HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, October 11, 1854. New Series. No. 178.

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.

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Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

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☞ 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.

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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.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

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.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers for the erection of a WESLEYAN CHURCH 40 × 30, with a Spire, to be completely furnished by the Fall of 1855. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of either of the following persons:

W. G. STRONG,
W. HENRY, Summerside, } Building Committee.
G. DOULL. 4w

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.

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

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.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

THE SUBSCRIBER intending in a few weeks to remove out of this Island, offers to sell at moderate rates, the following freehold properties, viz:—

A small Farm at Seven Mile Bay, Lot 27. An inclosed Farm of 50 Acres, with a House, with or without the Saw Mill, and the water privileges (formerly Maxfield's Mill) Lot 25.

J. WEATHERBE.

Charlottetown, July 8th, 1854.

SELLING OFF

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE STOCK of the SUBSCRIBER remaining on hand, will we offered at a

GREAT REDUCTION

From former prices, to make room for the

FALL STOCK.

LONDON HOUSE,
Near the R. Catholic Church.

HENRY HASZARD.

August 19, 1854. Isl. & Ex.

JUST imported, per Native Lass and Esther from Boston, a choice selection of AMERICAN GOODS, consisting of

SUGAR in hhds., barrels, and by retail;

CRUSHED SUGAR;

Superior Souchong TEA, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in Barrels, and by retail; Crackers, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Blacking, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, NUTS, CHEESE, &c.

Cotton Warp, Printed Cottons, striped and unbleached do., sheeting, bedtick, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's. India Rubber Boots and Shoes; India Rubber Coats, Oil Suits, Cotton-wick. Lamp-wicks, Fluid Lamps, Glass Lanterns, CHAIRS with cane seats and wood do., in great variety of pattern; Axes, Scythes, Sneaths, Hay-rakes, Hay-forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Garden do.

Also—

An assortment of Currier's TOOLS; Pails, Tubs in nests or single, Clothes-pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. ON HAND, American and Island Manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats Leather, Calf-skins and Harness Leather, Red, White and Plum coloured Roans, Shoe thread, Zinc, and Iron Sparrowbles.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, June 29th, 1854.

Sheep Skins, Butter, Wool, &c.,

THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price in CASH, for any quantity of BUTTER, WOOL, SHEEP and LAMB SKINS.

ROBERT BELL.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1854. 9m

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 60 acres of free LAND, situated on Township 30, Argyle Shore, and 17 miles from town; about 30 acres are clear, and the remainder is well covered with Soft and Hardwood, a never-failing Spring of Water is within a few yards of the door, and abundance of Sea Manure can be got on the front. The above property will be sold with the STOCK, which consists of two Horses, 10 Cows, 15 Sheep, together with the Farming Implements. For further particulars apply to EWEN STEWART, on the premises. 5i

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head o Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.

June 8.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the First day of May next

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees o all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

Sept. 6th, 1854.

NOTICE,

THE undersigned, in confirmation of a certain agreement lately made by CHARLES WORRELL, late of Morell House, but now of London, in Great Britain, Esquire, have by deeds of release and assignment respectively dated the 16th day of August last, conveyed to WILLIAM H. POPE, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all their Right, Title, and Interest, as Trustees of the said Charles Worrell, in and to certain Real and Personal Estates, Debts, and Judgments in Prince Edward Island, formerly belonging to the said Charles Worrell, and conveyed by him to the undersigned by deeds dated the 17th day of June, 1850: of which all Tenants of the said Estates, and other parties interested in, or indebted to the same, are hereby notified and will govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES PEAKE,
CHARLES HENSLEY,
JOHN M. HOLL, } Trustees.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,

Charlottetown, 11th September, 1854. 1, m

Royal Agricultural Society INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown on *Wednesday*, the *First* of *November* next, when PREMIUMS, as follows, will be distributed:

	£	s.	d.
For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick - -	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled & pressed	1	0	0
10 do dyed do finished	1	0	0
10 do fancy mixture, do	1	0	0
10 do Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0	0
10 do twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do plain do	0	10	0
10 do Homespun, women's wear,	0	10	0
10 do wool and cotton do	0	10	0
Piece of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards,	2	0	0
Pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn,	0	10	0
Do do rags,	0	10	0
Woollen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
Do. shepherd's plaid do	0	10	0
Do. net shawl,	0	10	0
Do. long shawl or scarf,	0	10	0
Pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls,	0	5	0
Three pairs of woollen socks,	0	3	0
Three do woollen Gloves,	0	3	0
Three do woollen mittens,	0	3	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling	0	10	0
Three Linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat do do	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
For the best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight,	0	10	0
2d best do.	0	5	0
Cheese do twenty pounds	0	10	0
2d best do.	0	5	0
Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
Do Carrots, for the table,	0	3	0
Do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	3
Do Roots of Mangold Wortzel,	0	3	0
Do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
Do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3	0
Do Onions,	0	3	0
Do Apples,	0	3	0
POULTRY.			
For the best pair, male and female, *Dorking* Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	0	5	0
do do *Cochin China* do	0	5	0
do do *Turkeys* do	0	5	0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles Exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the List. Exhibitors are requested to send the articles intended for competition, to the Secretary, if practicable, on the day previous. By Order,

A Farmer's Dinner at the Globe Hotel at the hour of four o'clock of the day of the Show.

CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

Committee Room, Aug. 8, 1854.

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 incredulous 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 if 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

CAPTAIN CANOT. THE SLAVER

Below we give some extracts from this book. It is a perfect revelation of the slave trade by one who was for twenty years engaged in it. The following extracts relate to scenes which occurred on ship-board.

SMALL-POX IN A SLAVER.

But wit and cleverness are not all in this world. Our captain returned in high spirits to his vessel; but we hardly reached the open sea before he was prostrated with an ague which refused to yield to ordinary remedies, and finally ripened into a fever, that deprived him of reason. Other dangers thickened around us. We had been several days off the Cape of Good Hope, buffeting a series of adverse gales, when word was brought me after a night of weary watching, that several slaves were ill of small-pox. Of all calamities that occur in the voyage of a slaver, this is the most dreaded and unmanageable. The news appalled me. Impetuous with anxiety I rushed to the captain, and regardless of fever and insanity, disclosed the dreadful fact. He stared at me a minute as if in doubt; then opening his bureau and pointing to a long coil of combustible material, said that it communicated through the decks with the powder magazine, and ordered me to—"*blow up the brig!*"

The master's madness sobered his mate. I lost no time in securing both the dangerous implement and its perilous owner, while I called the officers into the cabin for inquiry and consultation as to our desperate state.

The gale had lasted nine days without intermission, and during all this time with so much violence, that it was impossible to take off the gratings, release the slaves, purify the decks, or rig the wind-sails. When the first lull occurred, a thorough inspection of the eight hundred was made, and *a death announced.* As life had departed during the tempest, a careful inspection of the body was made, and it was this that first disclosed the pestilence in our midst. The corpse was silently thrown into the sea, and the malady kept secret from crew and negroes.

When breakfast was over on that fatal morning, I determined to visit the slave deck myself, and ordering an abundant supply of lanterns, descended to the cavern, which still reeked horribly with human vapor, even after ventilation. But here, alas! I found nine of the negroes infected with the disease. We took counsel as to the use of laudanum in ridding ourselves speedily of the sufferers.—a remedy that is seldom and secretly used in *desperate* cases to preserve the living from contagion. But it was quickly resolved, that it had already gone too far, when nine were prostrated, to save the rest by depriving them of life. Accordingly, these wretched beings were at once sent to the forecastle as a hospital, and given in charge to the vaccinated or inoculated as nurses. The hold was then ventilated and limed; yet before the gale abated, our sick list was increased to thirty. The hospital could hold no more. Twelve of the sailors took the infection, and fifteen corpses had been cast into the sea!

All reserve was now at an end. Body after body fed the deep, and still the gale held on. At last, when the wind and waves had lulled so much as to allow the gratings to be removed from our hatches, our consternation knew no bounds, when we found that nearly all the slaves were dead or dying with the distemper. I will not dwell on the scene or our sensations. It is a picture that must gape with all its horrors before the least vivid imagination. Yet there was no time for langour or sentimental sorrow. Twelve of the stoutest survivors were ordered to drag out the dead from among the ill, and though they were constantly drenched with rum to brutalize them, still we were forced to aid the gang by reckless volunteers from our crew, who, arming their hands with tarred mittens, flung the fœtid masses of putrefaction into the sea!

One day was a counterpart of another; and yet the love of life, or, perhaps, the love of gold, made us fight the monster with a courage that became a better cause. At length death was satisfied, but not until the eight hundred beings we had shipped in high health had dwindled to four hundred and ninety-seven skeletons!

A REVOLT.

I have always regretted that I left Ayudah on my homeward voyage without interpreters to aid in the necessary intercourse with our slaves. There was no one on board who understood a word of their dialect. Many complaints from the negroes that would have been dismissed or satisfactorily adjusted, had we comprehended their vivacious tongues and grievances were passed over in silence or hushed with the lash. Indeed, the whip alone was the emblem of La Estrella's discipline; and in the end it taught me the saddest of lessons.

From the beginning there was manifest discontent among the slaves. I endeavoured at first to please and accommodate them by a gracious manner; but manner alone is not appreciated by untamed Africans. A few days after our departure, a slave leaped overboard in a fit of passion, and another choked himself during the night. These two suicides, in twenty-four hours, caused much uneasiness among the officers, and induced me to make every preparation for a revolt.

We had been at sea about three weeks without further disturbance, and there was so much merriment among the gangs that were allowed to come on deck, that my apprehensions began to wear away. Suddenly, however, one fair afternoon, a squall broke forth from an almost cloudless sky; and as the boatswain's whistle piped all hands to take in sail, a simultaneous rush was made by the confined slaves at all the after-gratings, and amid the confusion of the rising gale, they knocked down the guard and poured upon deck. The sentry at the fore-hatch seized the cook's axe, and sweeping it round him like a scythe, kept at bay the band that sought to emerge from below him. Meantime, the women in the cabin were not idle. Seconding the males, they rose in a body, and the helmsman was forced to stab several with his knife before he could drive them below again.

About forty stalwart devils, yelling and grinning with all the savage ferocity of their wilderness, were now on deck armed with staves of broken water-casks, or billets of wood, found in the hold. The suddenness of this outbreak did not appal me, for, in the dangerous life of Africa, a trader must be always admonished and never off his guard. The blow that prostrated the first white man was the earliest symptom I detected of the revolt; but, in an instant, I had the arm-chest open on the quarter-deck, and the mate and stewart beside me to protect it. Matters, however, did not stand so well forward of the mainmast. Four of the hands were disabled by clubs, while the rest defended themselves and the wounded as well as they could with handspikes, or whatever could suddenly be clutched. I had always charged the cook, on such an emergency, to distribute from his coppers a liberal supply of scalding water upon the belligerents; and, at the first sign of revolt, he endeavoured to baptize the heathen with his steaming slush. But dinner had been over for some time, so that the lukewarm liquid only irritated the savages, one of whom laid the unfortunate "doctor" bleeding in the scuppers.

All this occurred in perhaps less time than I have taken to tell it; yet, rapid as was the transaction, I saw that, between the squall with its flying sails, and the revolt with its raving blacks, we would soon be in a desperate plight, unless I gave the order to *shoot.* According, I told my comrades *to aim low and fire at once.*

Our carabines had been purposely loaded with buck-shot, to suit such an occasion, so that the first two discharges brought several of the rebels to their knees. Still, the unharmed neither fled nor ceased brandishing their weapons. Two more discharges drove them forward amongst the mass of my crew, who had retreated toward the bow-spirit; but being reinforced by the boatswain and carpenter, we took command of the hatches so effectually, that a dozen additional discharges among the ebony legs, drove the refractory to their quarters below.

It was time; for sails, ropes, tacks, sheets and blocks, were flapping, dashing, and rolling about the masts and decks, threatening us with imminent danger from the squall. In a short time, every thing was made snug, the vessel put on our course and attention paid to the mutineers, who had begun to fight among themselves in the hold!

I perceived at once, by the infuriate sounds proceeding from below, that it would not answer to venture in their midst by descending through the hatches. Accordingly, we discharged the women from their quarters under a guard on deck, and sent several resolute and well-armed hands to remove a couple of boards from the bulk head, that sepraated the cabin from the hold. When this was accomplished, a party entered, on hands and knees through the aperture, and began to press the mutineers forward towards the bulk-head of the forecastle. Still, the rebels were hot for the fight to the last, and boldly defended themselves with their staves against our weapons.

By this time, our lamed cook had rekindled his fires, and the water was once more boiling. The hatches were kept open but guarded, and all who did not fight were suffered to come singly on deck, where they were tied. As only about sixty remained below engaged in conflict, or defying my party of sappers and miners, I ordered a number of auger-holes to be bored in the deck as the scoundrels were forced forward near the forecastle, when a few buckets of boiling water rained on them through the fresh apertures, brought the majority to submission. Still, however, two of the most savage held out against water as well as fire. I strove, as long as possible, to save their lives, but their resistance was so prolonged and perilous, that we were obliged to disarm them *for ever* by a couple of pistol shots.

So ended the sad revolt of "La Estrella," in which two of my men were seriously wounded, while twenty-eight balls and buck-shot were extracted, with sailor's skill from the lower limbs of slaves. One woman and three men perished of blows received in the conflict; but none were deliberately slain except the two men, who resisted unto death.

I could never account for this mutiny, especially as the blacks from Ayudah and its neighbourhood are distinguished for their humble manners and docility. There can be no doubt, that the entire gang was not united or concerned in the original outbreak, else we should have had harder work in subduing them amid the risk and turmoil of a West Indian squall.

There was very little comfort on board La Estrella after the suppression of this revolt. We lived with a pent up volcano beneath us, and, day and night, we were ceaselessly vigilant. Terror reigned supreme, and the lash was its sceptre.

At last, we made land at Porto Rico, and were swiftly passing its beautiful shores, when the inspector called my attention to the appearance of one of our attendant slaves, whom we had drilled as a sort of cabin-boy He was a gentle, intelligent child, and had won the hearts of all the officers.

His pulse was high, quick and hard; his face and eyes red and swollen; while, on his neck, I detected half a dozen rosy pimples. He was sent immediately to the forecastle, free from contact with any one else, and left there, cut off from the crew, till I could guard against pestilence. It was small pox!

The boy passed a wretched night of fever and pain, developing the malady with all its horrors. It is very likely that I slept as badly as the sufferer, for my mind was busy with his *doom.* Daylight found me on deck in consultation with our veteran boatswain, whose experience in the trade authorized the highest respect for his opinion. Hardened as he was the old man's eyes, filled, his lips trembled and his voice was husky, as he whispered the verdict in my ear. I guessed it before he said a word; yet I hoped he would have counselled against the dread alternative. As we went aft to the quarter deck, all eyes were bent upon us, for every one conjectured the malady and feared the result, yet none dared ask a question.

I ordered a general inspection of the slaves, yet when a *favorable* report, was made, I did not rest content, and descended to examine each one personally. It was true; the child alone was infected!

For half an hour I trod the deck to and fro restlessly, and caused the crew to subject themselves to inspection. But my sailors were as healthy as the slaves. There was no symptom that indicated approaching danger. I was disappointed again.