

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, December 17, 1853.

New Series, No. 95.

TO LEIND.
of CHARLES FARMER,
here's Soap Powder
new invention,
best, and most effectual
purpose, a packet of
may worth of Soap!
and Labour is so wasto-
WEEK'S WASH
BEFORE BREAKFAST
is MORE SERVICEA-
it produces a better and
it is adapted for purpose
to be safely or effectually

hands, or the most delicate
incomparable for persons
&c., after they have
age, or injured by bad
responsible for improv-
NEELS, BLANKETS,
PRINTS, MUSLIN
For Sale by
ZARD, Queen Square.

ing Remedy!


S OINTMENT.
DE HIS CRITCHES AP-
SUFFERING.
r. Thompson, Chemist, La
August 20, 1852.

abled to furnish you with a
affected by your invaluable
has established every per-
sufferer. About 10 years
of Salford Street, in this
house, whereby he receiv-
had the best medical ad-
afterwards no longer dis-
a grew worse, and at length
settled in his hip, which so
that he could not move
10 years; recently he be-
and Pills, which have now
healed his limb, and enabled
crutches, so that he can
&c., and with renewed health
J. THOMPSON.

**IRY CURE OF A DREAD-
HEN ALL MEDICAL AID
FAILED.**
fr. Hird, Draper, of Keat-
dated March 1st, 1852.

one of my children was af-
ptions over the body and
vice of several eminent Sur-
all of whom the case was
length I tried your Oint-
ent exaggeration, the effect
eremoving in their use, all
appeared, and the child was

from a similar complaint,
I in her case adopted your
was saved also. I shall
it of this my engraver.
J. HIRD, Draper.

**CURE OF ULCERATED
Y, AND GENERAL ILL-
LTH.**
fr. J. M. Clennell, of New-
September 20th, 1852.

toried by Mrs. Gibson, of
town, to inform you, that for
had been a sufferer from de-
lth, accompanied by a dis-
derangement of the eye,
she was terribly afflicted
ranging sores, in both her
ly incapable of doing her
condition, she adopted
Ointment, and she states
time, they effected a perfect
her constitution to be
she is now enabled to
of comfort. Several other
good had also received
use of your invaluable
yours faithfully,
GORTON CLENNELL.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.
Office, South side Queen Square, P. O. Office, opposite
the Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For the first insertion, covering the space of 4 lines,
including head, 9 lines, 9 lines, 12 lines,
2s. 6d.—10 lines, 6s.—20 lines, 10s.—30 lines, 15s.—
30 lines, 2s. 6d.—30 lines, 10s.—2s. for each additional
line. One fourth of the above for each consecutive
insertion. For long advertisements, without limitation, will be quoted
on application.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces,
&c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th
December, via Cape Trazzera and Cape
Tormentosa.

They will be made up on that day, and every fol-
lowing Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for
England will be made up every week at the same
time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown will further Notice,
will be made up and forwarded every Monday
and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 5, 1853.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at
Halifax, will be given in exchange for British
Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at the rate of
JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat, P. E. Island, 23rd Nov., 1853.

Religious Tract Society's Publications.

The public are respectfully informed, that the pub-
lications of the London Religious Tract Society
are now sold at the book store of Mr. G. T.
Haszard. The stock has been much enlarged by
recent importations, and many works of the best En-
glish authors will be found on their shelves.—The
Parent Society has also entrusted this Committee
with six libraries to be sold at half price to Sunday
Schools. These libraries, containing from 50 to 1000
volumes, can thus be purchased for £25 or 30. As
it will materially advance the interests of religion
amongst our scattered population to have gratis
books towards the formation of libraries and the
establishment of Sunday Schools, especially in the
country parts; it is earnestly hoped that Christian
friends will help us with their subscriptions. A few
pounds subscribed now, would enable the Committee
to march towards supplying the most destitute
parishes with sound, wholesome religious
Mr. Haszard, the Proprietor, is indebted to receive
any contributions, however small—and will keep an
account of the same.

By order
JOHN ORLEBAR.

BAZAAR.

THE CHRISTIAN BAZAAR are hereby notified, that the
Ladies of the **BAPTIST CHURCH** and
congregation, residing in the Baptist Church, in
Charlottetown, purpose holding a **BAZAAR** in the
Temperance Hall on Thursday the 23rd, December,
to aid in raising funds for the erection of a Tower
and Pulpit to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thank-
fully received by either of the undersigned Com-
mittees:

- Mrs. W. BARNSTAD,
- Mrs. J. McGRATH,
- " D. WILSON,
- " J. WEATHERS,
- " J. SCOTT,
- " L. LEVY,
- " T. DENBURY,
- " J. CURRY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1853. (All papers.)

A CARD.

THE Subscriber here by leave inform the Public
generally that he has commenced business as
Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.
At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and
hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share
of their patronage.

ARTHEAS G. SIMMS.

Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above
Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this
evening, the following Resolutions were unanimously
adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W.
Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal
measures for the recovery of all moneys due to the
Temperance Hall Company.

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Secy.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into
CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS in the business hereto-
fore carried on by them individually, will be found
at the corner of the Queen and Firm of **LONG-
WORTH & YATES.**

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 18th, 1853. MORE NEW MOON
N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times
receive their best attention.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS

for 1853.

These elaborate reports from the Patent
Office are gratifying indexes of the general
inventive industry of the country.—Com-
missioner Hodges' present one is full of
valuable and interesting information. There
were 2630 applications received for patents
during the year, and 1020 patents issued.
An application is rarely disposed of without
being examined at least twice, and some-
times six times. Probably those 1020
patents have cost 7000 examinations. This
is the largest number ever granted, in one
year, except during the first year of General
Taylor's administration, when Commis-
sioner Erbank issued 1076. Extensive ad-
ditions have been made to the Patent Office
building, and there is still a want of space.

Professor Renwick's examiner's report
explains the principle of the Celebrated
Hobbs' lock. Its "unpickability" depends
upon a secondary or false set of tumblers,
which prevent the instruments used in pick-
ing over the lock in powder-proof, and may be
loaded through the keyhole, and fired off
until the burglar is tired of his fruitless
work, or fears that the report of his ex-
plosions will bring to view his experiments
more witnesses than he desires.

Doors and shutters have also been
patented that cannot be broken through
with either pick or sledge-hammer. The
burglar's "occupation's gone."
The calorific size is described and com-
mended at some length, but the report
admits that "its end is not yet fully at-
tained."

A harpoon is described which makes the
whale kill himself. The more he pulls the
line, the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been pa-
tented, which goes by a steam engine. In
an experimental trial, it froze several
bottles of sherry, and produced blocks of
ice of the size of a cubic foot, when the
thermometer was standing at 80 degrees.
It is calculated that for every ton of coal
put into the furnace, it will make a ton of
ice.

From Dr. Gale's examiner's report we
gather some idea of the value of patents.
The inventor who had made a slight
improvement in straw cutters, took a model of
his machine through the Western States, and
after a tour of eight months, returned with
\$40,000. Another had a machine to thresh
and clean grain, which in fifteen months he
sold for \$60,000. A third obtained a patent
for printers' ink, refused \$50,000. These
are ordinary cases; while such inventions
as the telegraph, the planting machine, and
the India rubber patents, are worth millions
each.

Twenty-six seed-planters, fifteen ploughs,
twenty-six seed-planters, eight threshing
machines, ten corn-hullers, and three horse-
rakes, have been patented during the year,
in addition to those now in use.

Six new saw mills, seven shingle-split-
ters, and twenty new planing machines,
have been patented within the year.

Seven new machines that spin, twenty
that weave, and seven that sew, are also
described.

Examiner Lane's report describes various
new electric inventions. Among these is
an electrical whaling apparatus, by which
the whale is literally "shocked to death."
Another is an electromagnetic alarm, which
rings bells and displays signals in case of
fire or burglars. Another is an electric
clock, which wakes you up, tells you what
time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any
hour you please.

There is a sound gatherer, a sort of
huge ear-trumpet, to be placed in front of a
locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ear
all the noises ahead, perfectly distinct, not-
withstanding the rattle of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins
from a confused heap, and sticks them in
papers, in regular rows. Another goes
through the whole process of cigar-making,
taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the
perfect article.

One machine cuts cheese; another scours
knives and forks; another blacks boots;
and another rocks the cradle; and seven
or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlour chair patented, that
cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a
railway chair that can be tipped back into
any position, without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that
counts the passengers in an omnibus, and
takes their fares. When a very fat man
gets in, it counts two and charges double.

True religion never makes a man insane.
Fanaticism, superstition, error, lust, and
passion, have produced insanity; but true
views of God never did, and never can, pro-
duce either mental or moral derangement.
We are thoroughly persuaded, that the
numerous works of fiction, with which the
press is so prolific of late years, and which
are so soon broadcast over the land, have
ruined the taste, and corrupted the hearts,
and ruined the peace of more individuals
than any other one cause of evil known
amongst us. It is heart-sickening to see
how much precious time is spent over the
idle ravings of hothouse feeling, that the
novelists of our day pour out upon the read-
ing community.

"There is yet much to be accomplished
in perfecting artificial light; and it is to be
regretted that the inventors should be so
generally satisfied with attempts on their
part to render the use of dangerous ma-
terials popular, rather than occupy them-
selves with the search after something that
could be used to supply this want, without
endangering the safety of all who participate
in its consumption. The desire to render
the use of highly combustible fluids less
dangerous than they can be when burned
in lamps of the ordinary construction, has
given rise to a few improvements, for which
patents have been granted. Thus far,
however, nothing has been presented which
can render these compounds entirely safe;
while the frequent and dreadful accidents
almost daily recorded from their general
use, should prompt the public to the utmost
care, if not to banish from all dwellings,
as moveable lights, and especially when
burned in lamps of fragile materials."—
Albany Journal.

CARPETS.
The Home Journal thus speculates about
carpets. In the Crystal Palace, there are
specimens of a new article, which, it is said,
will supersede them. We copy a part of
the Home Journal's remarks on the subject;
Carpets are going out. Tiles, floors of
oak, painted floors and floors insid, are
coming in. Accustomed as we are to the
use of carpets, it is yet a fact, that in no
countries but America and England, are
carpets in general use. The advantages
of carpets are two in number: first, they
are the cheapest mode of having a showy
floor; secondly, they save a world of scrub-
bing. They are, in fact, a description of
sham, being designed to conceal bad
century, pine and—dit. The Exhibi-
tion of most of the
carpets, and
ladies will do well to consider them. Among
others, we observed a very striking floor
made of black walnut and hickory—squares
of one bordered by stripes of the other;
Minton & Co.'s "encaustic tiles" are Ex-
hibited in great variety. And they certainly
make the finest floors imaginable—as one
who passes the Prescott House, and glances
down the entrance, can see.) These tiles
are the most formidable rival carpets have
had to encounter. They are not only
beautiful in the extreme, but combined the
additional advantages of being particularly
agreeable to the trade, not very expensive,
everlastingly durable, and as easily kept
clean as a marble mantle-piece.

"In Great Britain," says the inventor,
"upwards of three hundred churches have
been either wholly or partially paved with
these tiles; fifteen club-houses, banks,
castles, and railway stations; ten training
institutions, the cathedrals of St. Patrick,
Wells, Ely, and Perth; four hundred man-
sions and conservatories of the nobility and
gentry; and five hundred halls and lobbies
of private dwellings have also been paved.
Amongst the finest and most elaborate
specimens may be named the marine resi-
dence of Her Majesty the Queen, at
Osborn; the Duke of Sutherland's mansion
at Clifden near Maidenhead, Berks; the
New Palace at Westminster and particu-
larly that part of it called the great
octagon, which was a most difficult work,
successfully executed; and the Town Hall,
Liverpool. The palace of the Sultan, at
Constantinople, is laid with Minton & Co.'s
Tiles."

"Already many thousand pounds' worth
have been shipped to the United States,
and many churches and public buildings,
(including the State Library at Albany),
besides private dwellings and conser-
vatories, have been paved with the tiles.
The cathedral at Fredericton, New Brun-
swick; the churches of St. Mark and St.
James the Less, Philadelphia; Dr. Alex-
ander's and St. George's, New York; and
Grace Church, Jersey city, are paved with
them; or in part." We are, therefore,
justified in saying, that carpets are one of
the numerous present institutions, which the
future will partly or entirely dispense with.

NOVELS AND INSANITY.—The most abun-
dant proof has been furnished of late
years, that excessive novel-reading has pro-
duced many cases of insanity. It is physio-
logical that the education of fictitious senti-
ments at the expense of real feeling—that
the undue excitement of the imagination and
of the passions, at the expense of the rea-
soning faculties and the exercise of real
benevolence, should tend to insanity.

It has often been charged to religion,
that it has made people crazy, insane, and
melancholy. This is a baseless charge

Five hundred hands, and costing over two
millions of dollars.

One class of inventions, we are glad to
see, meets with deserved reprobation.
Whatever may be said of others, the ex-
aminers of the Patent Office are not likely
to exaggerate, either from ignorance or
design. This is their official judgment
respecting "burning fluids."

"There is yet much to be accomplished
in perfecting artificial light; and it is to be
regretted that the inventors should be so
generally satisfied with attempts on their
part to render the use of dangerous ma-
terials popular, rather than occupy them-
selves with the search after something that
could be used to supply this want, without
endangering the safety of all who participate
in its consumption. The desire to render
the use of highly combustible fluids less
dangerous than they can be when burned
in lamps of the ordinary construction, has
given rise to a few improvements, for which
patents have been granted. Thus far,
however, nothing has been presented which
can render these compounds entirely safe;
while the frequent and dreadful accidents
almost daily recorded from their general
use, should prompt the public to the utmost
care, if not to banish from all dwellings,
as moveable lights, and especially when
burned in lamps of fragile materials."—
Albany Journal.

RINGS.—A writer in "Notes and Que-
ries," gives the following account of the
meaning of the wedding ring:
"A ring whenever used by the Church,
signifies, to use the words of liturgical
writers, *integrata fidei*, the perfection of
fidelity. Its form, having no beginning
and no end, is the emblem of eternity,
and so the wedding-ring symbolizes the eternal
and entire fidelity the wife pledges to her hus-
band, and she wears the ring as the badge
of this fidelity. Its office, then, is to teach
and perpetually remind her of the fidelity
she owes to her husband, and swore to him
at the marriage ceremony."

HONITON LACE.—Silk is manufactured
in Spitalfields, London, not lace. The lace
for the manufacture of which the village of
Honiton, in Devonshire, England, has long
been famous, is supposed to have been first
made in Saxony during the sixteenth
century, whence it extended to Flanders
and France. In Brussels alone there
were 100,000 females employed in lace
making at the close of the last century.
The art was introduced into England soon
after its invention in Saxony, and it is
singular that Honiton has produced the best
kinds from that time down to the present
day. Honiton lace is distinguished by the
beauty of its devices, the neatness of finish,
and excellence of workmanship; and these
qualities, joined to its long established
reputation, cause it to command at all
times a high price.

PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Imagine yourself in my cellar; the first
thing that attracts your attention is a large
basket that holds fifteen bushels; a little
further on is another that holds ten; these
are filled with apples. Some may say, why
do you prefer baskets to boxes? I will state
my reasons, they give a chance for the air
to circulate through the apples, which keeps
them dry and healthy. On the east end of
the cellar some boards are raised from the
ground, on which is spread a lot of onions;
and on another table, about two feet above,
is spread a lot of onion seed, top onions.
The next thing is a heap of carrots, piled
up just as you cord up wood, the top ends
of the outside. This gives a chance for the
air to circulate through the whole pile. I
am persuaded that there are a great many
vegetables lost by smothering, keeping them
from the air.—Maine Farmer.

MOUNTAINS IN THE MOON.

It is an ascertained fact that there are
three classes of lunar mountains. The first
consists of isolated, separate, distinct moun-
tains of a very curious character. The
distinguishing characteristic of these moun-
tains is, they start up from a plain quite
suddenly. On the earth it is well known
that mountains generally go in ranges of
groups; but we find these isolated lunar
mountains standing up entirely apart, never
having been connected with any range.
The one named Pico is 9000 feet high.
This mountain has the form of an immense
sugar-loaf; and if our readers can imagine
a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf, 9000 feet
in height, and themselves situated above it
so as to be able to look down upon its apex,
they will have an approximate idea of the
appearance of Pico. There are many other
mountains of a similar description
scattered over the moon's surface; and
these mountains not only stand apart from
each other, but what is still more remark-
able, the plains on which they stand are
but slightly distributed. How singular,
then the influence that shot the mountain
up 9000 feet, and yet scarcely disturbed the
plain in the immediate neighbourhood.
The second class of lunar elevations consists
of mountain ranges. Now this is the prin-
cipal feature of the moon. This phenomenon
is also found in the moon, but there it is
the exception; only two principal ranges are
found, and there appears to have been originally one range.
One is called the Apennines. It is so well
seen, that, just as the line of light is pass-
ing through the moon you will think it is,
generally speaking, a crack in its surface;
but a telescope of ordinary power will at
once manifest it to be a range of mountains.
The lunar Apennines may be compared
with the loftiest range of mountains upon
earth. It is 16,000 feet high, and there is
another range still higher 25,000 feet above

In this feature, then, the moon
corresponds with the earth, but with this
difference—what is the rule on earth is the
exception in the moon.

GAS FOR HEATING AND COOKING.—We
find by the New York Mirror the motus
operandi by which heating and cooking by
gas is to be accomplished. The gentleman
who has succeeded in this matter is Mr.
John Power, of Brooklyn. The Mirror
says, the gas pipe is tapped at any point,
an Indian rubber tube is attached by means
of an ingenious coupling, composed in part
of an ingenious material, (for which Mr. Power
has a patent,) through which the gas is
conducted to a small iron plate—not much
larger than one's hand—this forms what
may be called the stove. This plate is
filled with perforations containing asbestos,
which concentrates and diffuses all the heat.
The computation of the inventor goes to
show that a small office might be heated for
the trifling sum of fifteen cents per day.
Incredibly small as this appears, the Mirror
confidently thinks it will cover the whole
expenses, thought it has not demonstrated
this by actual experiment. Admitting, how-
ever, that a much larger amount will come
nearer the truth, the advantages of the in-
vention are obvious. For lawyers' and
similar offices, where it is desirable to avoid
the dust, dirt and trouble of a coal fire, to
say nothing of the expenses of keeping an
attendant, it is peculiarly adapted. A man
can enter his office in the morning, turn on
the gas, apply a match thereto, and the fire
is instantly started, and by the time he gets
comfortably settled down to his desk, the
room will be warmed.

Of its complete success in cooking, the
Mirror speaks with a confidence, founded
upon careful observation and repeated
experiments: Colonel Fuller has eaten
meats cooked by this new process, and can
vouch for their fine flavor; as for the expense,
he speaks with mathematical precision,
having carefully computed the cost with
Mr. Power, the President of the Brooklyn
Gas Company. To cook three pounds of
mutton chops takes just ten minutes of time,
and costs only one-third of a cent, to boil a
kettle, containing half a gallon of water,
occupies exactly twelve minutes, and con-
sumes less than a cubic foot of gas. To
get up a breakfast of four coffees, for
meats, a second for coffee, a third for
potatoes, &c., and a fourth for eggs, or
whatever else you please, will cost only
three cents, and can all be done within
fifteen minutes. Fifty dishes can be cooked
at the same time if desired. A fine large
turkey was roasted at the Astor House, the
other day, by this process, and those prices
of caterers, Messrs. Coleman & Staton,
pronounced this mode of cooking the most
complete and successful in its results that
they had ever witnessed. The days of stoves
and cooking ranges are numbered. The
use of gas is to form a part of our domestic
economy; and the kitchen will become an
attractive place.

TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES IN INDIA.—
Most Europeans treat the natives more like
brutes than men; they seem to think a na-
tive is made to be abused and beaten, and
the most vulgar parvenues treat native
gentlemen as the dirt beneath their feet.
I will give you two instances of the un-
gentlemanly and unchristian tone of Indian
society and opinions in this respect. In
some notes of a journey from Agra to
Bombay, in 1841, now publishing in the
Delhi Gazette, the writer says, "I managed
to bag a few peacocks, though the people
do not like them to be shot, and at one place
we met with some grey partridges which
the Zamindars (land-holders) wished to be
spared. As we had no occasion for their
good offices for supplies, but rather required
the birds, there was little hesitation in bag-
ging all I could." Again the Delhi Gazette
announces that "an unfortunate accident
has occurred to a young officer, who, of
course, is a kind-hearted man and greatly
beloved in his corps." What do you think
this accident is? When out shooting, he
became enraged with his unfortunate Sais,
and gave him a kick on the back, of which
the poor man died in a few minutes, the
spleen having been broken by the kick.
Men can restrain their tempers when a
stout hackney coachman or collieryman is
abusive, because they are afraid; they can
even keep from striking their servants in
England, because they would be punished
by law; but here, because they know that
they are the strongest, they are cowardly
enough to tyrannize over every one who
happens to thwart their childish humours."

—Mrs. Mackenzie Six years in India.

AN INTERESTING FACT.—Some of the
New York papers publish a statement that
Emperor Faustin, of Hayti, is anxious for
the introduction of religious books and
papers into the island and that he has given
orders that henceforth no duty shall be
charged upon Bibles, Testaments, or Pro-
testant religious tracts or books, or other
publications.