

**Hazard's Gazette.**  
 GEORGE T. HAZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
 Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
 Office will Friday the 31st December next.  
 TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
 One insertion, occupying the space of a line, including head, &c.—10s. 6d. 2nd—10s. 3d. 3rd—10s. 1d. 4th—10s. 6d. 5th—10s. 3d. 6th—10s. 1d. 7th and 8th—10s. 6d. 9th and 10th—10s. 3d. 11th and 12th—10s. 1d. For each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.  
 Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until further notice.

**COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.**  
 QUALIFIED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday the 31st December next, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, to wit:  
**FRESH BEEF.**  
 Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of good marketable quality, as may be required for the Troops, Staff, and Departments stationed at Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, for one year, commencing 1st April, 1854.

The Meat to consist of Fore and Hind Quarters, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat Officer of Ordnance appointed by him. The Tenders to be made in sealed bids, to be put in, in sterling, in words at length, and to be signed by two responsible persons, as Sureties, binding themselves to the point made, and to be delivered to the performance of the Contract. Payment will be made monthly, in specie, at the Commissariat Office, in the name of His Majesty's Treasury, at or about the amount nearest 250.

**SAVING BEEF.** For one year, commencing the 1st April, 1854, for the Troops, Staff and Departments, in such quantities as may be required. The Tenders to be made in sealed bids, to be put in, in sterling, for every 100 pounds of Force furnished by the Commissariat: the Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Magazine, and the Bread to be delivered at the Quarters of the Officers, Troops, &c., at the Commissariat's expense, to be held subject to the Commissariat's orders. Two Sureties will be required, as above, in the sum of £100 sterling.

**FUEL WOOD.**  
 370 Cords of Red Oak, consisting of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, and Red Maple, no sap, to be cut and stacked for the use of the Wood to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Magazine, at Charlotteville, on the 31st March, 1854, and to be piled six feet high. Payment will be made on the delivery of every 150 cords of fuel in the name of His Majesty's Treasury, at or about Two Sureties, as above, in the sum of £100 Sterling.

**TRUCKAGE.**  
 For one year, commencing the 1st April, 1854, to make the public, in sterling, for the following services, viz—  
 Firewood from the Yard to the Barracks and Quarters, at per cord.  
 To the Garrison Guards, when required, (both day and night), at per cord.  
 Baggage, Commissariat and Ordnance Stores, &c., from and to the Barracks, or wherever it may be required, at per cord.  
 Flour, at per load of 60 cwt.  
 One or more Carts or Trunks, to be employed, as may be ordered by the Commissariat Officer. Two Sureties, as above, in the sum of £20 Sterling.

**TEMPERANCE HALL COMPANY.**  
 A Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz—  
 "Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to call the necessary legal notices for the incorporation of the Temperance Hall Company."  
 JAMES B. LUNDY, Dr. Ass. Com. Gen. Commissariat, Charlotteville, P. E. Island, 14th November.

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**J. S. DEALEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Ship Broker,**  
 No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.  
 Freight and Vessels procured, at short notice and on the most favorable terms, for all ports of Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places, on application.

**A CARD.**  
 THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has removed to the Temperance Hall, in Charlotteville, for the purpose of conducting the Temperance Hall 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,  
 No. 10, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

**A CARD.**  
 THE Christian Public is hereby notified, that the Ladies of the **BAPTIST CHURCH** and Congregation, in Charlotteville, are desirous of erecting a BAZAAR in the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 20th, December, to be held in aid of the Temperance Hall, and to contribute in donations or work, will be thankfully received, either by the undersigned Comptroller, or by the undersigned Comptroller.  
 Mrs. W. BARNSTON,  
 J. MCGEE,  
 D. WILSON,  
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**LAND ASSESSMENT.**

**THE LAND ASSESSMENT.**  
 The Land Assessment for the year 1854, in the Parish of Charlotteville, P. E. Island, is now being made up, and it is requested that the Owners of Lands in said Parish, who have any Lands in said Parish, should send in their respective Returns, to the Assessor, at the Office of the Assessor, in the Town of Charlotteville, P. E. Island, on or before the 15th day of December next, in order that the Assessor may be enabled to make up the Assessment for the year 1854, and to send in the same to the Commissioners of the Treasury, at the end of the month of December next.

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**BEAR HUNT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.**

(From the unpublished Journal of Bastard the Artist.)  
 I had been wind-bound for two days, and unable to force my unwieldy canoe rapidly, so as to be forced to remain tied up to an old copper stump in the bend just above Cow Island. During the night, a snow-storm had whitened the sand-bar, extending the island with the main land, affording an excellent opportunity for tracking game. For some breakfast, I took my rifle and started for the bay, expecting I might find a few rabbits, or some other small game. I had nearly discovered the island without having found a single track when I came upon a large drift-pile directly at the head of the island, and as I wanted some "strapping" for my dogs, I thought I would examine the pile, and see if I could find some piece of timber as would answer the purpose. On approaching the log, I came to a small slough of water which was not frozen, which I had to go round, when I discovered a track from a drift pile—the water—there was a large bear. After examining the neighborhood, I saw several tracks which were made this side, for there were no indications of his having come from the main shore, as they were over the bay, and had drifted to the water, where the animal had probably to quench his thirst, and then returned to the drift pile. Having satisfied myself on this point, and that there was not much probability of the animal leaving his somewhat comfortable quarters, I sawed off a couple of feet of the log, and informed my men of the capital spot in store for us. They went to work immediately, and in half an hour had cleared a way preparing for the contest. A Tennessee flatboat had landed about half a mile above the spot, and was being used as a store for the men, who were preparing for the contest. A Tennessee flatboat had landed about half a mile above the spot, and was being used as a store for the men, who were preparing for the contest.

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**THE LAND OF THE IMPOSTOR.**  
**MAHOMET** was an impostor. There is no denying that Mahomet was a false prophet—that is to say, false in representing himself as a "prophet," and declaring that Paradise was full of black-eyed girls, with champagne and wine, and that he would be shocking doctrine, and the public journals which express Russian sentiments in London, make the most of it. The Times, for instance, has lately published an account of the Mahometan religion; and all good Christians, if the religion of Mahomet were the point in controversy, would feel bound to subscribe to the writings of the Times. But the religion of Mahomet is no more in question at the present moment than the religions of Confucius or Joe Smith. There are many persons who are anxious to know how much more the Christian Mahometan Turk is than the Christian Russia, and the Christian France, and the Christian England, and the Christian Gortschakoff, Denmark, and the Christian Danubian provinces, is one of the most moderate and temperate documents of the kind that we were written, and which the Turkish Government is prepared to publish in the same spirit, we know by the long official document issued by the Sultan's Government, which is now being particularly only declared against Russia, the general conclusion has decided that there shall be no change in the system either in the interior or abroad; and consequently the ordinance recommending all classes of subjects to act towards all other nations, and to have no quarrels with any nation, who do not violate it will be rigorously punished. Firman containing this declaration, as well as the ordinance, have already been addressed to all the governors of provinces. People who only know Mahomet as an "impostor," may be rather surprised at this. The system of the English Government, if they should have read the denunciation of the Turks in the Times as "brutal barbarians." The followers of Mahomet show that they are not so much less civilized in Christian countries; Russia, for instance, where the imperial potentate is gnashing his teeth in a terrible rage, crying "war with the infidel!" and the Emperor of France extermination against his enemies, whose gods and chattels he desires to take possession of, but is forbidden. Mahomet's religion is a religion of peace and justice, and his religion is a religion of peace and justice, and his religion is a religion of peace and justice.

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**MAHOMET** was an impostor. There is no denying that Mahomet was a false prophet—that is to say, false in representing himself as a "prophet," and declaring that Paradise was full of black-eyed girls, with champagne and wine, and that he would be shocking doctrine, and the public journals which express Russian sentiments in London, make the most of it. The Times, for instance, has lately published an account of the Mahometan religion; and all good Christians, if the religion of Mahomet were the point in controversy, would feel bound to subscribe to the writings of the Times. But the religion of Mahomet is no more in question at the present moment than the religions of Confucius or Joe Smith. There are many persons who are anxious to know how much more the Christian Mahometan Turk is than the Christian Russia, and the Christian France, and the Christian England, and the Christian Gortschakoff, Denmark, and the Christian Danubian provinces, is one of the most moderate and temperate documents of the kind that we were written, and which the Turkish Government is prepared to publish in the same spirit, we know by the long official document issued by the Sultan's Government, which is now being particularly only declared against Russia, the general conclusion has decided that there shall be no change in the system either in the interior or abroad; and consequently the ordinance recommending all classes of subjects to act towards all other nations, and to have no quarrels with any nation, who do not violate it will be rigorously punished. Firman containing this declaration, as well as the ordinance, have already been addressed to all the governors of provinces. People who only know Mahomet as an "impostor," may be rather surprised at this. The system of the English Government, if they should have read the denunciation of the Turks in the Times as "brutal barbarians." The followers of Mahomet show that they are not so much less civilized in Christian countries; Russia, for instance, where the imperial potentate is gnashing his teeth in a terrible rage, crying "war with the infidel!" and the Emperor of France extermination against his enemies, whose gods and chattels he desires to take possession of, but is forbidden. Mahomet's religion is a religion of peace and justice, and his religion is a religion of peace and justice, and his religion is a religion of peace and justice.

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