HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
R. B. IRVING, Editor.

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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 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

The "HORTICULTURIST," And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

THE Subscriber, who has long been connected with Mr. BARRY, as one of the editors of the *Genesee Farmer*, has purchased the *Horticulturist*, so ably conducted by A. J. DOWLING, and after the conclusion of the present volume, it will be Published at ROCHESTER, and Edited by P. BARRY, assisted by many of the best Horticulturists of the country, whose communications will materially add to its value. The ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted by gentlemen of ability and reputation.

To render the work accessible to a greater number, and consequently more beneficial, the price will be reduced to TWO DOLLARS per year, *in advance*, and at the same time various improvements made. Each number will contain a full page engraving of some new, rare, and valuable fruit or flower, drawn from nature, and engraved in a style not excelled.

Still further to add to the value of the work, and meet the improving taste and increasing wants of the horticultural community, we shall also publish an edition with COLORED PLATES, each number containing a full page engraving of some new, rare, and valuable fruit or flower, correctly colored from nature, by the best living artists in this line. This will be a new and important feature, in this country, and must command the attention and patronage of both professional and amateur Horticulturists. As the number of colored plates we can furnish will be limited, from the care and time required in their preparation, those who wish the *Colored Edition of the Horticulturist* for 1853, will do well to order immediately. Price with colored plates, FOUR DOLLARS, *in advance*.

All who cultivate fruit or flowers, should read the *Horticulturist*, as it is devoted entirely to Horticulture, and its kindred arts, Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, and will keep its readers advised of everything new on the subject, either in Europe or America.

It will be our aim not only to make the *Horticulturist* superior both in style and matter to any work of the character in this country, but equal to any of the Horticultural Journals of Europe; and we confidently ask the aid and co-operation of the Horticulturists of the country. The work is published monthly, and contains forty-eight large pages, without advertisements, stitched in a beautiful and appropriate cover.

J. VICK, JR., PUBLISHER,
Rochester, N. Y.
GEO. T. HASZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.

ALMANACK for 1853.

HASZARD'S CALENDAR for 1853, is now ready for delivery, and will be found to contain besides the usual information, *much additional* MATTER.

THE WEATHER, Horticulture for the Month, census of British North American Colonies, Imports, Exports, and Revenue of British North American Colonies, and a variety of other useful information.

January 4, 1853.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vols. Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of

G. T. HASZARD.

11th Jan., 1853.

Encourage Island Manufacture.
AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

Great reduction in prices!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well-known best GROUND AXES, from 8s. 6d. to 9s. each according to weight, (being a considerable reduction from his former prices); Unground Axes, 8s., for prompt payment.

EDGE TOOLS, of all descriptions, made and repaired on reasonable terms.

ELISHA WEATHERBIE.

Lot 49, Dec. 24, 1852.

KESTON.

TO BE SOLD, the Freehold FARM of between 70 and 80 acres of Land, known as "KESTON," the property of Henry Shearman, Esq., about four miles distant from Charlottetown, abutting on the Princetown Road. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH HENSLEY, Esq., Solicitor General, Charlottetown, or to Captain RICE, Upton.

Nov. 27, 1852. [All the papers 2m.]

Eligible Building Lots for Sale.

FOR SALE FIVE eligible Building LOTS adjoining the Tanyard of Mr. Richard Heartz and running 160 feet on Great George Street, and 84 feet on Fitz Roy Street. Eor Terms of Sale and plans of the property, application to be made to T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at his Office in Queen Square.

September 27, 1852.

For Sale, or to Let,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-house, and Premises, and Lot of LAND, in Georgetown, No. 8, Third Range, Letter B. Application to be made to D. WILSON, Charlottetown, or to WILLIAM SANDERSON, Esq., Georgetown.

Nov. 16, 1852.

FOR SALE, that eligibly situated House and Premises at the head of Queen Street, next to Foster's corner. The Land comprises a quarter of a Town Lot, No. 79, 3d Hundred in Charlottetown. There are 5 Rooms on the first floor, and 6 on the second, and a spacious Attic, and an excellent Cellar under the whole House. The Building is nearly new, and could at a little expense be put in good order.

Half the purchase money would be allowed to remain secured on the Premises.

WILLIAM SCANTLEBURY.

January 4, 1853.

THRILLING INCIDENT AT SEA.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE JESSE STEPHENS; AND RESCUE OF SIXTEEN OF THE CREW BY THE UNITED STATES' STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a private letter from Marcus Spring, Esq., of this City, giving an account of the saving of the crew of the Scotch barque Jesse Stevens, by the steamer Pacific, on her last passage from here to Liverpool. We are sure that no one can read this simple narrative without something of the emotions it so vividly expresses.

One morning while lying wrapped up in blankets, overcoats, &c, on the sofa, the wind and sleet and snow roaring round the heaving ship, one of the passengers came down and reported that a wreck had been seen in the midst of the storm, and men clinging to it, and calling out, "Save us! Save!" Though so nearly stupified as to care for nothing, even if we had been the wrecked ones ourselves, and hardly believing, at first, it could be so, I roused myself; and sure enough, all my own stupid and selfish feelings, all nausea and headache and all murmuring spirit in view of our own condition, were instantly dissipated, and gave place to the heartiest sympathy and earnest prayers for sixteen poor fellows in a shattered bark, with sails torn and streaming in the wind, masts all wrenched off and swept away, and the water rushing through the sides of the vessel as she rose now and then on a high wave, the sea rolling over her, a perfect flood every minute.

Our ship had stopped her engines, and was hovering about; coming near enough in the brief intervals of the storm, for Capt Nye to speak through his trumpet a word of encouragement. The captain had been sick with a violent cold and inflamation of the lungs, but this had called him from his bed, and, dressed in his great tarpaulin coat, with his hat drawn down over his ears, a sailor holding him from falling, as he stood on the steep deck, the ship tumbling almost over on its sides at every roll, his fine face flushed with excitement, at the wind and sleet dashed into it, and against him as if they would take him off his feet; trumpet in his hand, and raising above the war of the storm his voice of command to engineers ,sailors &c., to go on or stop, or go to the other side of the wreck, trying to keep near it, and avoid dashing against it, to the certain ruin of all.

All this lasted for an hour or more, while we passengers on the upper deck, holding on to ropes to keep from being dashed overboard, and watching the poor fellows, when the mists, and clouds, and spray, gave us opportunity to see them climbing the waves in their shattered bark, all looking anxiously toward us, and waving hats and hands. The rolling of the sea, some movements on the deck, and something I heard the Capstain say, made me fear it was a hopeless case, and we should have to go and leave them, when all at once a gleam of light broke from above, and a splendid rainbow appeared on a dark background of clouds behind us.

It seemed indeed a heaven sent sign of hope and promise, and I eagerly scanned the upturned faces of the wretched crew, to see if they did not hail it as such. The captain seized the moment of a lull in the storm to say to Tompkins, his third officer, "Are you willing to risk going in the lifeboat to their rescue? "Ready and willing," was the prompt reply; and soon the beautiful boat, with Tompkins and three sailors, was bounding over the foaming waves. They had a rope soon drawn from ship to bark, passing through the life boat. The brave little company were soon under the stern of the wreck, receiving with open arms, as they were dropped or thrown down (for some were so stupified with wet and cold they had to be thrown into the boat) the dripping sailors of the "Jessie Stevens." The waves ran so high it was unsafe to be near the wreck, so the boat hauled up by rope, at intervals near enough for them to drop in one or too men—then they would slacken the rope and let the boat recede before the returning wave should come and dash them together; then they would return, in like manner, for one or two more; and, finally, all were safe in the boat, and we only hope they would get it back to the ship with its freight of lives.

Proudly again it bounded over the billows with its heavy load as if it had been a swan or a sea bird, and though several times when it went out of sight in the trough of the sea, we trembled lest we had seen it for the last time, it still mounted the top of the next wave, and dashed down the watery hill side towards us, again to rise and descend till they reached our ship's side, with a hundred men, with boisterous shouts, and ropes let down, with nooses at the ends, soon hauled up every man of them. And so sixteen nice, respectable Scotchmen, from Agustine, on their way home from Canada, with a load of lumber, are fellow passengers with us, with thankful hearts only and no lumber, and will reach home before they are looked for, to tell of their marvellous escape.

Since this incident, certainly the most heart-thrilling and sublime it has been my lot to witness, and well worth, we all say, all the sufferings of the voyage, we have all been in better spirits, and have slept, I imagine, with more greatful and happy dreams. We had a meeting of passengers and raised five hondred dollars as purse for Tompkins and the three men who aided him. Tompkins looks very happy as he walks the deck, and is a great favorite with us all.

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE—JEALOUSIES OF THE AMERICANS

There are indications in respect to a French occupation of Sonora, which (assuming the rumours on the subject to be correct) go to show, that the annexation policy of Court Boulbon did not arise from any sudden force of circumstances, but that some such step had previously been considered in France. For example, M. Dupasquier du Dommartin, who has travelled much in America, has published a work in France, in which he talks of checking what he calls the "omnivorous progress of the United States, which threatens the political and commercial supremacy of Europe," by preventing the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad; and that "this can be done effectually by planting vigorous French colonies in Sonora and Chihuahua!" The *New York Times* says, that the French colony in Sonora was invited thither by the Mexican authorities, "with the active concurrence of the French Minister in Mexico, and for the avowed purpose of pre-occupying the only route by which a railroad can be constructed to connect the Mississippi with the Pacific." A letter from San Francisco says. that there are 20,000 Frenchmen in California. This is doubted. A letter has appeared in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, written by a M. Farrance, who contends that the French occupation of Samana, and the conquest of Sonora, are the "initiatory steps by which Napoleon III., in the interests of the allied despotisms of Europe, intends to commence an active intervention on this continent against the further spread of Democratic principles." The Democratic party in Washington mean to take bold and high ground in relations of a national character with the strong Powers of Europe. A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* intimates that five or ten millions of dollars will probably be placed in the hands of General Pierce, for the preservation of peace and the honour of the Republic in the approaching crisis. But what is meant by the approaching crisis? This is not explained. Samana, in St. Domingo, must be very important to France as a naval station, if she should really contemplate aggression or mteference in America. It is in the N. E. part of Hayti, between 19 deg and 20 deg. North lat, and 69 deg and 70 degrees West long. The position is commanding as relates to the West India seas and commerce. The United States then is naturally jealous of such a step as taking possession of Samana.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FISHERIES.

There is reason to anticipate, says the *Boston Courier*, that the subjects indicated by these names will call for adjustment at the hands of Congress during the present session. Either of these, taken separately, possesses a high degree of practical interest, and, perhaps it would be much the best for both parties in the controversy, should each be allowed to stand by itself, and be submitted to a definite arrangement, without any reference to the other. The design to associate them together, and to settle them upon a common basis of negociation, must as it appears to us, lead to an involvement which will rather retard than hasten a satisfactory agreement. To a common observer, it is difficult to understand, why the question whether we have a right, by treaty with Great Britian, to take fish in certain waters or not, ought to be made part of another question involving the expediency of opening a certain channel of trade with the British Provinces. The two things have no necessary connection; the questions which arise from them are distinct in their nature; the one is a strict question of right and privilege under the terms of a treaty, the other is a question of expediency—a problem as to certain contingent benefits in connection with a proposed measure. Now, it will be allowed, that we either have or have not the treaty-right to the bay-fishery. If we have it, the right is ours to have and to hold, to use and to maintain, whether we make a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain or not. It strikes us, that the very first step to be taken in this business is to ascertain definitely whether the British or the American interpretation of the treaty is to stand, and it further appears to us, that until this step is taken, no progress whatever can be made in the settlement of the whole matter. When that is done, the parties concerned can step aside to the collateral subject of reciprocity, altogether unembarrassed

Men, however, have not always the wisdom to follow the plainest and most direct route to an object. There prevails in certain quarters an impression, that these two subjects must be coupled together in any negociation and arrangement that are required for the settlement of either. On this point, some British writers seem to entertain rather confused and indeterminate views, arising, perhaps, from their want of precise knowledge as to the separate functions and powers of the several parts of the American government. Legislative measures with us are not, as in the British Government, projected and framed by the Cabinet, and carried through Congress by the influence of the Executive. Congress is often of one mind, and the Cabinet of another. A British ministry that makes a treaty with a foreign government, can control Parliament sufficiently to carry the treaty into effect. There is no such simplicity of action in similar operations of the American government. A question of American politics, therefore, which involves both diplomatic negociation and legislative enactment, becomes necessarily complicated, far beyond any point of difficulty which would beset it under British management.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

(*From the News of the World.*)

"Our stocks of bread-stuffs are threatening to run low;" writes the *Melbourne Argus* of September 27th; and 'the consequences are almost too painful to be calmly contemplated,' for the diggers in the Victoria fields were then about 80,000 in number, and were still arriving by some thousands weekly; to say nothing of the population in the towns and in the other colonies, which must share in the scarcity prevailing at the centre of Australian wealth. Such facts, however, as those which we have mentioned jointly, can scarcely escape attention of exporters in every part of the world. It is probable that writers in this country who have touched upon the same subject, copy the conclusions as they find them expressed in the Melbourne papers; and it is not denied that those papers look at the subject too much from a local point of view. At Melbourne, the grand facts before the eyes of public writers are the constant influx of a hearty population needing ample supplies, the total derangement of industial processes within the town, and the neglected state of agriculture. There has been indeed, some slight reaction in favour of agricultural pursuits, even close to the diggins; and letters have been received in this country from persons thus engaged, speaking of their future prospects in terms which show that they at least were not to be diverted from the more immediate gains of digging. In New South Wales the derangement has been by no means so great as in Victoria; and in the colony of South Australia, which has from the first remained more steadfast to the regular pursuits of industry, the present condition of affairs is highly promising: the Government and the colonists are in accord, the settlement of land continues; land-sales proceed; and although it is probable that the diversion of labour may be felt to some extent in a less careful preparation of the soil, it is quite certain that the extent of land laid under corn and other edible products greatly exceeds that of any previous year. Even with Australia itself, therefore, the preparations to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the community are not wanting. In England companies have been formed to take advantage of Australian wealth; but in no way can advantage be so well taken of that wealth as in purveying for the wants of its population. Gold-mining, or companies for gold-digging, cannot in any degree enjoy the same certainty of very great profit. The processes of gold-digging in such a region, and amidst such a population, must be liable to many irregularities for ordinary commercial methods to have a fair chance of success. As an example, we noted the very ground contemplated by one company as the scene of its operations is already the scene of quarrelling about local possession. There are disappointments too, sudden failures of the gold in particular parts; and while the individual digger can transfer himself readily upon another scene, a company has no such facility. The prizes may be great, but the blanks are equivalent; and a company cannot dodge fortune in that wild region as the adventurous navigator can. But although good luck is thus highly individualized, it is also steady in its very broadest results. Although companies or individuals may be disappointed, in the main it is certain that the product of gold is equivalent to the amount of labour bestowed upon the work of excavation. So much labour, so much gold, is the rule which has held good hitherto, and there is every prospect that it will continue to do so. The population of that country will continue to have wants of the most urgent kind, and will continue to have immense funds to pay its supplies. The losses of some will be compensated by the immense successes of others; and in the gross the general market will be perhaps one of the steadiest in the world, as it will most likely be one of the most continuously and rapidly extending. The immense gains of primary labour will furnish proportionate profits to the secondary employments attending upon that labour; and thus the profits of the merchant will be proportionate to the wages of labour. A growing population, an ever-widening market, an enormous treasure in the very soil of the country—these are the guarantees of commerce; and we believe that, while, taking year for year, profits may be made in the ordinary merchant-commerce equal to those of the gold digger himself, we are perfectly convinced that the profits in that part of the business of Australia will be infinitely more *certain* than any London speculations for dealing with the soil.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—The laborer and the employer—the mechanic and the capitalist—the merchant and the man who lives on his interest—all acknowledge the power of the newspaper press, and consult its columns from day to day with increased zeal. While the press is free as now, tyranny or oppression can never overcome our national manhood. The glory of this land, which is irradiating the whole earth, cannot be dimmed. And yet few newspapers in this country can live and become strong, without devoting a portion of their columns to advertisements.—The rate of newspapers is so low among us, that the mere subscription price, without some other aid, will not sustain them. The ablest, most permanent, and most influential papers in the country are those that are enabled, by yielding a portion of their columns to advertisements, to put a quota of the income from that source on to the paper itself for its improvement—devoting that expense to it which its mere subscription price will not justify.

The writer's observation in this respect has been of long continuance, and the fact has commended itself to him very many times in the last twenty years, in the rise and fall of newspapers.

If then the newspaper is so indispensable as the guardian of our liberties—addressing itself to thousands where the living voice can reach but hundreds—how valuable is any mode by which it obtains strength and permanency. How important a duty it becomes to sustain it. How few think that, in the communications they make through the advertising columns of a newspaper—which in expense is but trifling and returns with tenfold interest to the advertiser—how few indeed think that beside this pecuniary advantage growing out of their liberal views, is the higher, nobler one, of strengthening the newspaper of their choice—of giving it a wider circulation, and more power to its efforts—of speeding it with more certainty and efficiency into the family circles; thus laying the foundation in the youthful members of those circles by imperceptible degrees, for good men and women—strengthening the patriotism and virtue of all, and blessing the State with those richest jewels, good citizens!—And yet, out of a well digested system of advertising, springs, legitimately, such advantages as these; growing as they spread, till the good they do becomes immense, incalculable. He is not wise, either in a worldly, moral, or social sense, with so great results springing from such a line of business conduct, who is not the generous patron of a judicious system of advertising.

LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.—Quakerism is favourable to longevity, it seems. According to late English census returns, the average age attained by members of this peaceful sect in Great Britain is 51 years 2 months, and 21 days. Half of the population of the country, as is seen by the same returns, die before reaching the age of 21, and the average duration of human life the world over, is but 33 years; Quakers, therefore, live a third longer than the rest of us. The reasons are obvious enough. Quakers are temperate and prudent, are seldom in a hurry, and never in a passion. Quakers, in the very midst of a week's business—on Wednesday morning—retire from the world, and spend an hour or two in silent meditation at the meetinghouse. Quakers are diligent; they help one another, and the fear of want does not corrode their minds. The journey of life to them is a walk of peaceful meditation. They neither suffer nor enjoy intensely, but preserve a composed demeanour always. Is it surprising that their days should be long in the land?

After the termination of the Seminole campaign General JACKSON visited Washington City, and during his stay there, having occasion to supply himself with a nether garment, employed a fashionable tailor named BALLARD to make it. Ballard, who was a very pompous little fellow, and very fond of being recognized by great men who had been his customers, a few days after he had finished the unmentionables, seeing the General in front of TENNISON'S Hotel, in conversation with some gentleman, stepped up and spoke to him. The General, thinking him some distinguished individual, very cordially gave him his hand, but not remembering him, in a whisper inquired his name. To which Ballard replied:

"I made your breeches!"

"The General deceived by the sound, immediately turned to the company and introduced him as *Major Breeches*—a title which poor Ballard was afterward obliged to wear to the day of his death."