HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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.

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.

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Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and another information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

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ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

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Agent for P. E. Island.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by
GEO. T. HASZARD.

Just published, price 6d.,
THE
WAR IN THE EAST.
The Principals in the Strife,
AND
ITS PROPABLE ISSUE.
A LECTURE,

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the "Mutual Improvement Association," by the REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and trusts by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM DODD.

Auction Room, Smardon's Buildings, Queen Square, June 5th, 1854. Isl4w

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

WESTERN MAILS.

THE WESTERN MAILS will be forwarded on and after Monday next, the 22d of May, inst., every MONDAY, and THURSDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN·

General Post Office, May 18, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to favor him with a call—a top light having been cut expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d·, each. 3w.

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.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

NOTICE,

To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrear for Rent on that portion of Township No. 23 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD,	Mrs. D. HODGSON,
" CUNDALL,	" HOBKIRK,
" T. DESBRISAY,	" JENKINS,
" FITZGERALD,	" E. PALMER,
" H. HASZARD,	" A. YATES.
" J. HENSLEY,	

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at Eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be be made up every alternate Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, viz:—

Tuesday, the 9th May,	Tuesday, the 18th July,
Tuesday, the 23d May,	Tuesday, the 1st August,
Tuesday, the 6th June,	Tuesday, the 15th August,
Tuesday, the 20th June,	Tuesday, the 29th August,
Tuesday, the 4th July,	

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General

General Post Office, May 2, 1854.

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 Apprentice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

A CHAPTER ON BEARDS, HISTORICAL AND CLERICAL

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

The onslaughts recently made in England, from various quarters, upon the habits of shaving, seem not to have been unproductive of good results. Among all classes the cultivation of the beard is growing into favor with unexpected rapidity, and, perhaps, the increasing spirit of fraternity which the exigencies of the time have called forth in that land of steady prejudices, may lead its people to emulate their brethern of southern Europe and Turkey in their encouragement of this manly ornament.

The clergy, too, have done something to aid the movement; and whatever receives their sanction, we may be sure, can hardly fail of reaching, ultimately, a very respectable degree of success. Both in England and in our country, a luxuriant beard has been heretofore considered a mark of eccentricity, frivolity or genius; and none but artists, men of fortune and gentlemen of questionable pretension have felt able to afford it. Yet, so far as we know, there are few things more conducive to health, and, in most cases, to good looks, than the beard. Indeed it may be regarded as the *decus et tutamen* of manhood—the sole distinctive badge to which man can set up an exclusive claim, when the fairer portion of creation should have finally usurped, as is threatened, the habiliments which, in times past, have answered so well for his protection.

It is pleasant once in a while to turn from these degenerate days to the records of antiquity, to observe the reverential care with which the beard was cherished among the most elevated races then living. Take Homer's heroes Agamemnon, Ajax, Ulyses—they were as hirsute a set of men as any dandies who parade Boadway. King Priam, for example, in remonstrating with his son Hector against his intended encounter with Achilles, begs him, most pathetically, to refrain from the contest, in order that he may live to save his father from a miserable death· As for a young man, he says, death on the field becomes him well."

" But when the *silver locks and silver beard*
Of an old man, slain by the sword, from dogs
Receive dishonor, of all ills that wait
On miserable man, that sure is worst,
So said the ancient King, and his gray hairs
Plucked with both hands—but Hector firm endured."

So, when the goddess Minerva wishes to improve the personal appearance of Ulysses, which was somewhat the worse for wear and tear of his travelling experience.

" Swarthy again his manly hue become,
Round his full face, and black his bushy chin;',

And his astonished son Telemachus, gratifies the old salt on his transformation, by the compliment:

" Thou wear'st the semblance now of these in heaven."

The Greek are said to have continued the wearing of beards till their subjugation by Alexander the Great, the period of their complete degeneracy. But Plutarch informs us, that the disuse of it was founded on its inconvenience, in furnishing a handle to their enemies in battle. The philosophers, however, still adhered to the old badge of their profession; and their ostentation in this matter gives rise to a current saying of that time, "a long beard does not make a philosopher." The early Romans—"noblest Romans of them all" undoubtedly did not shave, and Scipio Africanus was the first man among them that shaved his chin every day. This gentleman set the fashion, which was soon generally followed by all except the lower orders; but to an individual rejoicing in the name of Publius Ticioius Mænas, belongs the credit of having first imported a barber into his native country from Sicily. In later times, the Emperor Hadaian found the beard a serviceable covering for some scars with which his face had been disfigured, and beards were at a permium. The fancy of the owner, or his barber, was frequently exercised in trimming it and giving it an ornamental cut.

The Romans appear to have been rather fastidious in the matter of keeping the beard in good condition; and even to have, in one instance made it a requirement of national concern, as when the censors demanded of Livius, on his restoration from banishment, that he should not enter the Senate till he had been washed and shaved—a regulation which we hope it is not unjust to say, would hardly be taken in good part by some of the members of our own legislative bodies. By those accustomed to the hardships of shaving, it may perhaps, be deemed a refinement of cruelty, peculiarly characterizing the sternness of Roman manners, that the occasion of the first application of the razor to the boy's face was celebrated as a festival, and the hair consecrated to the gods. This ceremony, in the case of Augustus, was performed in his twenty-fourth year, but commonly took place at a some-what earlier period. Hence, perhaps, the term, "shaver," as applied to a boy, which an ingenious hypothesis has heretofore derived on the principle of *lucus a non, &c.*

Passing over to England, what magnificent beards adorn the illustrious chins of the early men in the early annals of that country!—Look at the pictured heads of Old Gower, of Shakespeare, of Lord Bacon; or open "Lodge's Gallery of Portraits," and you will witness an array of full-bearded statesmen, that might excite the "nationality" of the most phlegmatic John Bull whose blood ever stained the razor. Look, too, at the great names in the church! there is Wickliffe. "the morning star of the Reformation," with a beard like a comet's; there, too, are Jeremy Taylor, Chillingworth and John Knox, "bearded like the pard," every one of them! Gradually, as time rolls on, however, the beards diminish, until a smooth visage almost becomes an indispensable requisite of orthodoxy; so that at the present day, indeed, even the twelve apostles, whose unshorn faces are so magnificently represented in Thorwaldsen's group of statuary, would hardly be accepted by their modern successors.

For our part, we cannot see the remotest necessary connection between an ample crop of hair on a clergyman's chin and an unsound theology, or an absence of what is called vital piety. The customary practice of excessive tonsure is founded solely on traditions of a recent origin and has no warrant from common sense or the laws of health. The priests and early missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church adopted the use of the razor, probably as means of distinguishing their order from the populace. But this expedient was much less hazardous in the climate of Italy, where it was first tried, than in the bleak atmosphere of more northern reigions.

We are pleased to observe that the Boston *Congregationalist*, a leading religious journal, of an orthodox complexion, has undertaken in good earnest the work of forwarding the reform among clergymen. In two vigorous articles, it has recently advocated the duty of cultivating the beard on biblical, historical and physiogical grounds. From a late number of that print, we take the following paragraphs:

" It is physiologically clear, that he who daily removes his beard, daily forces the secretionary part of his constitutional mechanism in an unnatural, and therefore pernicious manner; beside. removing from some of the tenderest and vitalest portions of his frame their intended, and therefore necessary, covering; thus, on the one hand, overtaxing, and on the other, underclothing his body.

" We might add the testimony of experience, as loudly affirming the inportance of a return to the dictates of nature in this matter of the beard. Many a minister of Christ is sinking into his grave by a slow, yet sure, suicide of shaving.

" Let every coughing and endaverous brother throw away his razor and his muffler together. Let him restore to his throat and chin, and cheeks, their natural covering. Let him bathe plentifully in cold water, and use much physical exercise, bearing his breast to the north wind, and throwing his physic to the dogs, and our word (and our expedience) for it, he will be both a wiser and a stronger man, and his grave will be thrown (in the course of nature) from under his very feet, far forward into the distant perspective of a good old age."

AN ORIENTAL PASTIME.

One of the peculiarities which strikes me most among the inhabitants of Turkey, says a writer in "Household Words," is their love of fleas. I am obliged to use the word inhabitants, because all are not Turks who live in Turkey; and all are alike in this respect, whether Osmanli, Armenian, Bulgarian, Wallach, Moldavian, Greek, or Jew. They pounce upon them with a cry of delight wherever they find them, and fondle them before putting them to death. They show as much art and address in their capture as a keen sportsman will evince in trying to get a shot at a flock of wild ducks. The fleas are not ungrateful for being thus held in honor, and have effected a very considerable settlement in the country. They are, in point of fact, one of the nationalities of Turkey—the one which has nothing to ask of the Government; which has no wrongs to redress or injured interests to bluster about. Most of the houses being of wood, they fiud warm commodious quarters; quarters which are utterly inaccessible to the broom of the houseman. I use the word houseman, because there is no such thing as a housemaid in Turkey. These little animals are so prompt and ferocious in their assaults, and have, moreover, such a keen appreciation of the delicacy of any fresh arrival from a distant country, that they keep a stranger in a perpetual state of liveliness and motion: which is, doubtless, extremely beneficial to his health. especially if he be slothful.

No idea of disgrce or dirt seems to attach to a a houseful of fleas—these pugnacious little animals being looked upon as recognised proprietors in the country, and having as much right there as any one else. An attempt therefore, to exterminate them from a bed or a sofa would be laughed to scorn utterly. A Perote lady (and a Perote lady is the very essence of fine ladyism) will often stop several times in the course of a flirtation, languidly to catch a flea upon her dress, feebly smiling while she twiddles him in her fingers, and then, passively dropping him on the floor Two grave Galata merchants will stop in the midst of a bargain sportively to catch a flea on the skirt-front of an acquaintance; and, cracking out his crisp life on the counter, will proceed to draw a bill on London, or to discuss the exchange, the depreciation of Kaimes, and the rise of gold.

No individual throughout the country seems to be able to resist the fascination of hunting a flea wherever he sees one. What trapping was to the Red Indians—what the fox chase was to the squire of our childhood—flea-hunting is to the Oriental; it is a passion—a delight. As soon as the lively little game breaks cover, no matter where or when, the eyes of the Perote lights up with the unwonted fire; a keen sporting expression passes over his face; he raises his hand stealthily by a sort of instinct; the certainty of his aim might pass into a proverb, and the next moment the hand has descended, and the Perote is twiddling his finger and thumb with tranquil satisfaction, and has resumed his occupation, be it what it may. He would stop to catch a flea, on his way to be hanged or to be married. He must have missed appointments, lost fortunes, by the habit; but it is engrafted in his nature, and is unconquerable.

I have gone into rooms where fleas lay thick as dust upon the floor, and each of my steps must have killed hundreds of them; but if I ever ventured to express the smallest distaste upon the occasion, I became as incomprehensible to the men of Pera, as if I had told a Chinese I disliked stewed dog. They will even argue the point with you if you press them closely, and maintain that the flea is like the Mirabeua—the friend of men. They will tell you that fleas keep up an irritation of the skin, which is highly beneficial in a hot country, and prevents the accumulation of morbid humors. On my remonstrating also with a hotel waiter about finding them constantly in the bread—some baked and some alive—that individual, who spoke all the languages of the world in bad French assured the baker had superstition about them, and he thought them lucky! Pumping him with a light hand, I fouud he was not altogether free from the same idea himself, andthat it obtains generally throughout the country. He said, that to allay the irritation they occasioned, was at all times a pleasing occupation; and that it was to be remarked, that no flea ever bit a man in a dangerous place; or injured his eye, or his ear, or opened an artery, therefore fleas were the friends of men. He did not know (nor do I) what many of the Perote gentlemen would do if it were not for the unfailing entertainment supplied by fleas. He believed they kept people who had nothing to do out of mischief. He said that the courteous catching of a flea upon the person of another, offered a frequent and pleasant opportuuity of commencing a conversation, or beginning an acquaintance; that acquaintances so formed had often ripened into warm and lasting friendships. He had known even more than one instance of Perote marraiages brought about by a cheerful and inoffensive gallantry of this kind. He was much surprised at this unjustifiable anger of an Englishlady at dinner, upon whose shoulder he had succeeded in catching a flea by an adroit movement of his left hand, while his right was occupied in presenting her a dish of kid stuffed with chestnuts. She screamed and her gentleman threatened to horsewhip him. He confessed his feeling were hurt and his reason confounded by his behaviour on the part of my country people. No Perote lady would have raised her eyes from her plate during such an occurrence. I endeavoured to soothe him by saying that we were a people who lived in an inclement climate, and to whom, therefore, the utility of the flea was unknown: but he would not credit it. He could not bring his mind to bear all at once upon a fact which appeared to him so remarkable. I was like the Christian knight who told an African king that he could ride his horse dry-footed over some of our rivers in winter, and who was immediately bowstrung.

I remember a personage of no mean rank once calling my attention especially to see him hunt and kill two fleas, who were reposing together on the linen cover on a sofa. He began by rousing them into flight with the golden point of his pencil, and then pursued them to a state of the liveliest excitement for some minutes (he had long white beard, and was a man of august presence.) At length he ran down his game, and taking them in the usual way between his finger and thumb, finally slew them upon the pipe-stick of a brother sportsman, who offered it spontaneously for the purpose. In the mosques, in the marketplace, in the palace, by the sweet cool sea-side, and in the coffee houses in the hot and sultry town—wherever there is a Perote's there is a flea, and the Perotes greatest delight is to capture it.

ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR, MILK, &c., IN LONDON.—A large meeting was held a short time since in London· M. Scholfield, M. P·, in the chair, to discuss the adulterations in foods, drinks, &c., practised by dealers, on the people.

J. Postage, Lecturer on Anatomy, at Sydenham College, Birmingham, presented a statement from which we quote the following curious passage:—

"Much of the malt vinegar I have met with is little less than oil of vitrol diluted with water, colored with burnt sugar, and a small quantity of the real article added to give it the proper oder. A solution of the chloride of barium soon detects the acid. Even in Stilton cheese, for which I paid the best price, calcareous nodules of carbonate of lime have been detected. Cream of tartar is an article of common consumption in the summer months, under the agreeable form of lemonade, ginger-beer, and other cooling beverages. I have examined recently a sample which contained three parts of alum in four, and the druggist was obliged to mix it with a better article to make it saleable. The price piad per cwt. was £5; alum is only 10s. per cwt., consequently the person alluded to has been defrauded to the extent of £3 7s. 6d. This cream of tarter, or rather tarter cream, will, I dare say, be shortly sold and consumed in Birmingham, under the characteristic cognomen of pop! With what effects? Spirits of sweet nitre and spirits of sal volatile are both sold much diluted with water—the former often contains aquafortes, and thus a mild and useful medicine is rendered irritating and injurious; the latter in one case lately produced indirectly serious consequence.

Within a mile of the centre of this midland seat of intelligence, in a back street with a very aristocratic name, resides, or did reside, a milkman, celebrated for the thickness and richness of his cream. He was thought to have rare cows. His name was up and he drove a roaring trade. His cream consisted of very finely prepared chalk, and a modicum of cow cream, to which a rich butter tint was given by turmeric. The real cream he churned. My informant is the druggist who regularly sold him these articles."

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—We were informed yesterday by Dr. Snowden, of Prince George's county, of the death of a female servant on Saturday last, who was upward of 130 years of age. She was raised by his great-grandfather and has been blind since 1812, and has given birth to 20 children, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and is now living in this city.—*Baltimore Times.*

Within the past month 36,000 emigrants had arrived at New York. Of these 18,000 are Germans and 8000 Irish.

The import trade of Canada last year was £8,000,000; the export trade £6,000,000.

The Palmer Worm a deadly foe to fruit trees, is making its re-appearance in Western Massachussets, and fruit growers are obliged to destroy all infected trees to prevent the worms from reaching others.