HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

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For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36lines, 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 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.*

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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.

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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 subscribed 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 Philps' 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, 21 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. 1si

Equitable Fire Insurance Company 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 Dawson, Esq.*

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

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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, " Horkins,
" T. Desbrisay, " Jenkins,
" Fitzgerald, " E. Palmer,
" H. Haszard, " A. Yates.
" J. Hensley,

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the House and Land opposite Heath Haviland, Esq's.

GEORGE HIX.

May 3.

LONDON HOUSE,

Great George-street.

Spring Importations for 1854.

RECEIVED at this Establishment, a large proportion of the general STOCK of BRITISH MERCHANDISE for the present Season—Consisting of—

Ladies' Visitas, Mantles, Parasols, Silks, Satins, French Delaines, and Printed Barages, Muslin tucked Dresses; Ribbons, a choice assortment; Silk and Fancy Bonnets; Dress Caps in great variety; a large assortment of Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery; Prints; Cottons; Muslin and Lace Window Curtains, &c. Also, Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Doeskins, Vestings, and other materials of Gent's wear; Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Stair Carpeting, Oil floor Cloth; Certain Damasks. Gent's Paris Hats; Ladies' & Children's Boots and Shoes; together with a large Stock of staple GOODS, all of which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms, by

HENRY HASZARD.

N. B.—A further supply hourly expected per "JOHN," from London.

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 soil and 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.

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.

Spring Park Distillery,

FOR Sale or to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Broyderick or to

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

MILLER WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscribers a steady man to take charge of a Grist Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given.

ALSO.

A Woman who is capable of taking charge of a Carding Mill.

WILLIAM & G. BAGNALL.

Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, May 9, 1854.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.—4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 9d. to 7s. per piece—for sale at the store of the Subscriber.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, April 24. 1si—6w 1iew

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the School at Little York. Enquire of

BENJAMIN BALDERSON.

April 30th. 6in13t.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings.

February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

IRON WARE.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, Ex *St. Mungo* from Glasgow, via Pictou.

3 Leg'd Cast Iron Pots, from 1 pint to 18 gallons, Bakepans, Frying do.,
Tea Kettles, tinned and untinned,
Saucepans, do., do.,
Fish Kettles, with drainers,
Setts Wilkie's Plough Mounting,
Spare Mould Boards, Side Plates, and Soles.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen Square, May 23, 1854. 6wen if

WINNOWING MACHINES.

HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, got up in the very best and most substantial manner. I do not profess to sell—as cheap as some others do, or offer to do. No first-rate article can be bought as low as poor common ones can. But I do profess to make the best the very decidedly best, FANNING MILLS made on the Island.

Istam JOHN SMITH.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:

Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law?

THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before *the Members of both Houses of Legislature*, and others, by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, just published, for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stamper. Price sixpence; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

WELLINGTON'S TREE.

THE last few years have witnessed the introduction, from various parts of the world, of trees superior as objects of beauty, as well as for their timber, to those indigenous in Britain, and to the few earlier exotics, David Douglas, the zealous botanical collector, was one of the first botanists who made the timber trees a principal object of attention, and he was instrumental in introducing into Britain many species that now for attractive ornamenta to our arboretums and pleasure grounds. His researches were chiefly carried on in the primeval forests of North America; while other collectors have borne home the treasures of the Himalayas and of the southern hemisphere. But numerous and valuable as were Douglas's American discoveries, it was not in the power of a solitary wanderer to exhaust the rich harvest of so extensive a region. Ever since his time, therefore, the hopeful eye of the arboriculturist has been directed to the west; and the efforts of many enthusiastic and danger-defying travellers have ministered, from time to time, to the conifer mania that now, happily for our country, excites the landed proprietors over the length and breadth of Britain, as did the less profitable tulip-mania of a former time the merchant princes of Holland.

Besides introducing many important plants to Britain, Douglas indicated the existence of others hidden in the primeval forests that were worthy of the attention, and that eventually aroused the curiosity of European travellers. One of these is a tree, a native of California, which, in its magnificent aspect, and its almost incredible proportions, seems to analogise with the kind in the great forests of the far west. Particulars of its re-discovery have just come to hand, and have been published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* by Professor Lindley, the author of one of the most valuable additions ever made to our arboretums. Believing that no one would differ from him as to the appropriateness of the name proposed for the most gigantic tree revealed to us by modern discovery, he has conferred upon it the title of *Wellingtonia gigantea* "Wellington,' said he, stands as high above his contemporaries as the Californian tree above all the surrounding forests. . . . Emperors, and kings, and princes have their plants, and we must not forget to place in the highest rank among them our own great warrior."

The tree in question, or rather its seeds, and a young sapling, have been brought home to Mr. Veitch by his collector, Mr. Lobb, along with many other novelties of interest and importance to the horticultural world. Mr. Lobb gives the following account of it:—This magnificent evergreen tree, from its extraordinary height and large dimensions, must be the monarch of all the Californian forest. It inhabits a solitary district on the elevated slopes of the Sierra Nevada, near the head-waters of the Stanislau and San Antonio rivers, in latitude 38 north, longitude 120 10 west, at an elevation of 5000 feet from the level of the sea. From eighty to ninety trees exist, all within the circuit of a mile, and these varying from 250 to 320 feet in height, and from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. Their manner of growth is much like *Segnoia* (*Taxodium*) *sempervirens*; some are solitary some are in pairs, while some not unfrequently stand three and four together. A tree recently felled measured about 300 feet in length, with a diameter, including bark, 29 feet 2 inches, at 5 feet from the ground; at 18 feet from the ground, it was 11 feet 6 inches through; at 100 feet from the ground, 11 feet; and at 200 feet from the ground, 5 feet 5 inches. The bark is of a pale cinnamon brown, and from 12 to 15 inches in thickness. The branchlets are round, somewhat pendent, and resembling the cypress or juniper. The leaves are pale grass green; those of the young trees are spreading, with a sharp mucronate point. The cones are about 2½ inches long, and 3 inches across at the thickest part. The trunk of the tree in question was perfectly solid, from the sap-wood to the centre; and judging from the number of concentric rings, its age has been estimated at 3000 years. The wood is light, soft, and of a reddish colour, like redwood or *Taxodium sempervirens*. Of this vegetable monster, 21 feet of the bark from the lower part of the trunk have been put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition; it there forms a spacious carpeted room, and contains a piano, with seats for forty persons. On one occasion, 140 children were admitted without inconvenience.

In commenting upon this account of the most wonderful of California's natural productions, Professor Lindley offers a few pat reflections:—"What a tree is this!—of what portentous aspect and almost fabulous antiquity! They say that the specimen felled at the junction of the Stanislau and San Antonio was above 3000 years old; that is to say, it must have been a little plant when Samson was slaying the Philistines, or Paris running away with Helen, or Æneas carrying off good *pater Anchises* upon his filial shoulders.!"

With regard to the age of the tree, we need hardly remind our readers that all such calculations, founded upon the number of concentric circles of wood, are more or less fallacious. A tree may produce one circle of wood in one season, and no more; but as interruptions of growth often occur—resulting from severe changes in the temperature—it is by no means uncommon for several layers to be produced during one variable summer. Calculations founded upon the thickness of the stem, probably lead nearer to the truth, although increase in absolute size is likewise subject to variation, not only in different seasons, but especially at different periods of the tree's age: in youth, it grows rapidly! but as old age comes on, it often forms very thin additions of woody matter. That the Wellingtonia is of immense age, there can be no doubt, although even at 3000 years it does not surpass the calculations that have been made of the ages of other trees. De Candolle reported some authentic cases as follows:—Elm, 335 years; cypress, 350; ivy, 450; larch 576; orange, 630; olive, 700; the Oriental plane, 720; the cedar, 800; the lime, 1150; oak, 1500; year, 2820; taxodium, 4000; and the baobab of Africa, 5000 years!

While by some individuals the supposed age of the Californian Wellingtonia is doubted, there are others who likewise enter their protest against its reported dimensions. To one heretical reader of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dr Lindley retorts:—'That the tree was over 30 feet in diameter is pretty clear from the number of persons who can be seated in it. We understand that a mounted horseman rode into the interior of a hollow tree that had been blown over, and after proceeding some distance in the interior, turned the horse and rode out again.'

Additional testimony is afforded by a recent number of *Henry's Magazine of Horticulture* (American), in which there is a letter addressed to Dr Lindley from a correspondent at San Jose, mentioning amongst other things: 'If you were to see the *pater familias* of the tribe, you would be astonished, 30 feet in diameter, you would be perfectly amazed. When I went to see it, there were twenty people dancing in the hollow part, with chairs and sofas all round.'

We have followed Dr Lindley in treating his tree as an original discovery of Douglas, now introduced to Britain for the first time by Mr. Lobb; it remains for us, therefore, before closing this brief notice, to point out the foundation upon which the opinion rests.

During Douglas's last visit to California, the illustrated naturalist thus wrote to Sir William Hooker concerning a coniferous tree inhabiting that country, of which no further information, nor seeds, nor specimens ever reached Europe:—'But the great beauty of Californian vegetation is a species of *Taxodium*, which gives the mountains a most peculiar, I was almost going to say awful appearance—something which plainly tells us we are not in Europe. I have repeatedly measured specimens of this tree 270 feet long and 32 feet round, at 3 feet above the ground. Some few I saw upwards of 300 feet high, but none in which the thickness was greater than those I have instanced.' Should the tree here alluded to by Douglas not be of the same species as that now introduced by Lobb, then there still remains in California an arboreous wonder to reward the diligence of some other traveller. The discover of new plants, in most cases, only extends the boundaries of systematic botany, but the discoverer of a useful timber tree offers a substantial contribution to our national wealth.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE THREE GREAT MINTS OF THE WORLD.—Official statements of the operations of the Mints of London, Paris, and the United States during the year 1853, shows the following results:

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
London	£11,952,391	£701,544	£9,073
Paris	13,218,536	803,588	78,996
United States	10,377,776	1,570,514	13,412
	£35,548,703	£3,075,646	£101,481

The total amount of coins, of all kinds, coined in these three mints, was as follows:

Gold	£35,548,703
Silver	3,075,646
Copper	101,481
Total	£38,725,830

THE POPE AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—In a private audience with which I was honoured by the Pope, not very long ago, his Holiness expressed himself on the subject of the Roman Catholic hierachy in the following terms:—"It was wrong to suppose that I had intended to insult Her Majesty the Queen of England, or the British nation, by establishing a catholic hierarchy in that country. I look upon England as one of the greatest nations in the world. Formerly I was all in favor of relations with the Holy See, England should be on the same footing as the other great powers. Until lately there were no catholic bishops in England, and the catholic church in that country was simply a vicar apostolic. Thus, England was in the same position in her relations with the Vatican as the coast of Guinea, or any barbarous or infidel country. A vicar apostolic is an officer entirely dependent on my will; and then Dr. Wisheman filled that post in London, I might, without any previous notice, have ordered him away to Japan, or to the interior of South America. The catholic church in England was therefore at that time completely under my control. At present the matter is quite otherwise. In establishing a hierarchy in England, I believed that the catholics of England should have their own church, governed and directed by their own countrymen; and that it should be no longer a simple mission dependent on the Holy See. In establishing a hierarchy in England, the power which I formerly held over the catholic clergy in that country I then resigned. The catholic bishops of England are no longer entirely dependent on my will; I can neither dismiss them from their present posts, nor send them upon missions to other countries. Thus, the catholic church in England now belongs to England, and is no longer in its former dependent position upon the Holy See."—[The French and English in Rome, by P. O'Brien.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The following letter from Athens is dated the 24 instant:—"You are probably already informed by the telegraph that the Greeks, beaten by the Turks in Epirus as in Thessaly, have returned to their own country in great disorder. This intelligence has produced at Athens a most painful impression, and these defeats are regarded as a fatal blow inflicted on the projects of the insurgents. Greece is at this moment in the north of Greece, and to send each man to his home, we must approve the measure, and Greece, by thus repairing the fault she has committed, may resume her position among the nations. But there is every reason to fear that the real object of the mission of those general officers is, on the contrary, to reorganise, in a more regular manner, the forces which have been expelled from Epirus, and to prepare, in the event of any success attending the Russian arms against the allied troops in the East, a fresh attack against Turkey, better combined and conducted than the first, which has so signally failed."

LORD NELSON'S PRAYER ON GOING INTO BATTLE AT TRAFALGAR.—"May the Great God whom I worship grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory: and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it: and may humanity after victory be the predominent feature in the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me: and may His blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my country faithfully. To him I resign myself and the just cause which is intrusted to me to defend. Amen Amen Amen."

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.—The inventor of the atmospheric telegraph has petitioned the United States Congress, asking an appropriation of $5000 to construct his telegraph for ten miles. The inventor asserts that he can transmit packages, weighing 5 pounds, 500 an miles an hour.

THE LIQUOR SELLER.—WHAT HIS TRADE MAKES HIM.—I would not wantonly say a word against a liquor-seller as such. I am sorry to say that I have some good friends who are yet engaged in this dreadful business. I know that such men are frequently benevolent, free, open-hearted, unobtrusive men; but behind their counters, engaged in their traffic, they are necessarily monsters; and all the harm I wish to do them is to be permitted to assist in lifting them away from their present position, and placing them in front of their counters, where their moral faculties may have full play, and they may become the men which the God of nature intended them to be.

At this late day everybody knows and acknowledges that the liquor-selling is necessarily deleterious to society; therefore every liquor-vender "sins against light and knowledge;" he knows that the legitimate fruits of his traffic are moral and physical disease and death. He knows that his traffic cannot exist without taking from all its supporters their money, and from at least a portion of them their strength, health, happiness and life.

What then is really the difference between the rumseller and the highwayman? The latter with his pistol at the breast of his victim, exclaims, "Your money or your life," while the former with his seductive bottle and tumbler says, "Your money *and your life*," and he gets both! Everybody know this is so, and yet, strange to say, there are men-venders—in our land, who, having the power to destroy this unjust and unholy monstrosity, will twist and dodge, and whine, and cogitate, and wonder if it is not rather "arbitrary" to make a law which shall prevent this murder of one's neighbors and friends for the sake of the rum profits! What a commentary is this upon the common sense of American citizens! —*P. T. Barnum.*