quarantine*.

Let the brethren, not merely as Sons, but as citizens, fathers, brothers, men, see that the public mind is enlightened, quickened, energized by addresses, sermons, temperance tracts and newspapers, not omitting to employ, where it is possible, the *secular* press in the publication of short articles on the subject of legal enactment for the suppression of the traffic, and take care that the public sentiment is properly represented in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the government—that laws are enacted in each appropriate jurisdiction, embodying the principle of seizure and confiscation of liquor—and that such laws, when enacted, are enforced in their letter and spirit.

Let these things be done, and with the blessing of God not many annual sessions of this body will have passed, before other and less laborious duties will devolve upon those who wear the badge of the Sons of Temperance.

The Committee, in concluding this Report, would submit the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That as members of society and as citizens we have the right, and it is our duty to exercise it, to suppress, by all legitimate and honorable means, the manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That in becoming Sons of Temperance we give up none of our moral rights, and are exempt from none of our duties as citizens.

Resolved, That we desire, will have, and will enforce, laws in our respective localities, for the suppression of this man-destroying, God dishonoring business.

S. F. CARY.
JOHN B. O'NEAL.
NEAL DOW.

From Papers by the English Mail

(From Wilmers' European Times.)

MR. J. B. GOUGH. THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

On Thursday evening Mr· J. B. Gough, the distinguished American temperance lecturer, delivered the first of two lectures on temperance, at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street. The hall was densely crowded, notwithstanding that a charge was made for admission to all parts of the house. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. GOUGH was received with enthusiastic cheering. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded :—One class of their opponents was the liquor dealers. Suppose every liquor dealer put up a true sign, what should it be? *Delirium tremens*, fever, destitution, pauperism, crime, redness of eyes, wounds without caues, contention, strife, inflamation, burning, boiling, and thirst for sale here. That would be true—(cheers)—and it would do more to break up the business than all the temperance addresses that could be delivered. (Hear hear.) Let a liquor dealer set up a specimen of his own work. (Hear.) When a man went into business and was ashamed to exhibit his best manufactured article, that business was dishonest, and ought to be crushed. The shoemaker was glad to exhibit a well-made boot, &c., and it was so with other trades and manufactures; but the liquor seller's business was a different one, because with him the raw material was always worth more than the manufactured article. (Applause.) Let the gaudily-furnished saloon keeper put up a specimen of his work. Let him take a poor drunkard, whose trembling limbs were scarcely able to support his body, with sensuality marked on his parched and bleeding lips; let him set him up, jabbering in all the idiotcy of drunkenness, and let him put a label upon "Such a thing as this made out of man." He attributed a vast deal of the evils of drunkenness to the apathy of the people; for any other instrumentality causing death in such a town as Liverpool would be speedily and effectually removed, as he had seen done in New York during a period of cholera, where pine-apples, cabbages, and all green vegetables were destroyed by order of the authorities, lest they might create a pre-disposition to disease. But what did they do with regard to drunkenness? They built gaols, alms-houses, penitentiaries, erected the gallows,—and they supported, and made respectable, and protected, and legislated for the cause that produced the effect. A man when sober was inoffensive, but when drunk was fit for the fire of hell, and ripe for mischief; he went into the dram shop and drank liquor; when drunk he became a perfect devil. That man comes out with fire in his brain and blood. goes home and beats out the brains of his wife. He would be tried, convicted, and if Government did not interfere, hung. What did they do with the man who sold him the liquor; They licensed him, and shielded the grog shop that held out the temptation, protected it, throwing around it the shield of the law. If this were the effect, then, as honest and consistent men, they were bound to make a war of extermination against the cause that produced those effects. After referring to the disposition on the part of the public to disbelieve the statements made by the advocates of temperance, he said this disposition was most generally evinced by the most ignorant, and, consequently, the most prejudiced classes. When they told them the cost of drunkenness was more than the cost of religion, education, and government all put together, they were not believed. When they told them that four-fifths of crime were produced by drunkenness, they did not believe it; but it had been proved to demonstration in the country of his adoption that not only were four-fifths of crime produced by drunkenness, but he believed they would be nearer if they had said nine-tenths. He then proceeded to consider drunkenness without reference to its production of pauperism, the destruction of property and life, but as it affected man for time and eternity. The lecturer then proceeded to argue that drunkenness depended more on the constitution and temperament of a man than on his strength of will; and it was an error to look on drunkenness as a moral evil, when at the same time it was a physical disease. After a reference to slavery in America, which he characterised as a foul blot on the otherwise fair escutcheon of that country, but which he expressed a hope of seeing abolished, the lecturer concluded with a powerful appeal to the audience to come forward boldly and declare the principles of total abstinence as being the only remedy for the sin of drunkenness, which was inflicting such fearful evils upon the great masses of the community. (The lecturer was loudly applauded at intervals during the delivery of his address, and at the close, the audience broke fourth in one unanimous burst of enthusiastic cheering.)

On the motion of Mr. Charles Wilson, seconded by Mr. Derby, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to Mr. Gough, for his able address. After an acknowledgment from the lecturer, and the usual compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE CHOLERA.—Between twenty and thirty cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Newcastle and the immediate neighbourhood within the last few days, all terminating fatally. It appears to have broken out at a place called Bill-Quay on the south bank of the Tyne, towards Shields, the first case reported being that of a woman residing there, who was seized on Thursday and died the day following, shortly after she had been brought to Newcastle. Since then five more cases have occurred at Bill-Quay. Diarrhœa is very prevalent in the district. Up to Sunday night there had been 133 cases; 53 proved fatal. The report on Monday gave 57 new cases, 23 deaths and 10 recoveries. On Tuesday there were 86 new cases and 37 deaths. In Gateshead and Hill-Quay, 44 deaths were reported up to Tuesday. The disease had broken out at Hexham, where two cases proved fatal. At Morpeth, two fatal cases had also occurred. Meetings of the local board of Gateshead and of the board of guardians of Gateshead and Newcastle have been held, at which Mr. Grainger, the medical inspector of the General Board of Health, attended, and urged the immediate exercise of such powers of cleansing and medical visitation as are vested in the local authorities. The mayor of Leeds has issued a circular, calling attention to the progress of the cholera westward, and urging the reorganisation of district sanitary committees, with a view to check its progress should it reach Leeds. A fatal case of cholera has occurred in Southwark, and the Registrar-General reports two other cases of decidedly Asiatic cholera in one house, within four days, at Bermondsey. The following is the latest report by the General Board of Health, Whitehall, in reference to Newcastle :—Sept. 14: Deaths, 58. Total of deaths from August 31 to Sept. 14, 214. Gateshead: Deaths, 83. The disease is developing itself, though, but for the great activity that has been shown by the local authorities in providing extra medical aid, it is believed that its progress would have been much more rapid, as a very large amount of diarrhœa is discovered and arrested by the visitation from house to house of the medical inspectors. Handbills are largely circulated, pointing out the great danger of neglecting looseness of the bowels while the epidemic influence is present, but, notwithstanding all efforts of the authorities and the medical visitors, many cases occur in which diarrhœa is allowed to pass unchecked into developed cholera. The epidemic is of a virulent type, and deaths are in most cases very rapid. It is hoped that as the medical inspection becomes more complete, more and more cases of diarrœa will be brought under treatment. The town council have suspended their by-laws to pass the common lodginghouse regulations under the act, which they have allowed to remain a dead letter up to this moment, though there is not a place in the kingdom in which its provisions were more urgently required.—A letter from Christiana, in Sweden, of the 10th, announces the death from cholera of Mr. Bradshaw, the publisher of the Railway Guides. It says—Grim death is stalking about amongst us, mowing down indiscriminately. Already 800 have been swept off by cholera, and still upwards of sixty a day bite the dust. Only one Englishman yet—Mr. Bradshaw, the veritable Bradshaw, who had come over to collect data for his new Continental Guide, had only been in town three days; he was, however, nervous, and has been incessantly taking preventives. From apparent perfect health, six hours' illness was sufficient to usher him before his maker.

(From the London Times, Sept. 14th.)

The Electric Telegraph has brought us by way of Berlin the news for which all Europe was impatiently waiting. *The Emperor of Russia has rejected the Turkish wodifications of the Note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the Four Powers.* An answer in this sense had been despatched from St. Petersburg to Vienna on the 7th inst., but we are told nothing of that answer, whether the rejection was "pure and simple," or whether reasons for the rejection were stated which would necessarily lead to further negotiation. The emperor himself was to proceed at once to Warsaw, where we shall probably very soon hear of his arrival; and on the 23d of this month he is to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz.

Considerable importance is attached by the statesmen of Russia and of Germany to this Imperial progress, and the Emperor Nicholas has even postponed his intended visit to Odessa and Sebastopol, the scene of his warlike preparations, in order to approach nearer to the Austrian dominions, the scene of the diplomatic conferences which have up to this moment held in check the schemes of his ambition. It is easy to discover the causes of this move, and it may turn out to be an important incident in the course of events. The resistance of the Turkish Ministers to Prince Menschikoff's Note and to the last proposition of the Conference of Vienna was probably less surprising to the Emperor Nicholas than the firm and independent language he has heard in the last few months from the Cabinet of Vienna. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, on whom the recollection of past obligations to Russia sat like a painful and uneasy burden, was often heard to exclaim, "I will one day astonish the world by "my huge ingratitude;" and, had he lived to carry on the affairs of the empire in the proud and resolute spirit he manifested during his brief administration, he would soon have shaken off all subserviency to Russia and taken the lead in the policy of Central Europe. His successors are men of inferior energy, but they have shown throughout this crisis of the Eastern question that they are resolved and prepared to support the independent policy of their country without any compromise to foreign influences, and they have accordingly incurred an amount of displeasure from the Emperor NICHOLAS which is, after all, one of the best compliments a Minister can earn from a foreign Soverign. The barrier which has most powerfully contributed up to this time to arrest the policy of Russia has been the close union of the four other great Powers. The Emperor of RUSSIA has so entirely failed in deluding Austria and Prussia as to the nature of his operations, or in winning their assent to his aggressions, that one of the very last communications made to him by M. DE BUOL, the Austrian Minister, was a request that he would name a day for the evacuation of the Principalities; and, although it has sometimes been said that the price of the Russian intervention in Hungary in 1849 was a secret treaty which made Austria dependent on the will of her powerful neighbour, nothing in the recent conduct or relations of the two Powers seems to confirm that assertion, and we hope that Austria will still have the spirit to show that it is wholly unfounded.

Under these circumstances, the Emperor Nicholas rests the influence he hopes to exercise over the policy of the Austrian Cabinet on one point—namely, his personal ascendency over the young Emperor Francis Joseph; and it is evident that the approaching visit to Olmutz is intended to detach the head of the Austrian monarchy from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsels of his western allies. These Imperial interviews have constantly been a favourite diplomatic resonrce of successive Russian Sovereigns from Tilsit downwards, and the Enperor Nicholas is perfectly qualified to play his part in them with consummate ability. No man ever knew better how to give to an unscrupulous policy an air of chivalrous disinterestedness, or to justify actions that admit of no earthly excuse by an appeal to the transcendental rights of irresponsible power. Such language and such artifices come with additional weight when they are employed by a Sovereign who has occupied one of the loftiest thrones of Europe for more than a quarter of a century, and are addressed to a Prince who is still on the threshold of his life and his reign. The interview, therefore, which the Emperor of Anstria will shortly be called upon to hold, is one of no common moment to himself and to his people. He will find himself face to face with the traditional policy of Russia, which has been dissembled or suspended for the last few years from other causes. Perhaps the gravity of this conjuncture in the affairs of Europe will be increased by the ardour for war which has been manifested by a party in the Turkish Councils and Turkish army; and the necessity of taking part decidedly with one side or the other in this impending conflict will be urged upon the youthful Sovereign. Territorial advantages have ere this been held out by Russia to foreign States on similar occasions, and nothing will be omitted that may stimulate cupidity or ambition. The Emperor of Austria enters upon this passage of his life almost untried. But he has firmness, capacity, and a life before him; and the result of this conference may to a great extent decide his fate for independence or for dishonour.

The geographical position of Austria gives her an influence and an interest which no other Power can possess in the regions of the Lower Danube and the provinces south of that stream. As long as she remains determined to prevent the inroads of northern armies beyond that barrier the Turkish Empire cannot be overrun, for she takes in flank the whole power of the invader. But if Austria, faithless to her traditional policy and her permanent interests, ever allows herself to participate in projects hostile to the independence of those countries, she removes the barrier of the East, and no direct interference of other States could rescue those countries from invasion by the two greatest military monarchies of the continent. She might gain Bosnia and the Herzegowina—a slender compensation for the extension Russia would acquire; but by the same rule her possessions in Italy would be exposed to the utmost danger, and the peace of Europe would be at an end. The decision of Austria may ward off the impending catastrophe, and accelerate the restoration of peace, if it be disturbed, provided she remains firm to the principles of the Powers; but, if any cause whatever should induce her to swerve from the course she has hitherto followed, the joint resolutions of Europe would have lost their authority, and the questions which have hitherto occupied us would assume a far wider importance. We trust, therefore, that with this great responsibility before him the Emperor Francis Joseph will prove to Europe that, whatever his personal relations with the Emperor Nicholas may be, the chief Sovereign of Germany is the head of a race and of a nation whose independence is the first law of his political existence. Germany is fond of asserting her unity and her strength;—now is the time to prove them. The rule of duty for an Emperor of Austria is not to be gathered from the dread of France, or from the favours of Russia, or from the example of England, but from the interests of that nation through which the Danube flows. That nation would have to bear all the burdens and horrors of war in a hundred shapes. That nation has power enough to throw a decided weight into the scale of peace; and the most popular and powerful Sovereign of our time will be the Prince who shall convince the people of Germany that he is proof against the temptations and the perils of a Russian alliance.

Which is the heaviest horse on the road? A *led* horse.