HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, September 3, 1853. New Series. No. 65.

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 DAGUERRIEN 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,	"	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 20, 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.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

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

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

Halifax 14th July, 1853.

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

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

John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor.

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

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

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 premium

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 £6,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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.)

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, COLOURED PRINTS, MUSLIN and LACE. For Sale by

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

FOREST LIFE.

THE LOGGERS OF MAINE.

Mr. Springer, an American writer, has given us a graphic account of the adventurous life still led by numbers of men in the great old forests of Maine and New Brunswick. There, a numerous class of men live, year by year, engaged in a life of toil, adventure, and danger—they are generally known by the name of Lumbermen or Loggers. Their business is, to search out the finest timber of the forest, fell it, drag it to the river's side, and float it down into the bays along the coast, from whence it is shipped off to American or British markets. The trees there are of all sorts—elm, birch, maple, beech, chesnut, oak, ash, poplar, hemlock, pine and hickory, all furnishing specimens of gigantic magnitude, are however, the trees most frequently met with. The white pine may well be denominated the monarch of the American forests, growing to an almost incredible size. "I have worked," says Mr. Springer, "in the forests among this timber several years, have cut many hundreds of trees, and seen many thousands, but have never found one larger than the one I felled on a little stream which emptied into Jackson Lake, near the head of Backahegan stream, in the eastern part of Maine. This was a "Pumpkin" Pine; its trunk was as straight and handsomely grown as a moulded candle, and measured six feet in diameter four feet from the ground, without the aid of spur-roots. It was about nine rods in length, or one hundred and forty-four feet, about sixty-five feet of which was free of limbs, and retained its diameter remarkably well. I was employed about one hour and a quarter in felling it. The afternoon was beautiful; everything was calm, and to me the circumstances were deeply interesting. After chopping an hour or so, the mighty giant, the growth of centuries, which had withstood the hurricane, and raised itself in peerless majesty all around, began to tremble under the strokes of a mere insect, as I might appear in comparison with it. My heart palpitated as I occasionally raised my eye to its pinnacle, to catch the first indications of its fall. It came down at length with a crash which seemed to shake a hundred acres, while the loud echo rang through the forest, dying away among the distant hills. It had a hollow in the butt about the size of a barrel, and the surface of the stump was sufficiently capacious to allow a yoke of oxen to stand upon it. It made five logs, and loaded a six-ox team three times. The butt log was so large that the stream did not float it in the spring; and when the drive was taken down, we were obliged to leave it behind, much to our regret and loss." Think of a forest of gigantic trees of this description extending over hundreds of miles of country! Such are the forests of Maine and New Brunswick. The pines which usually grow in clumps, seem to constitute the aristocracy of the forest,—the rest of the trees making up the populace. The pine is the most useful and valuable of all the trees,—being used in all kinds of house architecture, and very extensively in ship-building; and it furnishes a large amount of employment to lumber-men, millmen, rafters, coasters, truckmen, merchants, and mechanics of all sorts. An idea of the extent of the timber-trade in Maine, may be formed from the fact that not less than ten thousand men are engaged in lumbering on the Penobscot alone.

The great pine tracks are usually in the convenient vicinity of lakes and rivers, from whence the transport of the timber to the ocean is comparatively easy. The labors of the lumbermen, during fifty or more years, have made sad havoc among the pine-woods, and doubtless the pine is ultimately doomed, by the avarice and enterprise of the white man, gradually to disappear from the borders of civilization, as have the aborigines of the country before the onward march of the Saxon race. Already have these magnificent trees been so cleared away by the woodman's axe, that the pine is now driven far back into the interior wilderness. Hence, in order to discover the locality of the remaining pine communities, exploring expeditions are made, usually during the autumn, into wild and unknown forest regions. Sometimes the exploration is made during the winter, and then the labor of the timber hunters is both arduous and dangerous. They start on board a skiff or a batteau, with provisions, axes, guns and ammunition; and thus voyage some hundreds of miles into the interior, carrying the skiff on their shoulders across the land where the rapids of the river are too severe to be ascended by the use of oars or poles. They sleep in the open air at nights, turning the boat bottom upwards, and taking shelter under it, if rain should fall. Occasionally they are scared by the scream of the owl, or the tramping of deer, or what is more alarming than all, by the approach of a black bear, dangerous adventures with which are very frequent in the deep forests.

Arrived at some favourable spot, one of the party ascends the highest tree,—generally the spruce fir, which is easily climbed. But when a still loftier look out is wanted, a spruce fir is felled and laid against the trunk of some lofty pine, up which the explorer clambers until he reaches the summit, and is enabled to survey the vast extent of forest around. From such a tree-top, like a mariner at the mast head upon the look-out for whales, (for indeed, the pine is the whale of the forest,) large "clumps" and "veins" of pine are discovered, whose towering tops may be seen for miles around. Such views fill the bosom of the timber hunter with intense interest. They are the object of his search, his treasure—his El Dorado,—and they are beheld with peculiar and thrilling emotions. To detail the process more minutely, we should observe that the man in the tree-top points out the direction in which the pines are seen, when a man at the base marks the directions, indicated by a compass which he holds in his hand,—the compass being quite as necessary in the wilderness as on the pathless ocean. When the "clump" has been fairly made out, the explorers retrace their steps, blazing or notching the trees, so as to enable them to return easily to the place; and then they return home, to await the spring season, when felling, rolling, and rafting commence with great vivacity. Permits are, however, first obtained from the Sate, or from the proprietors, before the loggers begin their operations—the price paid varying from one to eight dollars per thousand feet of timber, cut down and taken away. The price varies according to the quality of the timber, and its convenient location to the stream or lake on which it is floated away to market. A necessary preliminary of the loggers is the putting up, in the autumn, of large quantities of meadow hay, for the foddering of the teams of cattle required to drag the timber to the water. During this work, the lumbermen are pestered by myriads of blood-thirsty flies—mosquitoes and midges being the most furious and untiring in their attacks. But more stirring adventures are occasionally encountered, of which we take the following instance:—

Notwithstanding the labor and annoyance of meadow life, there are pastimes and adventures to be met with. A shot now and then at some stray deer who may chance to stroll upon the meadow to graze; the hooking of beautiful trout, pickerel, and other delicious pan-fish, afford agreeable relief from *ennui*; while the sports of the forest and the brook afford most agreeable changes of diet. Here, also, very frequently, are skirmishes had with the common black bear. If Bruin is not intentionally pugnacious, he is really meddlesome: nay more, a downright trespasser—a regular thief,—an out-and-out "no government" animal: who, though neither profane nor yet immoral, still, without apostolic piety, would have "all things common." These peculiar traits of character secure to him the especial attention of mankind, and ever make him an object of attack.—Though formidable as an enemy, it is hard to allow him to pass, even if he be civilly inclined, without assault. On one occasion, while two men were crossing a small lake in a skiff, on their return from the meadows, where they had been putting up hay, they discovered a bear swimming from a point of land for the opposite shore. As usual in such cases, temptation silenced prudential remonstrances; so changing their course they gave chase. The craft being light, they gained fast upon the bear, who exerted himself to the utmost to gain the shore. But finding himself an unequal match in the race, he turned upon his pursuers and swam to meet them. One of the men, a short, thick-set, dare-devil sort of a fellow, seized an axe, and the moment the bear came up, inflicted a blow upon his head, which seemed to make but a short impression. Before a second could be repeated, the bear clambered into the boat; he instantly grappled with the man who struck him; firmly setting his teeth in the man's thigh; then, settling back upon his haunches, he raised his victim in the air, and shook him as a dog would a woodchuck. The man at the helm stood for a moment in amazement, without knowing how to act, and fearing that the bear might spring overboard and drown his companion; but recollecting the effect of a blow upon a bear's snout, he struck him with a short setting-pole. The bear dropped his victim into the bottom of the boat, rallied, but fell overboard, and swam again for the shore. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible, and in the course of six weeks the man recovered. But one thing saved him from being upset; the water proved sufficiently shoal to admit of the bear's getting bottom, from which he sprang into the boat. Had the water been deep, the boat must inevitably have been upset, in which case the consequences might have been more serious.

A lumbering camp is a busy scene. A log-house, for the shelter of the men and the cattle, is hastily knocked together, it is usually in the form of a long booth or shed of the roughest description, covered with shingles and fir branches. The interior is divided into three compartments—"kitchen," "dining-room," and sleeping apartment, the bedsteads of which consist of mother-earth. When the occupants "turn in" for the night, they merely throw off their outer garments, and they sleep there more soundly than many princes on their beds of down. The interior of the shanty, on wintry nights, is often a scene of mirth and jollity, and many long yarns about adventures with deer, bears, wolves, and catamounts, are spun for the benefit of the listeners. Songs are sung; and many a cloud of tobacco is blown—for smoking seems to be one of the necessary qualifications of the river. The days are spent in hard labour—in felling, sawing, barking, chopping, rolling and dragging the logs towards the river. The teamster is one of the hardest worked of the lot, and his care for the cattle is unceasing—the success of the whole party depending greatly on his efficiency. We need not describe the detail of the logging operations they may easily be imagined.—The trees are selected, felled, chopped, barked rolled, and dragged, during a period of three months. Then the camp is broken up, the logs are clamped together into rafts, and the exciting and dangerous work of river-driving begins.—The rafts float on, each superintended by a driver, and all is plain sailing enough, until a rapid has to be "shot," or a narrow to be passed. Then the logs are apt to get jammed together between the rocks, and the driver has constantly to be on the alert to preserve his raft, and what he values at less rate, his own life. Sometimes days and weeks pass before a "jam can be cleared—the drivers occasionally requiring to be suspended by ropes from the neighbouring precipices to the spot where a breach is to be made, which is always selected at the lowest part of the jam. The point may be treacherous, and yield to a feeble touch, or it may require much strength to move it. In the latter case, the operator fastens a long rope to a log, the end of which is taken down stream by a portion of the crew, who are to give a long and a strong pull when all is ready. He then commences prying while they are pulling. If the jam starts, or any part of it, or if there be even an indication of its starting, he is drawn suddenly up by those stationed above; and in their excitement and apprehensions for his safety, this is frequently done with such haste as to subject him to bruises and scratches upon the sharp pointed bushes or ledges in the way. It may be thought best to cut off the key-log, or that which appears to be the principal barrier. Accordingly, the man is let down the jam, and as the place to be operated, upon may, in some cases, be a little removed from the shore, he either walks to the place with the rope attached to his body, or, untying it leaves it where he can readily grasp it in time to be drawn from his perilous position. Often, where the pressure is direct, a few blows only are given with the axe, when the log snaps in an instant, with a loud report, followed suddenly by the voilent motion of the "jam" and ere our bold river driver is jerked half-way to the top of the cliff, scores of logs, in wildest confusion, rush beneath his feet, while he yet dangles in the air, above the rushing, tumbling mass. If that rope, on which life and hope thus hang suspended, should part, worn by the sharp point of some jutting rock, death certain and quick, would be inevitable.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

The course of true love never does run smoothe. A young gentleman of our (*Liverpool Albion*) acquaintance lately found it so; and, as he thought, to punish the hesitating fair one, rushed off and married himself to another. He was a splendidly handsome fellow. The subject being talked of at some party, one of the company asked "was it not very sudden? I did not know that he was even acquainted with her." Upon some one answering, "He was a foolish fellow, and being angry with Miss——, determined to marry the first girl he met in his pique," a young lady who was present, innocently exclaimed, "Oh, dear me I wish he had met me in *his pique.*" We never heard of a better specimen of thinking aloud.

In a fashionable novel, the author says, 'Lady Emma trembled, grew pale, and immediately *fainted.*' The printer putting *p* instead of *f*, rendered it 'the lady grew pale and immediately *painted.*'

THE helve of the hatchet disputed against the blade, which was the worthier. "Nay," said the wise raven, that listened to the argument, and had not spoken for a thousand years before, "the steel will hew a hundred handles for itself, but the hundred handles could never shape one blade.

EVERY portion of the hog is put to use now in Cincinnati. They have finally succeeded in turning the squeal to account by using it in operas.