HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 3, 1853. New Series. No. 56.

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

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, 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,	" August 16,
" June 7,	" August 30,
" June 21,	" 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. BULYEA, Commander,

WILL leave (till further notice) for Bedeque and Shediac every Monday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Bedeque at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, for Shediac; returning, will leave Shediac at 2 p. m., same day, Tuesday, and Bedeque at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Pictou, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, till further notice. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon W. W. LORD, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bedeque, or to the Master on board.

Fares low to Shediac, and as usual to Pictou.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1853.

CARD.

GEO. P. TANTON'S Daguerien Gallery, Great George Street, opposite Mr. J. R. Watt's, 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.

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, 16th, 1853.

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

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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

Twelvetrees Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations.

THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.
Their Ineffaceable Furniture Polish, at 2d.
Their Unrivalled Metal Paste, at 2d.
Their Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d. packets.
Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inks, filled, at 3d.
Their Superior Glass Square Inks—Black, Blue, and Red, at 2d. each.
Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade Regenerator.
Their Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator, at 3d. and 6d.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square

TO LICENSED TEACHERS.

WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Stanhope and Covehead District—An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON

June 22d, 1853

To the Tenantry on that part of Lot or Township No. 18, the Property of the Undersigned.

TAKE NOTICE' that we have this day revoked and made void a certain Deed Poll, or Power of Attorney, made and given by us to James Yeo, Esq., of Port Hill, bearing date the Fifth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty two, and that we have resumed the management of the said Property ourselves. All sums of money, therefore, due to us for Rent, or arrears of Rent, by you, are hereby required to be paid to us without delay. Dated at Charlottetown, this Second day of June, 1853.

ELLEN STEWART,
MARY STEWART,
MARGARET STEWART.

ALL Persons indebted either by Mortgage, Judgment, Bond, Promissory Note or otherwise, to Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums due by them as aforesaid to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney, to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same. And all Persons to whom the said Thomas Heath Haviland is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts for payment.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by Gilbert Henderson, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arthur Henderson, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *TENANTS* of Thomas Heath Haviland, Esq., on Townships Numbers 43 and 56 and other Lands in this Island, are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of Rent due by them to the Subscriber; who is duly authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

Provincial Marine Insurance Company,

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

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1853.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE AND Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. *T. H. Haviland, Esq., Hon. Charles Hensley, F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at considerably reduced premimm.

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.

April 27, 1853. Agent *pro tem*

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 £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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 Noua 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.

LAW BOOKS.

CHITTY on Pleading, Chitty on Contracts; Blunt's Commercial Digest and Shipmaster's Assistant English Common Law Reports, for sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store.

TEMPERANCE.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

52, Princess Street, Manchester,
June 21, 1853.

ADDRESS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE

Formed June 1st, 1853, to procure the Total and Immediate Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors.

To the People of Great Britain and Ireland

The greatest evils under which our nation suffers, including *Crime*, *Pauperism*, *Ignorance*, *Insanity*, and *Disease*, are induced and fostered by the common use of Intoxicating Drinks.

The manufacture, sale, and consumption of Intoxicating Drinks involve an annual loss to the nation of not less than One Hundred Million Pounds sterling.

The exciting and corrupting influence of Intoxicating Liquors at Municipal and Parliamentary Elections is a public evil, of fearful magnitude, which greatly counteracts the benefits of our representative system of government.

A considerable proportion of these evils is directly referable to the legalized "facilities and means of Intemperance."

Intoxicating Drinks, as articles of beverage, in no way contribute to the health, strength, or well-being of man.

As to the *facts* on which these assertions are based, there is a perfect unity of opinion among the observant and well-informed. All the evidence and testimony procurable on the subject is concurrent in proving that,—

Intemperance is our national bane, and the Liquor Traffic its most prolific source.

Believing, therefore, that a Traffic which thus impoverishes and pollutes the nation should neither be legalized nor tolerated, our object, in this Alliance, will be to call forth direct, and concentrate an expression of Public Opinion against the entire system, until Parliament enstamp that opinion with legal significance and power.

The means adopted will be strictly legal, and constitutional. The Pulpit, the Platform, and the Press will be used in the spread of information and the enforcement of appeals until the nation shall be aroused to a conception of the almost incredible enormities of the Traffic, and excited to an expression of abhorence which shall issue in a demand, urgent and issesistible for its entire and final suppression.

The Principles which justify the Alliance are broad and distinct; and are founded on social right and public justice.

I.— *Every commnnity is warranted in employing the best means of protecting itself against manifest public evils.* Judge Blackstone clearly asserts the right of society to abate nuisances injurious to its members. One of the chief benefits of civilization is, that by combining the intelligence and power of the many for the service and security of each, protection is rendered more complete and efficient.

II.—*Where this end can be more effectually secured by direct legislation, or cannot be secured without it, it is expedient and desirable to invoke the interference and authority of the state.* Public opinion and moral suasion may do much to lessen and restrain public evils: the force of argument, example, precept, and combination, may achieve splendid triumphs for the common weal; but there are *limits* to this influence. When private pecuniary interests are largely involved in maintaining the sources of public misery and ruin, and especially when men deal in a commodity which seduces and enslaves while it depraves and destroys, no lack of agents will be found to keep those sources open, and to provide fresh ones to any extent that is profitable and permitted by law. The moral influence of public opinion *alone* would not have abolished the slave trade and slavery in the British Empire; and it was only when public opinion assumed a legislative form that it pronounced a decisive fiat which could not be disobeyed.

III.—*All private interests are held subject to the public good.* Thus—Lotteries, Betting Houses, Brothels, Nuisances, and Slavery, have been made illegal. The Traffic in Strong Drink is infinitely more destructive of individual happiness—more subversive of social order—and more derogatory to our national dignity, than any thing the State has heretofore interfered with or prohibited.

It follows from the *facts* and *principles* affirmed:—That no government ought to *sanction*, and no community to countenance a traffic in Intoxicating Liquors. That Traffic, indeed, has ever been considered as most unsafe and perilous. Our statute books are full of restrictive enactments concerning it.

The early laws of England sternly prohibited the conversation of corn into spirit for the purpose of beverage. Queen Elizabeth strictly enforced this wise old statute, and treated its infringement as a social offence. Judge Hale earnestly supported it, and opposed any attempt at its abrogation, predicting that millions of people would destroy themselves by such fatal liquors. In the regin of William and Mary (1691), the act to encourage distillation from corn was passed. These were the words of Whiston thereon: "Parliament has abrogated a very good law: nay, they have in reality encouraged the people to drunkenness, and to the murder of themselves."

The Beer Bill of 1829, was avowedly intended by its misadvised framers to alleviate the calamities resulting from the Liquor traffic as then carried on. We need not point to the deplorable results of that experiment.

In 1834, on the motion of Mr. J. S. Buckingham, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was granted to enquire into the "extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of Intoxication, in order to ascertain whether any legislative measure could be devised to prevent the further spread of so great a national calamity." This Committee, composed of some of the most eminent members of the House, including the late Sir Robert Peel, sat for upwards of twenty one days receiving evidence. The Official Report of the Committee tendered a number of recommendations for repressing the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors, shewing that the national disease of drunkenness stood in need of sharp and speedy remedies; and that the administration of these remedies was clearly within the province of the Legislature. One of the concluding suggestions of the Committee's Report was to the effect, that the government should advise and order "a public declaration of their determination to introduce, early in the (then) ensuing session, some general and comprehensive law for the Progressive Diminution and *ultimate suppression* of all the existing *facilities* and *means* of intemperance, as the root and parent of almost every other vice." Unfortunately this challenge was not responded to, and the system of iniquity, *under the shield of the law*, has been permitted to exist and extend its ravages, until the disgraceful fact is recorded, that *one in twenty two* of the population of one our principal cities, in the year 1851, were taken into custody by the police for being drunk and disorderly.

In America legal suppression has not only been affirmed as a principle, but boldly adopted in practical legislation. The influential States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Michigan, have enacted and enforced prohibitory statutes against the Liquor Traffic, and in all cases the results have been most beneficial and satisfactory. Crime and social turbulence, pauperism and disease, have been immediately and vastly diminished; and even the victims of the traffic have, in many instances, been most zealous in promoting its suppression.

Alike gratifying is the spectacle presented in the British Colony of New Brunswick, where a popular movement succeeded in obtaining an enactment entitled "An act to prevent the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor," which was triumphantly affirmed by the Local Legislature, and on the 16th August 1852, received the Royal sanction.

In our own country the limitation of the hours during which the Sabbath Traffic in intoxicating Drinks is permitted by law, has been followed by marked and uniform diminution of drunkenness, and its concomitant evils.

The attention of government has been turned to the pernicious effects of the Liquor Traffic in the Army and Navy; and in order to promote the sobriety and good conduct of the soldiers the sale is now prohibited in the canteens; and the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the allowance of grog to be withdrawn from the midshipmen and boys engaged in the naval service.

So general and entire was the satisfaction expressed with the regulation adopted at the Great Exhibition, in relation to Intoxicating Drinks, that the Royal Charter of the New Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, provides and declares that no Alcoholic Liquors of any kind shall be permitted to be sold or furnished for refreshment on any portion of the building or premises, fo ever.

Legislative Interference, allowed to be just and imperative in any degree, involves a principle which admits of extension, bounded only by Equity and Public Utility.

We, therefore, call upon our fellow countrymen, one and all, to enlist themselves in this movement for the primary purpose of evoking a solemn National protest against the entire traffic in strong drink.

Ministers of the Gospel, Sabbath School Teachers, and Christian Philanthropists should accord their sympathy and strenous support to the Alliance, as a grand auxiliary and pioneer of pure and practical Christianity. Legislators Judges, Magistrates, and Municipal authorities, as guardians of public order and social morality, should rank foremost in defence of every interest of the common weal, now so frightfully jeopardized by a Traffic whose success is at once the measure and means of their country's degradation.

By order of the Executive Committee, June 16th, 1853.

Wm. Harvey, *Chairman.*
Nath. Card, *Treasurer.*
Samuel Pope, *Hon'y. Secretary.*
Wm. Gawthorpe, } *Assistsnt Sec'ys.*
Thos. H. Barker, }

Office—52, Princess street, Manchester.

Minutes of First Meeting of General Council of the United Kingdom Alliance held in Manchester, June 1st, 1853, Nathaniel Card, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved:—1.—That the report of the Provisional Committee be received and referred to the Executive Committee.

2.—That the following Constitution be adopted:—

I.—This association shall be denominated The United Kingdom Alliance.

II.—The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened Public Opinion to procure the Total and Immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages.

III.—All persons approving of its object and contributing annually to its funds, shall be deemed members of the Alliance.

IV.—The Alliance shall be under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, General Council and Executive Committee.

V.—The Ceneral Council shall be augumented to any extent and in any manner the Executive Committee may direct. The President, Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee shall be elected at the Meeting of the General Council, to be held in the month of October, in each year. The Executive Committee shall consist of members of the General Council, and shall meet as often as may be deemed expedient, to adopt and carry out all advisable means for promoting the object of the Alliance.

VI.—Members of the General Council, as such, shall not be held liable for any debts contracted on behalf of the Alliance; and no funds of the association shall be disbursed, nor any liability incurred, except under a minute of the Executive Committee.

VII.—The Alliance, basing its proceedings upon broad and catholic grounds, shall, at all times, recognise its ultimate dependance for success on the blessing of Almighty God.

3.—That the election of President and Vice-Presidents be deferred until the Meeting of General Council, in October next.

4.—That the following Members of Council form the Executive Committee, with power to add to their numbers:

Rev. James Bardsley, M. A., Manchester.
Rev. Wm. McKerrow, D. D., Manchester.
Nathaniel Card, Esq., Manchester,
William Harvey, (Alderman,) Salford.
Samuel Pope, Esq., Manchester.
James Gaskill, Esq., Hulme, Manchester.
William Howarth, Esq., Manchester.
William Morris, Esq., Manchester.
William Howe, Esq., Manchester.
James Burford, Esq., Manchester.
James E. Nelson, Esq., Manchester.
Henry Dixon, Esq., Manchester.
Thomas Inglis, Esq., Manchester.

5.—That this Council do adjourn until the month of October next, when a Public Inauguration of the Alliance shall take place.

Signed, NATHANIEL CARD,
Chairman.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Some years ago, the Duke of Buccleugh in one of his walks, purchased a cow from a person in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, and left orders to send her to his place the following morning. According to agreement the cow was sent. and the duke happening to be in dishabille, walking in the avenue, espied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy not knowing the duke bawled out to him:

"Fimum, come here and gie's a han' wi this beast."

The duke seeing the mistake, and determined on having a joke with the little fellow—pretending, therefore, not to understand him, he walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cries, in a tone of apparent distress.

"Come here mun, an' help us, an' sure as anything I'll gie' you half I get."

This last solicitation had the desired effect. The duke went and lent him a helping hand.

"And now," said the duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think ye'll get for this job?"

"Oh dinna ken," said the boy, "But I' am sure of something, for the folks up at the house are good to a' bodies."

As they approached the house, the duke darted from the boy, and entered by a different way. He called a servant and put a sovereign into his hand, saying, "Give that to the boy that brought the cow." The duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy.

"Well," how much did you get?" said the duke.

"A shilling," said the boy, "an" and there's the half o' it t'ye."

"But you surely got more than a shilling," said the duke.

"No," said the boy, with the utmost earnestness, "as sure's death that's a' I got—an' d'ye not think it's plenty?"

"I do not," said the duke; "there must be some mistake, and as I am acquainted with the dnke, if you return I think I'll get you more."

The boy consented—back they went—the duke rang the bell and ordered all his servants to be assembled.

"Now," said the duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there with the apron," pointing to the buttler.

The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees, and attempted an apology, but the duke interrupted him, indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign, and quit his service instantly.

"You have lost," said the duke, "your money, your situation, and your character, by your covetousness; learn henceforth, that honesty is the best policy."

The boy by this time recognized his assistant in the person of the duke; and the duke was so delighted with the sterling worth of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there and provided for at his own expense.

To Catch a Polar Bear—We quote from a "Narrative of the Voyage of the Herald," by Berthold Seaman published in England, the following story, which is very tough, to say the least:

"A thick and strong piece of whalebone, about four inches broad and two feet long, is bent double. While in this state, some pieces of blubber are wrapped around it and the contrivance placed in the open air, where a new temperature renders it hard and compact, It is now ready for use. The natives being armed with bows and arrows, and taking the frozen mass with them, depart in quest of the prey, and as soon as the animal is seen, one of them deliberately discharges an arrow at it. The bear, feeling the insult, pursues the party, now in full retreat; but meeting with the frozen blubber dropped expressly for it, swallows the lump. The chase, the exercise of running, and the natural heat of the inside, soon cause the dissolution of the blubber; the whalebone, thus freed from incumbrance, springs back to its old position, and makes such havoc with the intestines, that the beast discontinues the chase and soon dies."

A lady in the Zoological Gardens being asked why she so closely scanned the elephant with her opera-glass, replied, "that she was looking for the keyhole to his trunk."