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be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova-Scotia
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**BRASS FOUNDRY,
AND MACHINE SHOP.**
BY W. C. ROSS.
NOW open at West George Street, on the old
Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An
Apprentice wanted.
May 18, 1854.

**The National Loan Fund Life
Insurance Society of London.**
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act
of Parliament, 24 Victoria. A Saving Bank for
the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen's Square, Charlottetown.
September 6, 1853. 1s.

**Charlottetown Mutual Insurance
Company,**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
cases of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of
fully 50 per cent. to the insured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies of Insurance.
One of Philip's Fire Assiliators 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,
Secy and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, East Street,
August 5th, 1854.

**ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Debliss Esq., Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.
April 7th, 1854.

Notice of Co-partnership.
WHEREAS having this day taken his Con-
sent, Mr. GEORGE DAVIES into Partnership,
the business hitherto carried on by him, individually,
will in future be conducted under the style or firm
of D. & G. DAVIES. All persons indebted to him,
will please make payment of their respective Accounts,
to the new Firm; and all those to whom he is in-
debted will please furnish their Accounts for Liquidat-
ion.
DANIEL DAVIES,
Queen's Square, Oct. 1. All papers &c.

Timothy and Flax Seed.
THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY
and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at
George T. Haszard's Book Store.

**ASTRIAN RESEARCHES AND DISCOVER-
IES.**—From an account of Assyrian re-
searches and discoveries in the last Annual
Report of the Royal Asiatic Society, made
by Colonel Rawlinson, we learn, that the
most recent, as well as the most important
discovery, in an historical and geographical
point of view, is that of another obelisk,
in the south-east corner of the great mound of
Nimrod, and erected by Shamsaphul, the
son of Shalambara, or Shalamchara, who
raised the similar and well-known obelisk
in the British Museum. The date of the
obelisk is about the beginning of the eighth
century B. C. The Colonel states that he
has been down the river to Bassorah,
whence he has shipped off several cases to
the British Museum and Crystal Palace, by
the Achar steam-frigate, which was sent up
from Bombay for that purpose. The chro-
nology of Assyria has received a valuable
accession by the discovery of a record of
one of the early kings, whose name is read
Tiglath-Pileser, like that of the later king
of Assyria known to the Hebrews. Tiglath-
Pileser I. is shown to have flourished
418 years before the reign of Sennacherib.
From letters more recently received, we
learn that Colonel Rawlinson has read the
name of Semiramis on a statue of the god
Nebo, dug up from the ruins of the palace
of Nimrod. Semiramis appears, in a legend
upon the statue, to have been really the
wife of Pul, King of Assyria, the same as
is mentioned in the Book of Kings; the
contemporary of Menahem, King of Israel.
This would place Semiramis 150 years
before Nebuchadnezzar, which will curi-
ously confirm the tradition recorded by
Herodotus—that this queen preceded
Nitocris, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, by
five generations, equal to 150 years. A
further very curious discovery, made by
Colonel Rawlinson, is that the employment
of the Babylonian cuneiform writing was
continued down at least so low as the time
of the Macedonian dominion in Asia, the
commencement of the third century before
Christ.

**EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF MISSIONARY
OPERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.**
The triumphs of the gospel in New Zeal-
and are among the most remarkable of
modern times. The following extract from
one of our London papers, contains a cor-
rect and very interesting narrative of the
progress of the mission:

By the abounding grace and compassion
of our God, the people of New Zealand
have been almost entirely converted to
Christianity. Of the entire population, the
late Governor estimates that there may not
be more than a thousand professedly heathen
natives remaining. From being one of the
most ferocious, warlike, and revengeful
of the heathen tribes, they have been changed
into a quiet, industrious, friendly, and even
devout people.

The useful arts of life—agriculture and
commerce—have made considerable pro-
gress among them; and property, once
valued by the measure of a few hatchets,
has become as well understood, and as
capable of ready conversion, as in many
countries, whose civilization dates from a
remote period.

And these marvellous changes in the
character and condition of this nation have
been wrought within the period of a single
generation. The first convert to Christian-
ity was baptized in the year 1825. The
translation of the Holy Scriptures was
commenced in 1828. A printing-press and
water-mill were introduced in 1830. These
changes have been accomplished by agen-
cies employed by England, under the
guiding hand of his heavenly Father; and
"first and foremost" among those agencies,
according to the testimony of the late Gov-
ernor of the Island, and of Bishop Selwyn,
is that of the Church Missionary Society.

As a further result of this mighty work,
the islands of New Zealand, which no
foreigner could once approach in safety,
have become, according to the remark of
Sir George Grey, by the benign influence
of Christian missionaries, without the aid
of arms, or any other of the usual means
by which barbarous countries have been
acquired, a valuable dependency of Great
Britain.

"Christianity," said Governor Hobson,
in the year 1840, "has rendered New
Zealand a safe residence for Europeans,
which it was not formerly, and it will ere long
be peopled by white men."

That prediction has been verified. The
European settlements are already divided
into six distinct provinces, inhabited by a
population of 35,000 souls, and comprising
numerous detached farms and factories; for
various purposes of commerce, where Euro-
peans dwell in safety, without protection,
surrounded by an athletic race, their com-
petitors in the pursuit of wealth—once an
irascible, revengeful nation of cannibals.

The conversion of the natives to Chris-
tianity being now almost wholly accomplish-
ed, the time has arrived, when the transi-
tion from a missionary to a permanent ecclesiastical
state must commence.

A HOME.

If we were to tell a number of our friends
that they don't know what a "home" is,
they would grow somewhat indignant—per-
haps use hard words. And yet it may be
remarked, that the number of persons who
know what a genuine home is, by experi-
ence, is surprisingly few. One man in
good circumstances will tell us, that he has
a fine house of his own, in which every
comfort and convenience are provided. He
gives a wife and children there also, and they
give life to the place. Very true. But
does he prefer that home, thus furnished
and thus enlivened, to every other place in
the world? Does he sigh, when the hour
for leaving comes, and smile when he is
permitted to return? Does he love to sit
by the cheerful fire and fondle the children,
entering into all their little disputes with a
curious interest? Does he take particular
note of the bird in the cage, and the cat
near the fire? If not, he has no home, in
the dearest sense of that dearest of words.
If his mind is altogether absorbed in the
dusty ways of business—if he hurries from
the house in the morning, and is loth to re-
turn at night—if, while he is at home, he
continues to think of the journal and ledger,
and repulses the advances of the prattling
children, he has no home; he only has a
place where he lodges and takes his meals.

Ah! happy is he who knows and appre-
ciates the full bliss of home; whose heart is
warmed and humanized by its cheerful in-
fluences, and who feels how superior in
purity of pleasure are all its enjoyments to
the turmoil delights of out-door life. Thrice
happy is such a man. He has discovered
the only Paradise this world can now afford.
It is only such a man who can have a deep
and sincere pity for the unfortunate crea-
tures who are homeless. He regards them
as being cut off from the best influences of
the earth, and exposed to the action of all
the darker waves of life. He feels keenly
for him who has no fireside—no dear ones
to welcome him with smiles, and patting
over the little history of the day—no tongue
to soothe, when heavy cares have troubled
the mind and rendered the heart sore; and
the sympathy of such a man is not slow to
overflow in acts of benevolence. A good
home is the source of the fountain of charity
in the heart.

Our advice to those who have no homes,
such as we have described above, is, to
get them as soon as possible. They can
never be contented and substantial citizens,
nor thoroughly happy men, until they
follow this counsel. Get homes! Fill them
with the objects of love and endearment,
and seek there for the pure delights which
the world beside cannot afford.—North
Amer.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

It is a question of comparatively little con-
sequence to a country farmer, whether in
his opinion the sun goes around the earth
or the earth around the sun; or whether
ghosts growl around at night and "raise
hods" in old rickety houses, so long as they
do not trouble him; but it is sometimes an
inconvenience to be compelled to postpone
the time of sowing and harvesting till new
or full moon, or till a fair day is predicted
in the almanack; foolishly supposing that
the moon is the arbiter of storms, or that
the almanack-maker can tell better what
the weather is going to be a year in advance
than any other tolerable good guesser.
This, then, is the present point of enquiry—
Does the moon exercise any influence upon
the weather or upon vegetation?

We find this question most satisfactorily
answered by the celebrated Dr. Lardner as
follows:—"In many meteorological obser-
vations throughout Europe, a register of the
weather in all respects, has been kept for
a long period of time. Thus, the height of
the barometer, the condition of the thermo-
meter, the hydrometer, and the rain gauge;
the form and character of the clouds, the
time of the falling of rain, hail, and snow,
and in short, every particular respecting
the weather has been duly registered, from
day to day, and often from hour to hour.
The period of the lunar phases, it is needless to
say, has also been registered, and it is,
therefore, possible to compare one set of
changes with another.

"This, in fine, has been done. We can
imagine placed in two parallel columns, in
 juxtaposition, the series of epochs of the new
and full moon and the quarters, and the
corresponding conditions of the weather at
these times, for fifty or one hundred years
back; so that we are enabled to examine,
as a mere matter of fact, the condition of
the weather for one thousand or twelve
hundred full and new moons, and quarters.
The result of such an examination has been,
that no correspondence whatever has been
found to exist between the two phenomena.
Thus, let us suppose that one hundred and
twenty-five full moons be taken at random
from the table, if the condition of the
weather at these several epochs be examin-
ed, it will be found, probably, that in sixty-
three cases there was a change of weather,

and in sixty-two there was not, so that,
under such circumstances, the odd moon in
this division of one hundred and twenty-five
would favor the popular opinion; but if in
another random collection of one hundred
and twenty-five full moons be taken, and
similarly examined, it will probably be found
that sixty-three are not attended by change
of weather, while sixty-two are. With its
characteristic caprice, the moon on this
occasion opposes the popular opinion; in
short, a full examination of the table shows
that the condition of the weather as to
change, or in any other respect, has, as a
mere matter of fact, no correspondence
whatever with the lunar phases."

It is very generally believed by unedu-
cated farmers, that we have the severest
frosts when the moon is shining brightly,
and the moon is supposed to be the cause of
it. The fact is, we have frosts only on
clear nights, and none on cloudy nights.
The reason is this. The earth and the
leaves of plants are powerful radiators of
heat; so are also the clouds. When the
heavens are overcast, the radiation from
the earth is compensated by the radiation
from the clouds, so that the earth is kept
warm, and consequently there is no frost.
But when the sky is clear, the radiation is
only in one direction, upward, from the
earth, and there being no clouds to throw
the heat back again, the leaves of plants
are cooled down to the freezing point, and
the dew and moisture of the atmosphere is
deposited upon them in the form of white
frost. This also explains why it is that we
never find frost under an open shed or under
a tree: the radiation of heat from the cov-
ering of the shed, or from the branches of the
tree, keeps the earth from cooling down to
the freezing point. The immediate cause
of frost, therefore, is the radiation of heat
and not the moon. If a person would
satisfy himself more fully on this point, let
him carefully observe, and keep a record
of all frosts occurring between the first
quarter of the new and the last quarter of
the full moon, and all frosts between the
last quarter of the full and the first quarter
of the new moon. Let him keep these ob-
servations through several successive years,
and then compare the two results, and see
which column shows the greatest number of
frosts. This test will prove to him that the
moon is entirely innocent of the charge laid
to it.

Nor is it true that the moon exercises
any sensible influence upon vegetation, or
upon animals. It is the popular opinion
that timber felled during the decline of the
moon is of a better and more durable quality
than that felled during its increase; that
vegetables, plants and trees which are ex-
pected to flourish and grow with vigour,
should be planted, grafted and pruned
during the increase of the moon; that grain
alternately swells and shrinks as the moon
increases and diminishes; that animals born
when the moon is in certain "signs" are
better, and more successfully reared than
those born in other "signs"; that the moon
exercises a deleterious influence upon hu-
man maladies. All these questions, and a
thousand others of like nature, have been
carefully examined by scientific men in
France, Germany and England, and the
popular opinions respecting them are found
to be wholly without foundation. The only
well established and acknowledged effects
the moon produces on the earth, besides
that of giving light, are the production of
tides, the precession of the equinoxes, and
the nutation of the earth's axis. All these
notions, that the moon, the stars, or the
signs, exert any perceptible influence upon
the weather, vegetation or upon human
destiny, other than through the imagination
of moon-struck fanatics, are absurd and
ridiculous, and show a mind more remark-
able for credulity than good sense.

J. P.

THE SAILOR'S BIBLE.—The following
transcript from the fly-leaf of a brave offi-
cer's Bible tells a simple tale of the dangers
of a seaman's life, and the source of his
confidence in the hour of his greatest trial,
whether battling with the elements or his
country's foe. It is as follows:—"This
Bible was presented to me by Mr. Raikes
at the town of Hertford, January, 1781, as a
reward for my punctual attendance at the
Sunday-school, and good behaviour when
there. And after being my companion
fifty-three years, forty-one of which I
spent in the sea service, during which time
I was in forty-five engagements, received
thirteen wounds, was three times shipwreck-
ed, once burnt out, twice captured in a
boat, and had fevers of different sorts
fifteen times—this Bible was my consolation,
and was newly bound for me by James
Bishop of Edinburgh, on the 26th of Octo-
ber, 1834, the day I completed the sixtieth
year of my age; as witness my hand."
Duke of Naval Daring.

HEAVY LOSS.—One of the passengers who
perished in the Arctic, a French jeweller,
is supposed to have had with him diamonds
and jewelry of the value of \$150,000.

CHINA.

A sad state of anarchy and disorder pre-
vails not only at Canton, but throughout the
entire Province of Quang-tung. Since the
departure of the last mail, every day has
brought the most ugly rumours of the con-
dition of the besieged city—for such Can-
ton must now be considered. Unable to
drive the rebels from Fat-shan, the imperi-
alists have centralized themselves in Can-
ton City, and disaffection, plunder and
rapine do their work all around. The in-
surgents were casting guns at Fat-shan for
the purpose of attacking Canton in earnest;
and when they commence, the end is already
anticipated—the fall of the place. In this
belief almost everything of value has been
removed from the city to the interior, or
conveyed to Macao. The city gates, ex-
cept one, remain closed. Nothing of a
serious nature is likely to happen to the
foreign factories, which are well protected
by British and American ships of war. Ad-
miral Sir James Shirling and the French
Admiral, Daguerra, had proceeded to Sitka,
(New-Archangel), and would co-operate
with Admiral Price of the Pacific squadron,
in giving a proper account of the Russian
ships of war lately in those seas. Shanghai
still continued in the hands of the rebels,
but the imperialists were making prepara-
tions for a grand attack on the city.

The United States' store ship Supply ar-
rived at Hong Kong on the 1st of August,
from Formosa, whither she and the Macedo-
nian had been dispatched by Commodore
Perry to survey the coal-bed. They found
the deposit of coal to be immense, and well
situated for the supply of shipping, but it
required digging, and they were only able
to obtain a few tons. No attempt was
made to explore the interior of the island,
but Mr. Jones, Naval Chaplain of the
Mississippi, who had accompanied the ex-
pedition, penetrated inland for two or three
miles on a mineralogical excursion. In-
surrectionary riots are said to have taken
place on the island, but we have received
no particulars.

**THE KANE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF
FRANKLIN.**—The New York Herald pub-
lishes a letter from Dr. Hays, Surgeon of
the brig Advance, commanded by the in-
repid Kane, of the Grinnell Exploring Ex-
pedition, written in Baffin's Bay, in July,
1853. The health of the persons composing
the expedition continued good, and an en-
thusiastic determination to persevere in
endeavouring to ascertain the fate of the
long lost Franklin animated each and all of
the gallant party. According to the plan
agreed upon before the Advance left New
York, her arrival in the United States may
be looked for during the present month, or
early in November. Should she fail to
reach port within that time, it will probably
be, because Captain Kane had determined
to continue his researches in the Arctic
regions for another season.

LOSS OF STEAMSHIP.—The Arctic is
the sixth ocean steamer that has been lost
during the present year. We enumerate—
the San Francisco, the City of Glasgow,
the Franklin, the Humboldt, the City of
Philadelphia, and the Arctic.

GREAT FAMILY EMIGRATION.—Among the up-
ward passengers on the Eastern Railroad yester-
day was a paternal family, consisting of a
father, mother, and thirteen children, who were
journeying from their home and birth-place in
Maine to cast their lot in the fruitful West.
They were bound for Wisconsin. The eldest of
the family was a smart young man of about
twenty-five years of age. The youngest was a
child in its mother's arms.—Boston Courier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Captain McClure and the crews of his
Polar Expedition had arrived at Cork in
the Phoenix screw steamer, one of the last
expedition fitted out by the British Govern-
ment for the North Sea. It will be remem-
bered that in May 1850, an expedition was
sent for the double purpose of ascertaining
the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of con-
tinuing the exploration of the long sought
north-west passage. The search is now
abandoned by the British Government.

**PROPOSED ECUMENICAL EVANGELICAL
CONFERENCE IN PARIS.**—The Central Com-
mittee of the French Branch of the Evan-
gelical Alliance have, in a letter to the
British Branch, suggested that advantage
should be taken of the Universal Exhibition
to be held at Paris next year, by holding a
General Conference of Evangelical Chris-
tians in that city; and the Committee of the
British Branch of the Alliance, in reply,
state that they cordially approve of the sug-
gestion, and are prepared to lend their aid
in carrying it out.

VIADUCT.—This is the name of a new
style of ladies' bonnets of Paris origin. It
is so constructed, that it can be folded and
packed up into a small case of two-and-a-half
inches deep, rendering it perfectly portable.
The bonnet can be made in every style, and
turned in the very height of fashion without
impairing its character.