HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. 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.

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.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, *PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,*

Importer and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

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S. L. TILLEY,

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15, KING STREET, *SAINT JOHN, N. B.*

DEALER IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6mx

GARRISON & MARSTERS,

CUSTOM HOUSE & SHIP BROKERS,

AND

COMMERCIAL AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Custom House Building,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞ Goods from England or the United States may be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova-Scotia or P. E. Island by consigning the same to G. & M., enclosing Invoice, to prevent delays.

☞ Charges Moderate. 3mx

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

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to his friends and the Public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.

Those who may favour by confiding to him their property for Sale, may rely on his acting under their instructions, as well as on his best efforts to serve their interest.

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Queen Street, near the wharf.

P. S. Mr. DAVIES intimates advice of the shipment of a considerable consigument of

BRITISH GOODS, TEA, &C.

now daily expected per the ships *Peeping Tom*, the *Sir Alexander* from Liverpool, and by the *Cicely* from London; they are well worth the consideration of country customers and will be held on Sale some time for their accommodation.

October 16th.

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

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.

BARLEY!

WANTED a quantity of good clean four-rowed Barley, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

GEO. BEER, Jun.

October 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.

Notice of Co-partnership.

THE undersigned having this day taken his Cousin, Mr. GEORGE DAVIES into Partnership, the business hitherto carried on by him individually, will in future be conducted under the style or firm of D. & G. DAVIES. All person indebted to him will please make payment of their respective Accounts to the new Firm; and all those to whom he is indebted will please furnish their Accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen's Square, Oct. 2. All papers 6w

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

LOOK HERE.

ANY persons wanting COOKING STOVES, FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMER'S BOILERS, just call at Dodd's Auction Room, Queen's Square, and they will get suited at their own prices.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per. lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED a general assortment of STOVES which he offers at most reasonable prices, at his Tin Shop, (old tand) Great George Street, near the Catholic Chappel.

JAMES MILLNER.

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, Neuralgin, 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

Timothy and Flax Seed.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

THE PALESTINE MISSION.

We (*Tribune*) have been favored with the perusal of an interesting private letter from a lady connected with the Palestine Mission, which we have before noticed in connection with the laudable efforts and excellent arrangements for introducing improvements in agriculture into that once fertile and fruitful, but now wretchedly cultivated country. The letter was written to this lady's son, who has been himself at the Mission, but obliged on account of health to relinquish his labors temporarily; as it was not intended for publication, we condense some of the most important facts, which we give with extracts from the letter. We learn that the postage upon this letter comprising a sheet and a half of thin letter paper, is fifty-seven cents. It had to be sent in the Austrian mail from Jaffa to Trieste; thence in the English mail to England; and by British mail steamer to New York.

The letter is dated at the Mission farm north of Jaffa, July 12, 1854, Mrs. M. says:

IRRIGATION.

"The weather is dry here, and we now have the additional labor of raising water for the fruit trees, and summer crop of corn and vegetables. Our mules work constantly and yet improve in appearance, which greatly surprises our neighbors, who lose so many by neglect of proper care."

METHOD OF RAISING WATER.

"An endless willow rope, bound thickly with earthen jars, pours a constant stream of water over the pulley wheel, into a reservoir, whence it is taken in many small channels, among the trees and plants; delighting the eye as we sit under the shade of the orange or pomegranate trees to watch the rapid growth which the irrigation produces."

PRODUCTIONS.

"We have just gathered some of the finest specimens of Indian corn we have ever seen; ears more than a foot in length and containing over 600 large kernels. The present system of watering is expensive; and on fresh soil, we have ascertained that all kinds of grain and most all vegetables, can be perfected at some seasons, without irrigation, or only twice a year. We would irrigate gardens and fruit trees, and depend on improvements in field culture, for staple crops, such as cotton, silk, wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, and *sim-sim* (for oil), all of which can be grown profitably without water, by deep plowing and good tilling. The finest melons and grapes, probably in the world, grow here, also olives and figs."

ARAB PLANTATIONS.

"At first we have to occupy houses and lands arranged after the Arab fashion. These, near Jaffa, consist of an immense orchard, with a garden, dwelling house and well, and machinery for irrigation. The orchard cannot be left, as in the United States, to take care of itself, but must be dug and watered every dry season. It is better for Americans to get unoccupied land, because in leasing a dwelling the orchard must be taken with it, and taken care of. But upon unoccupied land, buildings and farms can be arranged to suit our system, which is so much better than that of the Arabs, that it will not require half the labor to produce greater returns — at least double."

THE BEDOUINS.

"We have many friendly had visits from the Bedouins, and have tried to learn and profit upon their knowledge of the climate, soils, seasons and suitable crops. Many of their simple methods are peculiarly adapted to this country. The lawless people are generally much feared and shunned by Europeans. At first the poor women came to us bringing laps full of barley and wheat to sell, and to buy medicine. They were wild and at first apprehensive, when we closed the gates upon their entrance to our court-yard. Kind treatment soon gained their confidence, and as we manifested no fear, they grew friendly, and often on their way to Jaffa called to get water for themselves and beasts of burden. A poor woman, with a sucking infant upon her back, leading two small children, had come a long distance to glean after the reapers, near our place. She begged permission to leave her children in the shade in our yard, while she pursued the same labor that Ruth did in the field of Boaz. In the evening when she came for her children, she was surprised to find them contented and happy, and one little girl, who was covered with a dirty rag, now washed and dressed in a neat slip. As an expression of her gratitude, when she came again next morning to pursue her hard and ill-paid toil in the field, she brought us a large earthern jar of milk. This pleasant interchange of civilities continued some days. Next came one of the principal men under the 'Great Sheik' of the River Bedouins, to sell two camel loads of barley. It was measured and paid for, to his satisfaction, and then he was highly flattered that we should invite him to take breakfast at our table with the family. This was a bond of peace. He had broken and eaten bread with us, and in return begged us to fix a day and come to their camp and eat with them. This we defined as a mere compliment of a well-bred man of his class; but a few days afterward he came again with a present of "first fruits," and insisted upon our accompanying him home. It was a noble thing for a Christian family to be invited to visit their Bedouin neighbors, and several of our family volunteered for the occasion to accompany me."

Biography of Sir John Franklin.

The reported discovery of the remains of this illustrious navigator—whatever doubts may be thrown upon the credibility of the narrative—furnishes a suitable occasion for collecting the scanty details of his biography, which have thus far been communicated to the public. Sir John Franklin was born in 1786, and would accordingly have been 68 years of age, had he survived to the present time. His native place was Spilsby, a small town in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the North Sea. From his earliest years he betrayed a certain boldness of disposition and love of adventure. His father endeavored to cure him of his sea-faring propensities, by permitting him to try the experiment of a voyage to Lisbon in a trading vessel. But this only produced the opposite effect. He was confirmed in his taste for the ocean, and would not be satisfied, until he had procured the consent of his father to his entering the navy. He obtained a midshipman's warrant in his fourteenth year. His first service was in the frigate Polypheme, where he was distinguished for his youthful courage and energy. He was in the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and two years after accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, during which he was shipwrecked on the coast of New-Holland. At a subsequent period, he was in the Bellerophon at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1814 he was a lieutenant in the Bedford, which brought the allied monarchs to England. He was concerned in the attack on New-Orleans, where he gained great credit by his bravery and skill. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent in the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. After the failure of the search for the North-West Passage by Capt. Ross, he received the commission in 1819, to undertake an expedition by land from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Coppermine River, in conjunction with Richardson and Back, to cooperate with Capt. Parry, who was to visit the region by water. On this expedition he followed the coast as far Cape Turnagain, 68° 30' north latitude, and after incredible hardships, having been once rescued from death by the Indians, he returned to England in 1822. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and three years after undertook a second expedition to the Polar Sea, visiting the coast between Mackenzie River and the Coppermine River. By the middle of Aug., 1827, he had reached the seventieth degree of latitude, and the one hundred and fiftieth degree of longitude, but was compelled to return by the early setting in of extreme cold weather. In recognition of his merits on this expedition he received the order of knighthood from George the Fourth. In 1830 he commanded a ship of the line in the Mediterranean, and afterward was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, from which post he was recalled in March, 1843. Returning to England in the spring of 1845 he was entrusted with the command of the fatal expedition in which his life has fallen a sacrifice. The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, in which the younger Ross had accomplished his expedition to the South Pole, were selected for the voyage, and two distinguished officers, Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, were appointed as his companions. The Expedition sailed on the 19th of May, 1845, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands on the 4th of July, and was seen for the last time in Melville Bay, on the 26th of that month. It was not until after the return of Capt. Ross in 1849, who had been sent in search of the missing navigators, that general anxiety was felt for their safety. In 1850 an Expedition was fitted out by Lady Franklin, and another by the British Government to seek the lost vessels. About the same time, our townsman, Mr. Henry Grinnell, dispatched the two ships Advance and Rescue for the same purpose. The unsuccessful result of these expeditions is well known. During the past year, a large fleet was sent out by the British Government, to make renewed search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Grinnell also dispatched the Advance, under the command of Dr. Kane, on a similar errand. But all in vain. Before the announcement of the recent intelligence, no further hope was cherished that the lives of the brave explorers had been preserved. Their names were some time since stricken from the Admiralty list, and orders issued for the recall of the Expeditions.

YANKEE BLUNTNESS.—Edward, the late Duke of Kent, 4th son of King George III. and father of Queen Victoria, travelled in 1794 from Quebec to Boston, to take ship to the West Indies. At a tavern on the way, an honest New England man thus accosted him. "Well how do you do, sir, —and are you the son of King George?" He answered he was. "Amazing!" said the man, "*and how does your daddy do?*" "He was well," said the Prince, "when I heard last from him." "Well now," said the honest man, "don't you think he was wrong in quarreling with America as he did?" "I don't know but he was," said the other, "but there's no foreseeing at all times how matters will turn out." "True," said the man, "but if it hadn't been for that plaguy quarrel, I suppose he might have been King here yet."—*Prov. Tribune.*

POPULAR DISEASES.—The mind of man is subject to epidemics as well as his body, but of another order. Plague, the black death, and cholera, have played their parts to some purpose in the world's history, and so have ghosts and goblins. witches and warlocks, imps and demons. As people are sometimes seized with influenza, scarlatina, and other catching complaints, so are they with spirit-rapping, table-turning, mesmerism, clairvoyance, and subjects allied. Of late years the devil, who was wont in former times to smear the brain with brimstone, has been rather at a discount, and ghosts, or at all events, spirits, in tidier raiment than winding-sheets, have been rising in the market. It is possible now for a man of strong faith, like Robert Owen, to see the ghost of Hamlet's father, and for a piece of gold, one may chat with Homer and chop logic with Aristotle. It is possible to write gravely and learnedly respecting such follies and delusions, and to entertain the belief, that the devil has still something to attract him from his brimstone bed,

> To visit his snug little farm of the earth,
> And see how his stock gets on,

or to make the dish run after the spoon, through the medium of young ladies' fingers. —*London Critic.*

A SITUATION VACANT.—Some years ago a black man called on a clergyman in Western New York, avowed himself a fugitive slave, and asked for food and shelter, which was freely accorded. Two or three persons being cognizant of the fact, called in to see the run-away "nigger," when the following dialogue ensued:

"S'pose you had pretty hard times down South—licking a plenty?"

"No—I never was whipped."

"Wasn't!—Well, you had to work awful hard?"

"My work was very light."

"Guess your clothes wan't very nice?"

"I was always well clothed—I was a good servant."

"Reckon your victuals wasn't uncommon fine?"

"As good as I desired."

"Well! I should give it as my opinion that you was a mighty big fool for running away from such a place as this, just for the sake of shirking for yourself."

"Gentlemen! my place down South is vacant. Any of you can have it by applying for it."

Every school-boy knows, that a kite would not fly, until it had a string tying it down.—It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the old bachelor, who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

☞ When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the ease, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.