HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 24, 1853. New Series. No. 62.

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.

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.

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, 16th, 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 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,	" August16,
" June 7,	" August30,
" Jnne 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.

Twelvetrees Brothers' Soap Powder

(an entirely new invention.)

IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual article for all washing purposes, a packet of which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Soap!

The saving of Time and Labour is so astonishingly great, that a WEEK'S WASH can be accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST—no rubbing being required.

This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEABLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually used.

It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate material; but whilst it is incomparable for permanently whitening Linens, &c., after they have become discoloured by age, or injured by bad Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improving the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN and LACE. For Sale by

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the *BAPTIST 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.)

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,

COLOURED so as to shew the Electoral Districts, For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

(*From the Leisure Hour.*)

POCCAHONTAS:

A STORY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH EMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA, FOUNDED ON FACT.

CHAPTER IV.

IN our last chapter we left Smith a captive. On arriving at the Indian settlement he was not long kept in suspense as to his fate. Two great stones were rolled before Powhattan; and the unhappy prisoner was, by the united force of the attendant Indians, dragged towards them, while a fierce savage, with a knotted club, waited but Powhattan's order to give the fatal blow. At this critical moment, however, Poccahontas ran to her father, and in an agony of grief poured out her entreaties for the captive's life. It was, however, in vain—Powhattan sternly refused. The executioner of his savage vengeance grasped his club more fiercely, as if impatient to inflict the fatal stroke. It was then that Poccahontas performed that heroic deed which poets have sung and sculptors chiselled in marble—a deed so self-sacrificing and so generous, that it might have been deemed romance, had not historic evidence confirmed its record. Rushing forward in time to avert the Indian's stroke, she grasped the captive, and placing her own head on the block, demanded that the first blow should fall on her. How wondrous is the power of tenderness, even on a savage nature! The moody countenance of Powhattan looked dark as midnight; but gradually the storm cleared away. He gave the signal for Smith to be unbound. His daughter's pleading had prevailed. The prisoner's life was spared.

The sequel to this scene is related by an American chronicler:—"It appears to have been the intention of the savage Powhattan to have detained Smith; but, from some cause, he speedily changed his mind, and in two days afterwards sent him back to James-town with a guard of followers, upon condition that he should remit two culverins and a millstone for his ransom."

After this event, Poccahontas' career becomes matter of regular history. She frequently visited James-town, and many were the services which she rendered to the English there. The settlers always welcomed her with warmth. The noble self-denial of the girl's conduct to their chief was indeed universally acknowledged; not the shadow of a doubt existed in a single breast of the purity of her motives, nor was her partiality for him ever made the subject of a ribald jest. As for the Governor himself, need we say that he entertained the sincerest regard for Poccahontas. Most unfeeling, had he felt otherwise, must he have been. Twice had she saved his life, and preserved at the same time his infant colony from destruction. But a dark passage at this point rests upon his memory. It is said that he promised his Indian deliverer that she should be his wife—a promise dictated by state policy, and made but to delude.

If this heavy charge be true, the reader may well imagine with what satisfaction Smith availed himself of an opportunity that opened, of extricating himself from his difficulties by returning to England. While busily engaged in his duties as governor, an accidental explosion of gunpowder had inflicted on him a dangerous wound, which the absence of surgical skill rendered doubly perilous A vessel being about to sail for England, he embarked in it. He had been to the settlers a gallant chief, and their tears flowed thick and fast as he bade them adieu. Nor could he himself, without emotion, look upon the spot which he was quitting, as it turned out, for ever. One image, too, we may well believe, flitted before him at that hour. As the kindness of Poccahontas and her self-sacrificing love rose before him. mingled with the recollection of promises broken, or expectations awakened only to be disappointed; as he thought how she would feel when she learned that he had departed; there must have stirred within his breast dark and gloomy reflections. The vessel's sails were hoisted however, a favouring breeze filled them, and James-town faded from Smith's view.

How Pocahontas bore the gloomy intelligence which announced to her the Governor's departure, we must leave the reader to conceive. It is said that, by a base deception, she was told that he was dead—a fraud all but too likely to have been practised. Ingratitude, however, did not chill her heart. Her good offices towards the inhabitants of James-town were continued, even after Smith's departure. Hostilities having broken out with Powhattan, a Captain Argall, in order to regain an influence over the chief, enticed Poccahontas on board his vessel, and carried her once more to the English settlement. Her services were not forgotten, however; she was detained in captivity, but treated with all honour.

During her residence at James-town, Poccahontas gained advantages which more than compensated for her trials and dissappointments. Having been carefully instructed in the Christion religion, she renounced the idolatory of her country, made profession of Christianity, and was baptised by the name of Rebecca. Mr. Rolfe, a young man of rank, was so captivated by her gracious manners, that he offered her his hand, which was accepted. Mr. Rolf solicited the consent of Powhattan to their union; and, this having been granted, the nuptials were celebrated with great pomp.

One son was the fruit of this marriage. Accompanied by her child and husband, Poccahontas, in the year 1616, paid a visit to England. She had made a tolerable proficiency in the language, and news of her heroic conduct having preceded her, she was presented at court, and met with the kindest and most affectionate treatment from persons of the first rank and station. The English ladies and gentlemen flocked to offer their services to her. Their attention was not, however, to be long required. When in the neighbourhood of London, she received a visit from one with whose face she was, alas, but too familiar—one whom she appears to have thought was slumbering in the grave. This visitor was Smith. Long dormant emotions were recalled, and she was violently agitated. Ere long she was taken ill, at Gravesend, of the smallpox, and died. How far her frame had been weakened by meeting him whom she had so much loved, and by the discovery of the artifice which had been practised upon her as to his death, it is now impossible to say.

A few words more in connection with Poccahontas remain to be added. Her fate called forth, in England, the sympathy of all who knew how much she had done to support the cause and save the lives of the early British settlers in America. Her death, too, was deeply regretted by Powhattan, who continued, however, faithfully to keep his promise of friendship to the English. Powhattan also expressed his joy that her son lived, and hoped that, after the boy should have grown up and become strong, he would again return from beyond the great salt lake and visit him.

After his mother's death, young Rolf remained in England, to be educated under the care of an uncle. He afterwards went to Virginia, and rose to distinction and affluence in his native country. By his marriage he had a daughter, an only child, from whom have sprung some of the principal families in Virginia. "Among her descendants," says Mr. Halkett, author of Historical Notes on North America, "is Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, with whom I became acquainted during a long and stormy period—in which he sat as a representative for his native state of Virginia—and who, highly and justly distinguished by his conntrymen as an orator and a scholar, perhaps esteems himself in nothing more fortunate than that there flows in his veins the blood of Poccahontas."

Thus ends the history of Poccahontas—one of singular tenderness and interest. In our opening chapters we have followed the narrative of a German writer, who quotes, as his authority, the Duke de Werner's travels in North America. All the events recorded in this chapter are in strict harmony with history; and although, upon comparing the German narrative with the English versions, there are traceable some colouring of a poetic fancy, and some slight variations, yet it is gratifying to know that these differences do not affect the main incidents. That Poccahontas saved the life of Smith by offering to sacrifice her own—that she swam the cold river to give timely intelligence of the destruction of James-town—that she married and died as above related—are real events in her life. Justly, therefore, is her memory regarded with a tender and almost romantic interest. She has been praised in song, sculptured in marble, and embalmed in history. But there is a higher satisfaction even than this. It is pleasing to know that there is good reason to hope that this true heroine was led to a heartfelt acquaintance with the Saviour; that a disposition naturally so amiable was purified and refined by the grace of the Holy Spirit; and that her heart, so loving and affectionate, was given sincerely to One whose nature is love, and whose service is perfect happiness. A contemporary account of her death states—"that it gave joy to the beholder, to hear and see her make so religious and godly an end."

*** In reference to Smith's conduct to Poccahontas, we may mention that, on her arrival in England, he wrote a letter to the queen, acknowledging what services she had conferred on him and the colony. In a narrative also, which he published after her death, he admits that he met her at Brentford, and that she said that she had been told that he was dead. But he says nothing about himself having caused that report to be spread, nor about his having promised her marriage. A writer, named Salmon, however directly charges him with the latter accusation. "It seems," says Salmon, "that before this princess married Mr. Rolfe, she had been given to understand that Captain Smith was dead; for he was the first man she had set her affections upon, and I make no doubt he had promised to marry her when he was in her father's court; for when he came to wait upon her, on her arrival in England, she appeared surprised, turned away from him with the utmost scorn and resentment, and it was some hours before she could be prevailed upon to speak to him. She could not believe that the man for whom she had done so much and ran so many hazards, would have deceived her; and when she did vouchsafe to hear him, she still reproached him with ingratitude."

The account which the German writer has followed differs, we may add, from the English version, chiefly in point of chronological arrangement. The delivery of James-town, for instance, by Poccahontas swimming through the river, is in the English accounts made to follow, instead of precede, her rescue of the Governor from the club of the savage executioner. Jukka has evidently, also, in the German version. been substituted for a savage described by the English writers under the formidable name Opechankanough.

VARIETIES.

LORD EARNEST VANE.—The following case, with regard to the enlistment of a son of the Marquis of Londonderry, is, we believe, substantially true:—"A good deal of surprise was occasioned on Friday by the announcement that Lord Ernest Vane, youngest son of the Marquise of Londonderry, had enlisted in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons. It appears that the noble lord has been for some time past staying in the neighbourhood of Winchester as a pupil in the house of a clergyman, and on Thursday last, came to town by the South Western Railway, accompanied by his groom proceeded at once to Charles-street, where he fell in with a recruiting serjeant, with whom he enlisted, and then tried hard to induce the groom to follow his example, but without effect. The servant returned to Winchester, and communicated the extraordinary news to the family, and the electric telegraph was resorted to; but the information reached the noble marquis too late. The noble lord and a party of recruits were regularly attested at Rochester-row police-court on Friday; and although some of the authorities at the magistrate's office recognized him, he said his mind was made up. He gave the name of 'Ernest Smith,' and started with his comrades for Dublin. His lordship is in his nineteenth year, about five feet ten inches in height, stout and well made, and appears at present resolved to follow out his newly-adopted career." Since the above was published in the *Observer*, we learn that the fast young lord has been released, and that his father has sent him to a military academy. This case, then, shows that there is a law for the rich, and another for the poor. If "Ernest Smith" had been the only son of a poor widow and had enlisted in a moment of desperation, the widow might have wept till her heart-strings broke before liberty would have been granted to her son. If we remember rightly, a son of the late Sir Bellingham Graham enlisted some years ago in the Life Guards. His wise father did not buy him off, and the son, who also by no means lacked wisdom, proved by his conduct that he was not unworthy of being enrolled among the "Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Royal Guards." The Princes of Prussia begin their military career as private soldiers, and we have seen one of them standing as sentinel in Berlin. A little such preparatory training would have done no harm to Master Ernest Smith.—*Church and State Gazette.*

THE WESLEYANS.—In a course of a trial before Vice Chancellor, Sir W. P. Wood, respecting the trusts of a Methodist chapel, it was stated that in the Wesleyan body there are 14,000 local preachers, who are not pastors, but who besides preaching, are engaged in their daily callings and pursuits, "embracing many members, of the senate and the bar, down to the lowest artisan."

DECIMAL COINAGE.

The draft report of the select committee appointed to consider the subject of decimal coinage has been printed. It is a very interesting document, and proves completely both the necessity and practicability of putting our coinage upon a scientific footing. We content ourselves at present with the following extracts:—

Your committee have also taken evidence as to the difficulty experienced in changes of the coinage that have taken place previously, and would especially refer to the cases of the United States and Ireland. In the former country the old system of pounds, shillings, and pence, which was common to it and the mother country, has been recently superseded by the decimal system of dollars and cents, and no difficulty appears to have attended the change. In the case of Ireland, where 13 Irish pence formerly made an English shilling, for which 12 English pence were substituted, accompanied by a corresponding change in the whole Irish coinage, a prejudice was originally felt on the part of the poorer classes, in consequence of their believing that as they only got 12 pence for a shilling where they formerly received 13, they sustained a loss of a penny in every shilling. They soon found from experience, however, that the injury was only imaginary, and the change in the coinage was made without difficulty. If, therefore, any objection on the part of the poorer classes to an alteration in the coinage be based upon an apprehension of loss to be sustained in consequence of receiving a fewer number of copper coins than before for the same silver coin, as was the case in Ireland, it appears to your committee that an alteration such as that involved in the adoption of a decimal system, whereby a larger number of copper coins than heretofore are given for the same silver coin, is not likely to be unpopular amongst those classes.

Your committee do not see the means of dealing with the vague and undefined feeling against any change whatever, to which they have alluded, save by recommending that every care should be taken and every exertion to familiarize the public mind to the prospect of a change, so that when it is actually introduced it may not be exposed to unforeseen obstacles and opposition.

The other difficulties to which your committee have referred, viz., those of a practical character, arising from the necessity of a large number of existing contracts and obligations based upon the present sysem of coinage, are not, in their opinion, in any way insuperable; but the precise point of view from which to consider them must, of course, depend in some degree on the exact system which may be adopted; and your committee will, therefore, now proceed to discuss this subject, the consideration of which must also precede the consideration of the means of bringing the decimal system into practical operation.

The first question to be decided is, that of the basis or unit of the new system of coinage; and your committee have no hesitation in recommending that the present pound sterling should be retained as that basis. Considering how much the pound is interwoven with all our ideas of value, that it is the fulcrum on which all our exchange transactions with the whole world turn, and that every alteration in its value would lead to infinite complication and embarrassment in all our commercial dealings, in addition to the fact of its being the legal standard of value, it appears to your committee that it would be vain to propose any alteration in it, even if it were advisable on other grounds; but it fortunately happens that the pound sterling is in itself eminently adapted to form the basis of a decimal system of coinage. Its tenth part already exists in the shape of the florin or two shilling piece, while an alteration of four per cent. in the present farthing will serve to convert it into the lowest step of the decimal scale, which it is necessary to represent by means of an actual coin, viz., the thousandth part of a pound, to which it appears to your committee that the name of mil should be attached, in order to mark its relation to the unit of value. The addition of a coin to be called a cent, of the value of 10 mils, and equal to the hundreth part of the pound, or the tenth part of the florin, would serve to complete the list of coins necessary to represent the monies of account, which would accordingly be pounds, florins (or dimes, as has been proposed to your committee, as expressing the relation of that coin to the pound), cents, and mils.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON WOOD.—The following highly interesting details of the application of photography to blocks of polished boxwood are from the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Yesterday Mr. R. Langton, of Cross-street, brought to our office some very successful and beautiful specimens of photography, taken by himself, not on metal plates, or on paper, or on glass, but on blocks of boxwood, such as are ordinarily used in his own art for wood engravings. One was a striking portrait of himself; another was a view of the beautiful little church at Worsley, erected a few years ago by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere. The latter was comprised within the ordinary dimensions of a circle three-and-a-half inches in diameter; and, as the image of the church is thus *reversed*, the design, in all its elegant proportions, and reduced to a miniature, such as no hand of human artist can ever hope to rival, in its exquisite delicacy of light and shade, and its elaborate minuteness and detail,—this photograph, so taken on a block of boxwood, is quite ready for the application of the wood engraver's burin. It is impossible to say how greatly this will advance the process of wood engraving, especially by saving all the preliminary labour of the draughtsman; which, in many cases, constitutes the chief element in both the time and the cost attendant on the production of wood engravings of a high class. Even in many of the lower branches of the art, the new application of sundrawing will be an invaluable auxiliary. For instance, it is an extremely difficult matter to get accurate drawings of machinery, in perspective; mechanical draughtsmen only represent it in plane; and artists are generally found extremely reluctant to employ a large amount of time so unprofitably, as the drawing of a complicated machine in perspective demands. Mr. Langton's daguerreotype can now, in a few seconds, accomplish what it would require hours for the artist to effect; and, in point of accuracy, the instrument must have the preference. But, great as will eventually be the boon which this new application of photography will confer on the practical art of wood engraving, it may be made more extensively valuable as a cheap form of producing pictorial objects. By Mr. Langton's process portraits, landscapes, &c., could be produced on any smooth piece of wood, duly prepared; and thus even wooden snuff-boxes, hand-screens, &c., may be decorated with portraits, or scenes from nature, or copies of works of art, at a cost much less than daguerreotypes on metal plates Indeed, it is difficult to say where the applications and uses of this new process may not extend. Mr. Langton does not limit his invention to its use in wood engraving, but claims for it an equally useful and valuable application in other directions, in connection with practical art."

WHY Should not a Lawyer wear whiskers? D'ye give it up? Because he can't be too *barefaced*.

SPIRITS OF THE DEEP,—Drams taken on the sly—*Diogenes.*