HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, September 14, 1853. New Series. No. 68.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. 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 6d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

CARD.

GEO. P. TAYTON'S DAGUERIEN GALLERY, Great George Street, opposite Mr. J. R. Watts, where Likenesses are taken by the most improved Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a good picture.

A good assortment of Lockets, Frames, and plain and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.

Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Morning light is most preferable for rapid process, such as children, &c.

May 14. 3m.

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE—over the Bookstore of Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Queen's Square (South side), Charlottetown.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES*.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
June, 10th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

J. S. DEALEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
Ship Broker,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at nine o'clock, and forwarded via PICTOU, and the MAILS for England will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday, May 10,		Tuesday, August 2,	
"	May 24,	"	August16,
"	June 7,	"	August 30,
"	June 21st	"	Sept. 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 2, 1853.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen,"

W. R. BULTEA, Commander,

New Arrangement.

The Steamer *Fairy Queen* will, commencing on the 19th inst., leave Queen's Wharf for Bedeque and Shediac, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening, as heretofore.

Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 1853.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

SIR,—As the Agent of various *Fire Insurance Companies*, I beg to bring under your notice my *PATENT FIRE-PROOF SLATE*. This composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates. It has been severely tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being used), such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS.
Patentee and Manufacturer.

Halifax 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, upon its application,

I am, sir, your ob't servant,
ARCH'D. SCOTT.
Insurance Agent.

John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

DRAWING CLASSES.

MR. TAYLOR has opened an EVENING CLASS for Young Men.—Terms, 12s. 6d. per quarter.

An AFTERNOON CLASS for Young Ladies at 15s. per quarter.

A CLASS FOR BOYS at 10s. per quarter.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling Empowered by Act of Parliament, 24 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. 1ei

Equitable Fire Insurance Companies 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 Stevens, Esq.*

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

H. J. CUNDALL.
Sept. 7th 1853. Agent for P. E. I. *pro tem*

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Sawers.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.
St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

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. on Rates.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £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, }
1st gust 5th, 1853. }

Provincial Marine Insurance Company,

TORONTO, C. W.—Agent for Prince Edward Island,

BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Charlottetown, April 11, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!!

Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

THIS can only be done by Insuring in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other information can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1852.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £3,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the Congregation of the *CHURCH* and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

MRS. W. BARNSTEAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERBY,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRISAY,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CURRY.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Saint John Sale Stables.

A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on commission.

There being no well-understood place in St. John where those having Horses, and those wanting Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipyard work.

Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

TEMPERANCE.

THE LAW OF MAINE AND THE LAW OF GOD.

The Effects of this Law in its practical developement for several months are such as a proper regard for the Law of God would produce. If it multiplied the forms of human strife and misery, if it swelled the wail of sorrow through the State, and filled with criminal offences the calender of courts; yea if its effects for good were not traceable upon the growing interests of the Commonwealth, we might reasonably doubt its coincidence with the Law of God. For Christianity, allowed free course through the marts of trade, and circles of human intercourse, would purify, and transform, and elevate on every side. At the touch of its almost magic wand new forms of moral beauty would stand to life, and the frightful spectres of vice flee before its celestial purity. The haunts of bacchanalian revelry would close their doors upon the slaves of appetite, and bid them escape the accursed bondage. Homes of penury and wretchedness would smile to behold the "born of plenty,' and to welcome the angel of peace, The dying embers of love at domestic altars would be fanned to flame, and repenting prodigals would be seen returning to the sweets of family friendships.—*Instead of the thorn would come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier would come up the myrtle-tree. The mountains and the hills would break forth before singing, and all the trees of the field would clap their hands.*

The effects of the maine Law approximate as nearly to this as the achievements of known civil statutes can. From the Musquehead Lake to Casco Bay, from the St. Croix river to the Hampshire line, glad tidings of its success are borne upon every breeze. —Besotted manhood rises from its degradation and lives anew. Vice yields up its "strong holds" of corruption, and disappears in unexpected and unexampled rapidity. Disgusting inebriation is banished from lane and street of cities to reform in families, or die in solitude. Crime is diminished from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in the largest and most immoral townships. Almshouses, and prisons, and institutions to reform the vicious, are comparatively empty. —Abodes of misery have become the happy retreats of thrift and joy. Rent and scattered housholds have been reunited in the bonds of exultant love by the return of their wandering members from the paths of drunkenness. The once wretched, but now rejoicing wife sees her husband leave the door, in morning, and blesses God that no open drunkery will arrest his safe return. The glad father looks hopefully upon his son, because he can walk the streets and perform his business, without a score of human hyenas prowling along his pathway. And the minister of Christ is inspired with new interest and zeal as he beholds men, just reclaimed from ruin coming to fill the vacancies in the temple of God. And all because the fire of the last distillery in the State has ceased to blaze, and countless dramshops have closed their gates of woe. Surely upon this scene of delightful improvements the Most High will bestow his benediction! His beloved Zion will feel the influence of this legal wisdom, and gather new trophies for Christ, the Conqueror! A law which scatters such blessings abroad must harmonize with His.

Citizens! This Law demands your support against the wiliest foe of human rights and happiness. A class of men whose love of money is stronger than their love of virtue, create three-fourths of all your taxes by their "trade of death," and enrich themselves by the business. You complain of the "onerous tax" for the support of public education; and will you be content to pay four times as much to support the runsellers of Massachusetts? Will you see four hundred dollars wrung out, and worse than wasted, for strong drink, as often as one hundred dollars are expended upon education, and yet not move your tongue against it? Are you willing to cancel the bills for erecting almshouses and prisons for venders of intoxicating drinks to fill at enormous profits to themselves? Will you not remonstrate against this unjust taxation? Or will you cheerfully liquidate the debts which they incur by their property-destroying traffic? You are suffering wrong, in the invasion of your rights, for which there is found redress in the provisions of the Maine Law. Lend your influence to the support of that Law, give it the co-operation of your heart and hand, and your reward will be the blessing of an improved citizenship.

Philanthropist! whose errand of mercy is to bear relief and consolation to the victims of want and misery; you have here an instrument that will spare you many heart-rending scenes, and wipe more tears from sorrow's eye in a single month than your tireless efforts could in a year. You have wept and prayed at the pauper's bed-side. You have lifted the debased from the mire of his degradation, and breathed saving counsel into his leaden ear. Your heart has ached as you have stood by the wasted form of suffering in some cheerless attic or cellar,—the heart-crushed mother, with children starving at her breadless board, and a babe pining at her withered breasts. Your soul has been thrilled with horror as you have passed from cell to cell in the gloomy prison, and listened to the sad recital of depravity, that attaches to human hearts. Amid the wrecks of humanity, and the sighs of distress, and scenes of corruption, with which your life has been familiar, you have been constrained to cry, "O God! who is sufficient for these things? Where will this dreadful vice and suffering end? When will this wave of desolation cease to roll? O God, help, or sin will triumph." Hail, then, this statute to suppress intemperance, and three-fourths of these tears, groans and crimes are stricken from your sight. Then you may hope that the "saved and trembling," whom you have restored to their weeping families, will not be torn away again from the loving fellowship to wallow in degradation worse than the first.

Parent! watching with deep solicitude the career of your youthful sons; see you not the stealthy tempter at the corners of the streets, and in the crowded marts of trade, and along the public throughfares, seeking youth and early manhood for its prey? In every path trad are seen allurements to tipple wine when it sparkles in the cup. On every hand the decorated saloon and dramshop invite them to the toasting company. The probability of their yielding to the temptation to drink is very marked. In this regard you have just reason to be anxious. No form of vice is so much to be dreaded as this, for none is so successful in multiplying victims. Welcome, then, a Law which closes these alluring abodes of vice, and empties decanters and barrels into the street or dock. Execute this Law, and close the hosts of groggeries, and quench the fires of distilleries, and your sons may go forth to life's callings comparatively untempted. Your greatest fear may be allayed, and you may feel that youthful virtue has a guardian and protector in the State. It may save your sons from the drunkard's grave, and the drunkard's doom.

Christian! waiting for the reign of millennial peace and purity; how long must you wait if alcohol is allowed to fill the earth with strife and wickedness? You have been wont to believe that the more nearly human agencies accord with the truth of God, the more certain may the Christian toiler be of final victory. Here, then, is a Law, accordant with the Law of God, and mighty to cope with the conqueror of earthly conquerors, that demands your aid. Were the bands of its provisions stretched across the land, from shore to shore, the flock of Christ would scarcely lose a wanderer by this wolfish foe. A richer harvest would whiten the field of Christendom for the sickle of the Christian reaper, than ever yet has gladdened the eyes and expectant hearts of the faithful. Pray for the success of this timely curative that comes in the legislation of our sister State. Ask God to succor it amid the waves of opposition that toss, and defend it in the battle of hot debate. Have faith—more faith—strong faith—faith in the might of a favouring God. Falter not like a coward before the serried ranks of intemperance. Your lines may have fallen on "troublous times," and the foe may be entrenched behind imposing barricades; but "hope through in God." Dwell not on dangers. Count not the probabilities of failure. If God is on your side, God will not take courage. "LOOK ALOFT!" cried a seafaring father to his son as he hung trembling at the mast-head looking down upon his danger, while the vessel was rocking and plunging in a furious storm; "LOOK ALOFT, OR YOU ARE GONE!" A view of his danger from that dizzy height, by one downward look, might have swept him from his hold. Christian, "look aloft"! However doubtful and unpromising the enterprise, "look aloft"! "The Lord reigneth." Pray.

DR. TROTTER ON THE SAFETY OF IMMEDIATE ABSTINENCE.

"It has been a doubt with some physicians, whether, even if the patient were willing, it is proper at once to leave off wine or spirits. The body (say they) being long accustomed to this stimulus cannot be deprived of it, without sustaining manifest injury. This mode of reasoning is founded on the observation that habit has a powerful influence over many of the actions of the animal economy; it becomes a part of our nature, and some important operations of the living system are entirely governed by it. The general act being admitted, it does not follow that such long continued stimuli have a tendency to destroy the functions of the body, should not, *all at* once, be laid aside. Let us suppose a person for years living in a dungeon unwholsome and unventilated, till diseases appear from these causes, would any rational being hesitate a moment to bring forth the squalid sufferer into the light of day, that he might have the full benefit of a pure atmosphere? The case is exactly in point; the confined person has been breathing poison, and the drunkard has been swallowing it; he has drunk poisonous spirit till it has brought him to the verge of the grave, and yet it is held dangerous to take it away. The practice of physic is sometimes so tightly laced in its technical habiliments that it is incapable of turning round! But it does not appear that ever the living body could accustom itself, strictly speaking, to the use of alcohol The nature of the human stomach cannot accomodate itself to ardent spirit, and dyspeptic symptoms are the early signs of its being hurtful. The nervous, viscous, and muscular coats, the gastric and mucous follicles of the stomach, instead of feeling it necessary for their functions, by every repetition of the draught, resist it the more, till at last digestion is overcome, a fixed disease takes place in these organs, and the fibres become hard and insensible. It is true, that during all these corporeal ailments the mind is gradually forming a bad habit; it evades pleasure from the first, but the body nothing but disease and pain. We daily see in all parts of the world, men who by profligacy and hard drinking, have brought themselves to a jail; yet if we consult the register of the prison, it does not appear that any of these habitual drunkards die by being forced to lead sober lives. If at any time an inebriate dies after he has been compelled to temperance, his death is not to be attributed to the want of spirituous potation, but to the too long continuance of it, which rendered his disease incurable. The whole of these arguments tend to prove that vinous stimulus may be safely relinquished *at once*; the debility of the body, if any exists, is then to be cured by whatever may restore the weakened organs. In most cases nature will effect this, as these organs have only been exhausted by unnatural *means.*"—*Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness.*

A WORTHY SPEECH FROM AN INDIAN.

At a recent council of Indians of different tribes held near Fort Smith, Arkansas, Parhe-yokah, a Camanche chief, delivered the following speech, and the *Fort Smith Herald* says it is a fair specimen of the whole of the speeches made on the occasion. No one could name some speakers nearer home who might take a lesson in moderation and charity from the Camanche chief. Par-he-yokah said:—"The Great Spirit, I have no doubt, is very glad to see so many Indians of different nations meet together for the purpose of establishing peace, and give their pledge to each other to live by it for ever. I am very happy, indeed, to see and meet with my Eastern brothers in council. We older men know correctly for what these nations of different tongues are convoked, and we are glad that the peace, rarely known among us, is established for our good. It is our duty to teach our younger people, who do not understand the transaction of to-day, the true meaning of our council; and let our rising generation be trained up and grow fast in this great white talk we are receiving to-day. Brothers, our lives are not in our hands; we cannot last always; the Great Spirit will call us away some day, and will put somebody else in our stead. I consider this talk to be like the roots of grass, that in every spring the green and beautiful blades will shoot out blossoms of sweet odour; but the autumnal moon will come and bite them off with its white teeth, but it has no effect on the roots. It is just so with us; we cannot die with this talk. While, we live, we make this talk sweet to our people around our council fires; but after we are gone, this talk still survives, and still has its odorous smells to all united nations. (Here he held up his right hand straight, to show the Great Spirit sanction our doings to-day, and faithfully make us keep this good talk given us from our brothers at the rising sun."

PRECIOUS STONES.—The "Alta California" states that specimens of beryl, and topaz of remarkable value and beauty, consisting of emerald, both stones of the first water, have been found on Tuolumne river, and the present high price of this gem, being next in value to the diamond, will warrant extensive exploration in search of them.

FEEDING HORSES.—Having two horses to feed I tried the two following methods:—First, I took a grist to the mill, consisting of half corn and half oats for feed. Counting the toll at the mill, waste, and loss of time, it cost one-seventh of the grist. I save all this now by soaking the feed in water for about two hours, with just about as much as will cover it, which makes it greatly increase in bulk, and the horses thrive just as well on it as on ground feed.

A cow belonging to Milton Buchanan of Lincoln, Indiana, U. S., recently gave birth to 7 calves. This is the most extraordinary and prolific cow ever mentioned in print. The cow with her little flock however, all died.