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.

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

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DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer, Burlington, Vermont.

NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date Nineteenth Day of December 1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan, 8, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons havi[illegible] legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Rod[illegible]ick Morrison, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are here[illegible] notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, }
JAMES MATHEWSON, } Administrators.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 3.

Ought Vocal Music to be generally cultivated?

It has been almost universally believed, that the peculiar powers, necessary for the successful cultivation of the art of singing, have been distributed with a hand so very unequal, that the few who are favoured become musicians without difficulty, and almost without instruction or effort, while the attainment of any valuable degree of musical skill by the vast majority is entirely hopeless.

In this supposed decision of Providence, mankind have generally acquiesced, and have allowed this art to remain solely in the possession of the few, not because they have regarded it as of little value, but because they have considered its attainment impracticable. A change is however, taking place upon this subject, in the public mind, proofs of the general, if not universal power, to understand the distinctions of musical sound, and to control in accordance with them, the modulations of the voice, are multiplying. The number of the young who receive instruction, and make successful progress in the art, is rapidly increasing, and as the hope arises, that this acquisition may be made by all, it is viewed with more attention, and its various advantages are more and more highly appreciated. If the point be conceded, that the art of singing is to a certain degree attainable by all, few will doubt, that it ought to be generally cultivated. Whoever acknowledges the high rank which music demands, and deserves to bow in christian devotion, will not consider a due degree of attention to it, a matter of little moment. It is a most important means of promoting devotional feelings, and it is far more powerful in its effects upon those who join in it, than upon those who merely listen.

The musical talent is given us by our Maker; it is a responsible and sacred one; and can we do otherwise than yield to the constraining obligation, "to stir up the gift that is in us." Few can plead incapacity, and no one has a right to do it, until he has subjected his powers to a rigid examination.

No faculty, however vigorous, springs spontaneously into action, some labour is necessary to unfold its latent energies, as well as to foster them.

It is not only our duty to improve our own faculties, but also to develope and cultivate those of our children, Pres. Edwards says, "not only should persons make conseience of learning to sing; but parents should conscientiously see to it, that their children are taught this, among other things, as their education and instruction belong to them." The business of common school instruction generally, is nothing else than the harmonious development and cultivation of all the faculties of children; hence, music as a regular branch of education, ought to be introduced into schools. The musical talent, as well as others, ought to be incited, developed, cultivated and rendered strong.

MUSICUS.

(Communicated.)

FREQUENCY OF EARTHQUAKES.

A correspondebt of the New York Courier, who keeps hourly thermometrical observations, says, that earthquakes produce changes in the atmosphere that rests upon the earth, and exert an influence upon it to a greater and wider extent than persons who are not in the habit of observing the phenomena in connexion with atmospheric changes, have generally supposed.

"Within the field of our research during a period of fifteen months, commencing with January, 1852, and ending in March 1853, (four hundred and five consecutive days) we have recorded earthquakes that have been active on one hundred and seventeen of these days, on each of which, the place and places where the earthquakes were felt are particularly stated and the day of the month also. In addition to these thus particularly specified, we have recorded many earthquakes during the same fifteen months; the places were they were felt are stated, but the day of the month could not be ascertained from the published accounts; and others also in considerable numbers, where neither the day of the month nor the month of the year is mentioned, but which were within said fifteen years.

The field of our research embraces but a small portion of the globe. Large districts of our earth are uninhabited, and of the inhabited districts there are many where there are no intelligent minds to observe and make record of the phenomena, and others where there are no newspapers to convey intelligence.

The conclusion we have arrived at, from these observations made without any interruption for a series of years is, that all great and sudden changes of the temperature of the atmosphere, are produced by the earth, and these changes effect those who breathe it both physically and mentally to a greater or lesser extent."—*Annual of Scientific Discovery for* 1854 *page* 329.

(Communicated.)

THE EARTHQUAKE.

We have been favoured by a subscriber, with the following extract of a letter, received from St. John, N. B. dated the 12th, inst.

On Thursday morning last, about 20 minutes before 7 o'clock, we had a very smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted nearly half a minute.—It almost shook the doors off their hinges in one house,—the noise was appalling—a roaring, unlike anything I ever heard. Mrs. S. and I were awake, and for a few seconds, did not know what it meant.—many were startled from sleep—some jumped out of bed, and ran to the street, very much terrified; the dishes in some houses were thrown from the shelves; the bells set ringing; and the stoves were shaken to such a degree, that some servants thought they would have tumbled over. The oscillation of the earth was very perceptible; and our furniture in the room, was shaken very much. We have great cause to be thankful for our deliverance from the awful catastrophe, that might have followed, had God seen fit to make it more severe. However, notwithstanding their gentle warning, there is to be a ball nearly every night this week, in the city.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—There are no persons who know the Publications of the Messrs Chambers, but must acknowledge that they have done an immense deal for the improvement of the middle and labouring classes; that their aim has been to put publications that will instruct and improve the people within the reach of all, and they must feel proud, that their labours have been crowned with complete success. The Messrs. Chambers have risen in life from the keeping a small Stall, for the sale of old Books, to the possession of one of the largest publishing establishments in Scotland; but they are, by no means, wealthy; they have always liberally paid those persons whom they have employed for their literary and bodily labor; they have travelled many countries for the purpose of acquiring information, and they have liberally imparted it to the readers of their publications. The study of the Messrs. Chambers has always been the advancement and amelioration of the people, and they have advocated whatever they deemed conducive to the prosperity and well being of the people, I have always been a constant reader of their journal, and so eager am I for its perusal, that I get a copy (though at a cost nearly equal to the price of the publication itself) through the post. The following extract from an article on "the Questions of the Age," I would wish you to transcribe into your paper, and I would fain hope that such men as the leader of the Government and those who say they have the interests of their fellows at heart, would read and ponder over the suggestions so delicately and with such good feeling brought before their notice. I am yours truly,

AMOR PATRIÆ.

February 17th, 1855.

"One of the most remarkable of the newly turned-up questions refers to the individual's right to besot himself. At no time up to the present, could any doubt have been intimated on this subject. Had the question been but propounded 'in our hot youth, when George the Third was king,' what merriment it would have given rise to! Gentleman and commoner alike, nay, perhaps, the respectable parson himself, would have scouted the idea. There was a belief, indeed, that too much drink did harm, and that many especially of what were then called the lower orders, drank too much; and sometimes one heard a stray philanthropist bewailing these facts. But the evil was generally regarded, only as one of the common ills that flesh is heir to, and to which we were therefore called on to submit with resignation.

"Different now, when benches of magistrates, acting at their own discretion, are continually cutting off licences, and the legislature finds itself in a manner compelled to restrict the hours during which public-houses shall be open. View the expediency of the case as we may, there is no denying, that this is a course of procedure which takes its rise in the opinions and wishes of a certain portion of the community. It is undoubtedly an effort of society to reduce an evil with which it has long been afflicted.

"To many, we are well aware, it appears altogether detestable, as being at once an interference with private rights and liberty, and an attempt to effect by mechanical, and necessarily vexatious means, that reform which can only be well accomplished by general moral improvement. These objections sound well; but it is a nice point to decide, where the compromise, we make of individual rights when we enter society, should end, and we suspect that the serviceableness of mechanical means of reformation can only be determined by experiment. If there be a majority of society, which says: 'We will not allow you by your gross tastes to keep public-houses in existence at all, since they corrupt many who might otherwise lead temperate and respectable lives,' we do not see how an indifferent minority is to present an effectual opposition. And if it be found, that the shutting up of public-houses on a particular day does abate the notable public symptoms of intemperance for that day, or the closing of them entirely does in a great measure extinguish these symptoms throughout the whole week, we do not see, how the said majority can be prevented from taking those steps, if so inclined. How the facts really stand on these points, is not the subject we have at present to deal with; but we may express our entire and unhesitating faith in the statistics which shew, that there is a connection between the facility of obtaining liquor as to both place and time, and the consumption of that liquor, and all the usual consequences thereof. If this be a truth—and the influential part of society is now or shall become sensible of it—we conceive, that a narrowing of that facility, down to its total abolition, is far from being an improbable course of events in Britain.

"For the present, all is problematical; but while the struggle of the question is going on, we may make a few remarks on the commercial interests concerned. One cannot, of course, but feel for the man who is threatened with the loss of his little trade; and even for the capitalist, whose larger concern, the distillery, may some day be left unproductive on his hands. Grant the hardship to them, and let it not be spoken of with any approach to levity. But let it be remembered, that there is a larger public interest concerned on the other hand. Those who are engaged in any branch of the liquor-trade, should well see *how questionable is the permanence of a system involving so much misery to mankind, and which many believe to be as much a cause as an effect of the moral depravity connected with it.* They should set their houses in order, and at least be contriving so that, if fall they must, they shall destroy by their fall