HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. | Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 14, 1854. | New Series. No. 179.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

Terms—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Apprentice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

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.

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

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the Hair It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents it turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely Vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause premature decay and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it at once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable compound, but it is deemed unnecessary. The proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it,
If you have any humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache and wish to cure it,
If you have hair eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have harsh dry and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable and beautiful as silk; and if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life, use PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., & Co., General Agents, 25 Hanover st., Boston.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Sold also by M. W. Skinner, and T. Desbris-[illegible]

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

THE SUBSCRIBER intending in a few weeks to remove out of this Island, offers to sell at moderate rates, the following freehold properties, viz:—

A small Farm at Seven Mile Bay, Lot 27. An inclosed Farm of 50 Acres, with a House, with or without the Saw Mill, and the water privileges (formerly Maxfield's Mill) Lot 25.

J. WEATHERBE.
Charlottetown, July 8th, 1854.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE STOCK of the SUBSCRIBER remaining on hand, will we offered at a

GREAT REDUCTION

From former prices, to make room for the

FALL STOCK.

LONDON HOUSE,
Near the R. Catholic Church.
HENRY HASZARD.
August 19, 1854. Isl. & Ex.

JUST imported, per Native Lass and Esther from Boston, a choice selection of AMERICAN GOODS, consisting of

SUGAR in hhds., barrels, and by retail;
Crushed Sugar;
Superior Souchong TEA, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in Barrels, and by retail; Crackers, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Blacking, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, NUTS, CHEESE, &c.

Cotton Warp, Printed Cottons, striped and unbleached do., sheeting, bedtick, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's India Rubber Boots and Shoes; India Rubber Coats, Oil Suits, Cotton-wick, Lamp-wicks, Fluid Lamps, Glass Lanterns, CHAIRS with cane seats and wood do., in great variety of pattern; Axes, Scythes, Sneaths, Hay-rakes, Hay-forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Garden do.

Also—

An assortment of Currier's TOOLS; Pails, Tubs in nests or single, Clothes-pins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. On Hand, American and Island Manufactured SOLE LEATHER, Neats Leather, Calf-skins and Harness Leather, Red, White and Plum coloured Roans, Shoe thread, Zinc, and Iron Sparrowbles.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.
Charlottetown, June 29th, 1854.

Sheep Skins, Butter, Wool, &c.,

THE Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash, for any quantity of BUTTER, WOOL, SHEEP and LAMB SKINS.

ROBERT BELL.
Charlottetown, June 6th, 1854. 9m

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 60 acres of free LAND, situated on Township 30, Argyle Shore, and 17 miles from town; about 30 acres are clear, and the remainder is well covered with Soft and Hardwood, a never-failing Spring of Water is within a few yards of the door, and abundance of Sea Manure can be got on the front. The above property will be sold with the STOCK, which consists of two Horses, 10 Cows, 15 Sheep, together with the Farming Implements. For further particulars apply to EWEN STEWART, on the premises. 5i

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.
June 8.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the First day of May next

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.
Sept. 6th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in confirmation of a certain agreement lately made by CHARLES WORRELL, late of Morell House, but now of London, in Great Britain, Esquire, have by deeds of release and assignment respectively dated the 16th day of August last, conveyed to WILLIAM H. POPE, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all their Right, Title, and Interest, as Trustees of the said Charles Worrell, in and to certain Real and Personal Estates, Debts, and Judgments in Prince Edward Island, formerly belonging to the said Charles Worrell, and conveyed by him to the undersigned by deeds dated the 17th day of June, 1850: of which all Tenants of the said Estates, and other parties interested in, or indebted to the same, are hereby notified and will govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES PEAKE,
CHARLES HENSLEY,
JOHN M. HOLL,
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, } Trustees.

Charlottetown, 11th September, 1854. 1, m

WANTED TO PURCHASE the HULL and SPARS of a Vessel from 150 to 200 Tons Register—suitable for the Coasting Trade. Apply to H. W., Post Office, Charlottetown.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers for the erection of a WESLEYAN CHURCH 40 × 30, with a Spire, to be completely furnished by the Fall of 1855. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of either of the following persons:

W. G. STRONG,
W. HENRY, Summerside, } Building Committee.
G. DOULL. 4w

LOOK HERE.

ANY persons wanting COOKING STOVES, FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMER'S BOILERS, just call at Dodd's Auction Room, Queen's Square, and they will get suited at their own prices.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH;

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin & Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, *No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.*

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

Read and be Convinced.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

"Scott's Weekly," said, Aug. 25—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon a weak system."

MORE EVIDENCE.

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News said, October 31st:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment, at the hands of our first physicians."

Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says:

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce evidences of the same merit."

For sale wholesale and retail at

THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch street, next door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

In this mammon-worshipping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—*American Farmer, Phil.*

Correspondent of the New York Observer.

FINLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Importance of this country.—Climate, soil and population.—Race of Finlanders.—Character and customs of the people.—Their political state.—The cities of Abo, Helsingfors and Viborg.

The shores of Finland are now the theatre of Admiral Napier's operations. It is probable that the fate of the war will be decided here; for if the Anglo-French fleets, aided by expeditionary troops, succeed in taking the fortresses situated in that part of the Baltic Sea, the Czar Nicholas will be forced, in spite of his pride, to accept conditions of peace dictated by the Western powers. Finland also, of which no one spoke a few years ago, has suddenly acquired a very great importance, and every one desires to know more of a country which bears so prominent a part in the destinies of the civilized world.

Finland is bounded on one side by a gulf of the same name, and on the other by the gulf of Bothnia. It is a vast region; extending from the 59th to the 65th degree of north latitude. The interior is interspersed with lakes, marshes, and large forests which furnish excellent wood for naval purposes, and enormous blocks of granite. The climate is very rigorous. Summer commences in June, and lasts only three months; but during this short interval the temperature is so warm, that vegetation makes remarkably rapid progress. There have been instances, where the grain has been gathered in full maturity at the end of six weeks from the time when it was sown.

The provinces of the South-west produce corn, barley, and rye, and are true barns of plenty. The Finland peasants fertilize their fields, by setting fire to the briars and forests. They cast the seed into the ashes; and from this method of culture large crops are obtained. But the government is not disposed to favor these barbarous methods; for they sometimes cause great devastations. Fishing, hunting, tending flocks, and the fur trade, still contribute to support the inhabitants. The coasts present good harbors for merchant vessels; but the use of them is very limited, the water being covered with ice nearly nine months in the year. In winter all travelling is done in sledges, which furnish an easy and rapid means of communication.

The population of Finland is not known exactly. Some travellers allow one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; others only one million. The people are healthy, robust, vigorous, laborious men; extremely attached to their native soil, and unwilling to change it for milder climates.

The origin of the *Finlanders* or Fins is not known, and has furnished a subject of long discussion to the erudite. They are called in their own language *Suomes*, and their country is called *Suomemma*, which means, the region of lakes and marshes. Greek authors gave them the general and vague name of *Scythians*. The Romans knew them under the title of *Fenni*, and the historian *Tacitus* has characterized them in these terms: "The Fins ought to be numbered among the Germans. They are a people singularly barbarous, living in frightful misery. They have neither arms, nor horses, nor flocks. They live on herbs, are covered with skins, and sleep on the ground. All their resources consist in arrows, with bone points, which they use for want of iron. Hunting occupies and supports the women as well as the men; for the former accompany the latter, and claim a part of the game. In order to insure the preservation of their children from wild beasts and storms, the mothers hide them under the thick branches of trees: and here the old and young assemble after the chase."

Since the time of Tacitus, the Fins have builded houses, and are partly civilized. They are of medium height, their hair is white, their physiognomy grave, and even melancholy. They are slow in their enterprises, but firm and persevering, when they have undertaken them. They patiently support great privations, and are indifferent to property and the comforts of life. Like all ignorant people, they are superstitious, full of prejudices, and attach great importance to the customs of their ancestors. They persevered in paganism until about the middle of the twelfth century. Then (in 1150) a Swedish King, assisted by the bishop of Upsal, undertook a kind of crusade against them, and forced them to receive baptism. In the sixteenth century, they followed the example of their metropolis, and adopted the Lutheran confession, but mingled with it numerous errors. They are generally moral, upright and hospitable. Poetry is a favorite art. They have poets and improvisators who, at a marriage, or any solemn festival, rival each other in alternate songs, like the shepherds of Virgil. Their popular poems are called *Runes*; they come mostly from the times of paganism, and serve to cast light on on their primitive history.

Some of their customs are singular. The marriage season only comes once a year,—in the autumn. Until that time, the expectant lover is not authorised by custom to address in person the object of his desires. His declaration is made by sending a piece of money, which is accepted or not, according as the young girl is inclined to approve or reject his offer. The sending of this gage of love and all the rest of the ceremony are left in the hands of some old woman of the village, who has no other occupation than to conduct marriages.

The inhabitants of Finland long belonged to Sweden. But the Russians from the time of Peter I. invaded one province after another, and the whole country was annexed to Russia by the treaty of 1809. The emperor Alexander expressly promised that the religion and fundamental laws, the rights and privileges of the principality should be respected; and engaged to assemble the national Diet regularly for the voting of taxes and local legislation. But these fair promises have not been executed. The Finlanders are hostile to the Russian dominion, and will seize the first opportunity of submitting to the yoke of Sweden. The largest cities of Finland are *Abo, Helsingfors*, and *Viborg*. Abo is the See of a Lutheran bishop. It has a flourishing university, numerous manufactures and almost 12,000 inhabitants; but this city was almost entirely ruined in 1826 by a terrible fire, and has ceased to be the capital of the country. Helsingfors, the true capital, numbers 16,000 souls beside the garrison. The governor-general resides there, and the Finland university has been transferred to it. It is situated about 150 miles from Cronstadt. Viborg contains a population of 7000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified; the Russian government having established there immense military magazines with formidable batteries.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.— Capt. Newenham, an Admiralty agent at Southampton, England, has returned from Alexandria. While there he visited the ruins of the Alexandrian library. A large mound in Alexandria has been believed for ages to mark the spot where once stood the famous library, which was burnt by the Caliph Omar. This mound is now in process of removal. Splendid houses are to be built on the site While Captain Newenham was there, an immense stone of blue granite was dug out, which weighed several tons, and is covered with apparently Coptic letters. The captain was unable to take a tracing of these letters, but the commander of the Pacha's yacht, Field Gehaad, now in Southampton, has been furnished with paper and heelball, a substance used by shoe-makers, and a capital thing for taking tracings on paper, and he has engaged when he returns to Alexandria, to make a tracing of the characters on the stone, and send it to England. Beneath the mound above alluded to, the remains of a building, something like a star fort, have been discovered, and masses of double columns, also signs of wells of water, and of places for heating. The brick work is of immense strength and thickness; the bricks are not so thick as English ones, but are longer and broader. An immense number of Arab girls and boys were engaged in carrying away the rubbish in baskets. It would have been well, if some intelligent Englishman had superintended the destruction of this mound. Captain Newenham picked up many curiosities there, and had them with him at Southampton, such as pieces of conglomerated brick, mortar, and metal work, bearing evident marks of having been fused together by intense heat. The Captain learnt in Egypt that the French *savant* who discovered the buried city of Soccarah, beyond Grand Cairo, was packing up an immense number of treasures for transportation to France.

If the whole number of travellers in England were one hundred millions in the year, then fourteen would be killed and 430 injured, according to the returns of 1849. In 1853 this proportion was slightly increased. But even if this increase had been far greater, the figures would still show that railway travelling is safer than any other, not even excepting the old fashioned method of locomotion—by the feet.—*Scotch paper*

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south eastern and eastern countries; the small farms in the north. There are 2000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each; 16,501 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 labourers; 107 farmers have above 60 labourers each, and together employ 17,000.

Locke was asked, how he had acquired such extensive knowledge. "I never," answered the philosopher, "was ashamed to ask for information."