HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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

Charlottetown Regatta Club.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA will take place on Tuesday, 23d AUGUST. Particulars made known in future advertisement.

By order of the Club,
CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

May 13, 1853.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

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 48 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 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.
Agent *pro tem*

April 27, 1853.

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, 1853.

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.*

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Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
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James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Jawers.
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.

TEMPERANCE.

THE MAINE LAW MOVEMENT.

The experiment which is now being tried by several States of the great American confederation, in reference to the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is one which neither philanthropist nor christian can regard with anything like indifference. Having in view the abatement of the greatest curse of the civilised world, it ought to command the unprejudiced, consideration of every friend of the human race. That the question has been warmly debated and opposed by others than those who are interested in the traffic, is to us no matter of surprise; especially when we remember that there is an estimable, though small class, among the workers in our onward movements, who are determined to do almost everything by 'moral suasion.' Their propossessions in favor of this doctrine are not to be disturbed by a thousand every-day facts; and inasmuch as their position looks so very innocent and christian, it must needs be defended to the last. It is useless to tell them that the logical sequence of their line of argumentation would practically be, the disbanding of all governments, the repeal of all law, and the inauguration of a state of society, a prominent feature of which would be, the illustration of that ever-ready defence of concentrated selfishness—'Have not I a right to do what I will with my own?'

We believe that every person favorable to government of any kind will admit that the one grand fundamental principle involved in all governing arrangements of the human compact, is the surrendering of some supposed abstract individual rights for the obtainment of some general good. Various persons have attempted to describe and define what they term 'the true province of government,' especially those who belong to the 'moral suasion' class; but in our humble opinion they have been about as successful in their admittedly difficult task as the discoverers of 'perpetual motion,' or the finders of the 'philosopher's stone.'

We are unwilling to charge those who take the 'moral suasion' view only in the temperance movement, with intentionally mis-stating the position and arguments of those who are advocates of 'government interference.' It is, nevertheless, a fact that they do persist in charging those of opposite views to themselves with conduct of which they are not guilty, and in attributing to them opinions which they do not hold. It is invariably assumed that those who ask for government prohibitions have 'abandoned moral suasion,' and therefore never attempt by pen or tongue to advance the cause of temperance. What is the real, the notorious fact? An experience in temperance operations covering more than twenty years, and with opportunities for observation possessed by few, we do not hesitate to say that those holding Maine Law views are among the most zealous teachers of temperance truth.—Their position is, that both 'moral suasion' and 'legal action' are needed in this great work. Like wise moral husbandmen, having reclaimed a quantity of land from the wild waste of intemperance, they are anxious to fence and protect it from the enemies of progress, who would sow it again with the seeds of those noxious plants whose fruits produce pestilence and death. Having made encouraging advances in the erection of a beautiful structure, they are naturally concerned that it be not pulled down again as fast as they build it up. We repeat that the advocates of the Maine Law have among them a majority of the best writers, the best speakers, and the best workers in the temperance enterprise. Let us, then, hear no more about 'abandoning moral suasion.

Another misconception which frequently finds its way into print from the anti-Maine Law quarter is, that those who are friends of the law teach the people to rely upon 'government aid,'—upon 'functionaryism' and other 'legal or ecclesiastical' interferences. Ranking ourselves among the number, we say that we teach no such thing. We do not ask government to do anything for the people, in the strict and positive meaning of the phrase; on the contrary, we wish it to cease doing that which is palpably mischievious by license-laws, and to take the ground of *prohibitions*. If government will cease to license pit-falls for the destruction of men, and also forbid under proper penalties the making of such traps by others, that is all we ask relating to this question—We solicit no 'government management;' but as there are certain things of government creation which stand in the way of 'self-helpfulness,' we ask that they may be removed, just as the man of order and cleanliness appeals to the inspector of nuisances in a case where a reckless, selfish neighbor persists, after several trials at 'moral suasion,' in keeping a pig-style close to the complainant's door. The traffic in strong drink is a 'nuisance question' and as such we ask government to deal with it; and so long as it is found necessary to have a Health or Towns' Bill, and numberless other acts relating to slaughter-houses, lodging-houses, burning of smoke, sewers, and streets, so it is equally demanded by the people's physical and moral health that the monster nuisance of the world be placed under ban by all civilised nations. To deny that government does 'enact and execute laws for the suppression of crime,' is to assert that our statute-books do not say a word against gambling houses, bribery at elections, theft, forgery, murder, and a hundred other crimes, and notwithstanding that violations of the law in these respects are continually taking place, they do not in the least affect the scope and intentions of those acts of the legislature in which these transgressions are forbidden and condemned. To insist that these acts have been useless because these crimes still exist, would be indeed to affirm, not to prove, that 'all law is a farce,' and would certainly demonstrate that there are well-meaning people in the world who are more afflicted with the anti-Maine Law mania, than familiar with the great facts and experience of every-day life.—The honest way to argue about laws enacted for the suppression and punishment of crime, is to ask, what would have been the state of society had they not been in existence!—Would life and property be as secure if all such laws were repealed! It must not be forgotten that the millennium has not yet dawned upon the world; and we ask for arrangements suited to the present condition of human society. And because suppressionary and penal laws do not prevent every crime, we shall not jump to the conclusion that they are therefore entirely useless, no more than a sensible man would cast away his umbrella on a wet stormy day, because it did not shelter him from every drop of rain.

An esteemed correspondent, in another column of the present number, writes about the 'Maine Law Mania' after a most strange and confused manner. He quotes a saying of Jesus Christ, which has no application whatever to the subject about which he is writing, and he taunts America with being consistent in passing this Maine Law, because it 'chattelizes three millions of human beings.' As the writer thus incidentally introduces the subject of slavery, suppose we ask him if the freedom of these three millions is to be left to be accomplished by 'moral suasion'? Perhaps our own government made a mistake in emancipating the slaves in our West Indian Colonies against the wishes of the planters, and the work ought to have been left to the snail-paced agency of 'moral suasion' alone? Alas! for the three millions of chattelized human beings in America, if they and the generations following them are to sigh and suffer in 'involuntary servitude' until all the Legrees are converted into St. Clairs by 'moral suasion.' We have as much hope of 'moral suasion' alone inducing the American planters to give freedom to their slaves, as we have that it will constrain the publicans and beerseller to cease 'plying their cruel trade.'

We cannot endorse the sentiments of the writer when he asks for 'free trade' in such vile and abominable things as intoxicating drinks. Our creed is, free trade in all good and useful things, and no trade at all, if it can be prevented, in useless and mischievous ones. At all events let us have such restraints upon the selfish and the cruel, that they may do as little harm as possible. And we are tempted to enquire what kind of charity that can be which can exclaim in the face of so many heart-rending facts as the direct result of the drink-seller's calling, 'Let them do their worst to entrap their victims.' Is that christian, or 'noxious charity'? and does it look like the manifestation of 'gentleness and love?'

The plea on behalf of the young, the inexperienced, and the ignorant, is surely not a very unchristian one. While human beings are susceptible of temptation, and as we think are in greater danger of falling into sin when surrounded by temptation than when there is no such evil influence present, we must recur again and again to this plea, inasmuch as we cannot ignore the great facts of human nature, although our doing so may disturb the 'moral suasion' theory of our anti-Maine Law friends.

As we have before intimated, we are in favor of both 'moral suasion and 'legal prohibition.' We cannot cease agitating for a Maine Law at the bidding of our *one*-sided co-workers, but we will use their weapons as zealously as themselves, and we will not leave the other undone. Judging our correspondent from his communication, which however we should be loth to do, it appears that he has a most sovereign contempt for all acts of parliament, and that every form of earthly government is associated in his mind with 'despots,' 'popes,' and 'carnal weapons.' In this respect he is but consistent with his own theory, and altough the said theory is directly opposed to a multitude of facts, we suppose he will say with the Frenchman, 'so much the worse for the facts.' For ourselves, we are not yet prepared to go back to the simplicity of savage life; we do not covet the condition of society in which might would be right, nor are we prepared to surrender the comforts of partial civilization for the liberty of the lawless, or the enjoyments of those who live only to please themselves. While the Scriptures are so full of prohibitions against every form of sin, as well as those things which are the occasion of transgression, the friends of the Maine Law may persevere in their patriotic work, assured of God's blessing and an ultimate triumph.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

(From the Fredericton Reporter.)

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEW ENGLAND.

It would be unfair to institute either contrast or comparison between New Brunswick and New England without making due allowance for the fact that the settlement of the latter took place more than one hundred and fifty years previous to that of the former. Carrying out this balance of time in our favor, or rather as a good apology for our Provincial backwardness, let us endeavour to elicit a few practical observations on the *present* state of both countries. These we shall endeavour to classify, in order to place information as far as possible under the rule of brevity.

First:—The *soil* of New Brunswick is naturally superior to that of New England while the difference of *climate* is scarcely perceptible.

Secondly:—The physical resources of New Brunswick, in Mines, Minerals, Lakes, Rivers, and Forests, are vastly superior to those of New England.

Thirdly:—The Geographical position of this Province, forming as it does the central link of *inland* connection among the British Provinces, and possessing a fine range of *sea board* with harbours accessible at all seasons of the year, cannot be equalled in its natural facilities, by any state of New England, and cannot perhaps be surpassed by any in the world.

Fourthly:—Our fisheries conjointly with those of Nova Scotia, are ten times more value than all the combined Fisheries from Maine to Florida.

With all the above advantages clearly in our favour, what have we done as Colonists, in the space of seventy years?

First:—We have founded one City of third rate dimension.

We have established *one* Trade which has in its turn built a few straggling villages in different parts of the Province, and which when it has expended itself—as it must do in a few years—will leave the Country 50 per cent poorer than it was the first day a tree was felled by the axe of a white man in New Brunswick.

Secondly:—With an immoderately high Tariff we have scarcely attempted the construction of Provincial or Domestic Manufactories.

Thirdly:—Our Mines, our Farms, our Fisheries, have been neglected.

How stands the case in New England?—There the direct taxes are exceedingly high; for the general Government of the Commonwealth must be sustained from the Tariff on importations; and yet the whole surface of the country is thickly dotted with respectable looking Towns and thriving villages, all devoted to Trade and sustained by their Manufactories.—Indeed to such an extent is the rage for those rural or village assemblages carried on in New England, that the traveller who is partially unacquainted with the perseverance and industry of the Agricultural population of the country, is at a loss to know how the towns are all supplied with farming produce. In these towns every one appears to be employed, and every one appears to have reaped the fruits of his industry. There are none lounging about in taverns during one half of the year in order to secure a chance in the woods during the other. And although the wages of the artisan, and the return of the farmers do not promise the golden spoils of the gambling in Timber, the money made, unlike that of the Lumberman, remains in the country.

Unlike New England, New Brunswick, realises a large Revenue on her importations, and were it not for the destructive policy adopted for many years—that of giving a premium for lumbering, by selling timber *permits* at 10s or 20s the square mile, instead of raising the price to twenty or thirty pounds*—a sum which would just as easily be obtained—our revenue would be much larger. We beg leave to say however, that it is not on account of the additional Revenue, we should be in favour of a high upset price; for we regret to see even the present Revenue, squandered as it is by the "people's Representatives;" but we know that a proper equivalent for these *births* would restrain to some extent the indiscriminate propensity for lumbering—that it would preserve for a time, some at least of our Forests—and that the labour and resources now expended in the wilderness, would then be laid out in Farming and Manufacturing. This at once attracts our notice to the *outlay of capital*, a circumstance which in itself forms the main point of difference between the successful policy of New England, and the dubious, we may add the ruinous system adopted in New Brunswick.

It has often been stated—but always in error—that we have little or no capital in this Province. On the contrary we have at the present time a vast amount embarked in the Trade already alluded to, in the hands of the merchants and operatives; while there is a great amount of real wealth owned by a few persons who hold large properties in our Towns, and use the proceeds only in realising dividends from Banks or joint stock companies, quietly pocketing their half yearly interests as money lenders. We have also a considerable number of landed proprietors—some holding large tracts which have for years been known as nuisances in the way of the industrious settler in the country; and others in the very vicinity of our towns, which would if sold, bring high prices, but which now lies useless for the want of active proprietors. The case is quite different in New England;—there the capitalist never allows his means to lie dormant, and while he settles the country by selling his superfluous land or houses he invariably employs their prices in the promotion of some industrial undertaking, as remunerative to himself as it is useful to his neighbours.

It is not from the extent of his means but in their *employment* that the New Englander expects his returns: reverse this rule, and we have the old musty police of the capitalists of New Brunswick, many of whom are rich solely because they were '*born with a silver spoon*,' and cannot help it. Here unhappily we have, instead of no capitalists—two orders of that class; the one hoarding every penny which he can raise in the Province, the other recklessly squandering his time and means upon a business which while it places for a while the most extravagant means in the hands of its followers, destroys instead of advancing the general interests of the country. To the true medium, long since discovered in New England we are utter strangers.

At present, in spite of every species of mismanagement, the people of this country are comparatively wealthy; and now is the time, previous to another crash in business, for a strenuous and united effort to organize a more safe and prudent system of domestic economy, in the introduction of Manufacturing Machinery, and the erection of suitable Buildings. All efforts of this kind, although made in the first place in the New England States subject to no ordinary discouragements have yet succeeded in drawing around them the wealth and intelligence of the people; and where barren fields and rocks and sluggish streams, had hitherto usurped the face of nature, large numbers of thriving towns, and villages are now scattered over the whole face of the country. The same results but even more rapid, from our greater natural facilities, could easily be realized by the same means in New Brunswick. We want neither country nor capital so much as we do the spirit to use them.

* At a late Land Sale in this City, such was the rage for Timber berths, that some of them where opposition was raised, brought the enormous sum of £45 by the square mile, although the upset price was only twenty shillings! Others we believe brought property for ten pounds, for which they would, if opposed, have paid one hundred times that amount! How long will, how long can this reckless business continue without a reaction!

POULTRY.—Fowls must have room, or they will not be prolific in eggs or chickens. They want also a variety of food. A little meat daily is good, and they should have access to lime. Old mortar is good for them, and gravel is an indispensable article. It is not advisable to keep large numbers together, and if all are let loose once a day, to roam, they will be more healthy than when confined. We want them out occasionally, to pick up grasshoppers and worms.

The best way to expand the chest is to have a large heart inside it.