

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

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Hazard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.
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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.—18 lines, 4s.—24 lines, 4s. 6d.—36 lines, 5s.—48 lines, 5s. 6d.—60 lines, 6s.—and so on for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation.
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until notified.

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday the 9th December next, at noon, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.
Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of good marketable quality, as may be required for the Troops, Staff, and Departments stationed at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, for one year, commencing 1st April, 1854.

BAKING BREAD.
For one year, commencing the 1st April, 1854, for the Troops, Staff and Departments, in such quantities as may be required. The Tenders to state the number of Pounds of Bread that will be returned for every 100 pounds of Flour furnished by the Commissariat.

FUEL WOOD.
375 Cords of Fuel Wood, consisting of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash and Red Maple, or crooked or rotten wood being admissible. The whole of the Wood to be delivered into Her Majesty's Fuel Yard, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1854, and to be piled six feet high.

BAZAR.
The Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH and congregation, are holding a BAZAR in the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th, December, to aid in raising Funds for the erection of a Tower and Porch to the said Chapel.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS WORKS.
NOTICE.
It is requested that all parties wishing to become Gas Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Companies' Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority of application.

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

NOTICE.
The Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of the Right Honourable, Laurence Sullivan, 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.

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 LOWE, WORTH & YATES.
FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June 16th, 1853.

A BAZAR.
Will be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:
Mrs. J. DEBBIRAY,
Mrs. T. DEBBIRAY,
Mrs. G. DEBBIRAY,
Mrs. E. PALMER,
Mrs. C. PALMER,
Mrs. R. T. ROACH,
Mrs. J. COOPER, Secy.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.
THE MAILS for Georgetown and further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at four o'clock.
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 8, 1853.

LAND ASSESSMENT.
Treasurer's Office,
Charlottetown, Sept. 6, 1853.

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of the Land Assessment in this Colony; and for the Encouragement of Education," and also an Act in amendment of the said Act, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land and the Encouragement of Education," and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in this Island, and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common," and also of an Act made and passed in the Sixteenth year of the same reign, intituled "An Act relating to the mode of proceeding against Lands on the several Townships in Prince Edward Island and the Islands contiguous thereto, for the recovery of arrears of Land Assessment."

I do hereby publicly notify the owners or occupiers of Lands in this Island, for which the annual Assessment or Assessments charged thereon by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, of Nine shillings and two-pence, lawful money of this Island for every hundred acres of Wildness or Unimproved Lands, contained in the several Townships and the Islands belonging thereto, and the sum of six shillings and eight-pence of like money for every hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Town Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot in the Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of Six shillings of like money for each and every unimproved or unimproved Pasture Lot in the County of Charlottetown, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the said County, and the sum of Two shillings and six-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Water Lot in the said Town, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Common Lot as aforesaid, and the sum of Two shillings and eight-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or unimproved Town Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town, and the sum of Three shillings and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or unimproved Pasture Lot in the County of Georgetown, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or unimproved Town Lot and Water Lot in the Town and County of Prince Edward, and the sum of One shilling and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot and Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town and County, and so in proportion for a less quantity, it being so that the Assessment or Assessments for the current year imposed by the said recited Acts, or some one or more of them, be paid into my hands or the hands of any of my Deputies (as required by Law) on or before the sixth day of December next. I shall proceed against all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon.

Charlottetown Gas Works.
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FADDY O'DOUGHERTY.

A More rough looking picture of the human form divine, was never, probably, presented to Timothy Brown than Paddy O'Dougherty, as he applied to Mr. Brown for a day's work on the High Bridge; and our sketch was taken at this period. Now, Timothy was a smart, driving Yankee—keen as a bric-a-brac, determined, shrewd and persevering. He had taken a contract for certain portions of the mason work, to finish out an abutment at the end of the bridge. He had calculated an employing workmen at the lowest price, and had calculated to meet many honest Irishmen, at that low price, who would rather work than starve. He would have been disposed to have paid more, but, in the face of sharp competition, he was obliged to make his bid very low, in order to procure its acceptance.

When spoken to by Paddy, his eye glanced hastily over his stalwart figure, and Timothy's judgment pronounced him a good man. He thought he would be willing to pay such a man one dollar per day, but his Yankee shrewdness tempted him to make a much lower offer at first, expecting some chaffering on Paddy's part, after which he could increase his offer according to circumstances. Accordingly, he offered him fifty cents per day, and was surprised upon its immediate acceptance by Paddy.

Stripping his shoulders, Paddy was at work instantly. There was a quiet alacrity in his movements, and a gleam of intelligence from his eye, that spoke of self-confidence on Paddy's part, more than Timothy Brown had calculated. Paddy kept steadily at work, and proved the best hand employed.

His savings were carefully treasured, and none spent on drink or smoke. Every cent of these, his first earnings in America, were devoted to a sacred purpose—that purpose, to bring out his wife and child to the country of his adoption. Paddy had left home a pauper, made so by the unfeeling treatment of a harsh landlord. But he had a stout heart, and rather than mourn over his demolished hut at home, he determined that his own right hand should win him a competence elsewhere. Alas, one night he departed from his native place, and sought a seaport town. Unknown and unfriended, an honest countenance procured him employment as a stowaway on a vessel loading for America. As payment, he was given a free passage in the steerage. And thus Paddy stood, with his bundle on his back, not an hour off the ship, when he heard of the opportunities of work at High Bridge. He lost no time, but quietly inquired the way, and walked from the city the same afternoon.

And now, pursuing the even tenor of his way, minding his own business, working hard, but his wages being gradually raised, we see Paddy fairly afloat in the New World. Six months after, Paddy remitted home the money for the passage of his wife. Nine months from the day he landed he moved his wife and family into a humble little dwelling, entirely paid for by his earnings.

Soon after, he left Mr. Brown's employ, being offered situation as porter; he did not hesitate to accept it. Here, his honesty, willingness and integrity, soon made him a general favorite. Once favored with opportunities for exercising his intelligence, he soon proved that not the accident of birth makes a truly smart man. In five years he was the best business partner in the house which he entered as porter.

Eight years from the time in which he first engaged himself to Timothy Brown at fifty cents per day, Paddy O'Dougherty was worth one hundred thousand dollars, owned a country seat, within sight of his first day's labor, and employed Timothy Brown as superintendent of it, at two dollars per day; and, though rough by the name, few gentlemen more affable, polite, or intelligent, or more gentlemanly in appearance, can this day be seen in Water street than this same Paddy O'Dougherty.

IS GOLD BETTER THAN FARM PRODUCE.
The Ohio Farmer, in commenting upon the letter of a California correspondent, makes some very sensible remarks about the mania which has possessed the people of this country to forsake the golden fields of their own State, to die in the "gold fields" of California, where they often gather more disappointment than produce.

It has ever been our opinion (says the Farmer) that the ultimate prosperity of California, or any other State, must be influenced more by its adaptation to agricultural pursuits than by any or all the gold mines that have been or may be found therein. There can be no sort of doubt but that the greatest source of wealth which California possesses, is found in the rich valleys, table lands, and the mountain slopes so graphically described by Fremont, and now so fully noticed by Mr. Kelly. When these resources are developed, as they will be very soon, the

gold diggings and quartz rock will sink with comparative insignificance.—Look at it. It is said that the yield of gold from the California mines for the current year will reach the enormous sum of fifty-five or sixty millions of dollars! An enormous sum truly; and yet we venture to say that the value of the hay crop alone of the State of New York will fully equal it! Six counties of that State produced, in 1850, 800,000 tons of hay which, at \$7 per ton, would be \$5,600,000.—This they do year after year, with a gradual increase; and yet, how few are seen rushing to the gold mines of Ontario, Jefferson, Chenango, Delaware, Chautauque, &c., Lawrence.

The wheat and corn fields of Ohio produce annually more dollars than the gold mines of California. Yet there is no noise made about it; and instead of thousands rushing to them in the hope of growing suddenly rich, thousands have been fleeing from them in search of gold—gold—gold. We hazard nothing in saying that had the emigrants to California, since the discovery of gold there, gone instead to the rich lands of our Western States, they could have produced double the amount of all the gold dug from the mines of that El Dorado. The capital necessary to place a man in working condition in the California mines would have settled him comfortably on an eighty acre lot in Iowa, in a good cabin, a team, farming utensils, provisions, &c.; and insured him, instead of a chance for little gold, the certainty of an independent position in life, without the sacrifice of home friends, health, morals, and indeed all that men should esteem valuable in life. Thank heaven, the "gold mania" is in its decadence, and the time is near when it will be seen and known, that every ounce of gold dust dug from the mines of California, has cost twice its market value.

GAMBLING INDEED.
One night last week says the N. Y. Sunday Courier a celebrated steamboat owner, railroad builder, and general contractor, walked into a highly respectable gambling house on Broadway, and plumped down five thousand dollars on a card, and won. He then staked a thousand dollars bill and won that, and then another, whereupon the bank broke, and the sport of the evening was spoiled.

Another celebrated New Yorker, as well known in the sporting world as the other gentleman, and equally in favour of a higher law went into another gambling house and won nearly the same amount, with the same result—breaking the bank, for the time being, and spoiling other people's pleasures. We have not even any allusions to these two breaks in the money articles of the daily press; but the facts are as we have stated them, and we might state a good many more interesting particulars, growing out of those operations, if it were contrary to our principles to meddle with other people's affairs which do not come properly before the public. But we have a remark to make on the facts we have disclosed, for the benefit of the public at large. Let no extravagant young man about town, who is impatient to grow rich in the twinkling of a knave of diamonds make an experiment at a gambling table, with the expectation that a similar piece of good luck might befall him. Such turns only happen once or twice in a thousand years; and none but a double distilled dunce will venture his all upon the hazard of a die.

In the first of the instances which we have given, the gambler had a million or two of dollars to fall back upon if he had lost, and he would probably stake two or three hundred thousand dollars in his amiable attempt to break the bank. In the other case, the adventurer played with borrowed money, and if he had lost his thousand dollars, would have been compelled to retire with his hands in his empty pockets. The present is a gambling age, and there are Pat Hearnings in Wall Street as well as in Broadway. Brokers gamble in stocks, merchants gamble in clipper ships, builders in houses, jobbers in calicoes, publishers in books, speculators in cotton, and politicians in principle. Gamblers, whether with cards or merchandise, are alike a curse to the community; they add nothing to the common prosperity; and whenever they make a gain it must be to the loss of some other person. The only valuable members of society are the slow and patient producers—mechanics, the farmers, and regular traders, who work hard, save a little, live consistently, and die happy.

CVETING THE BIBLE IN PRICES.—A young man, a soldier, who was leading a dissolute life, was often reproved by a pious friend, but to no purpose. At last his friend gave him a Bible; the young man immediately said, "I will cut it in pieces before your face!" which he instantly did with his sword, and ever after shunned his friend's company. About two years after this occurred, he was brought to a sick and dying bed, and sent for his friend, and expressed a

wish to have a Bible brought to him. He received it, and read it; and one day he clasped the book with both his hands, and exclaimed, "O that ever such a wretch as I should be permitted to read this blessed book, which I once cut to pieces! This book has now cut my sins in pieces, and led me to Christ as my Saviour. O that I could recall my property and murdered time! all, all should be spent in distributing this blessed book!"

REVERS OF FORTUNE.—In midsummer, last year, a merchant fitted out a vessel from the Clyde for Melbourne, he being owner of both ship and cargo. She carried out a number of passengers, and among the crew was a poor boy who was taken out free for his labour. When the vessel arrived at Melbourne the owner sold the cargo, and shortly afterwards the vessel, and remitted the proceeds to his friends at home. This poor boy got employment in one of the numerous lighters that ply between the large emigrant ships and Melbourne, carrying a cargo, a very profitable trade, and he last week remitted £10 of his savings, accompanied by a letter, in which he says—"I am well employed, and saving money. You may, perhaps, be aware that the ship I came in was sold here, and the owner is driving a cart through Melbourne; the captain is employed as a labourer about the wharfs; while a young gentleman, a relative of the owner, is carrying a hod in a brick store."—North British Mail.

ADVICE.
Read, work, and study. Yes, young men, read and study earnestly, determinedly, bravely. It is the only way to get along in this rough and tumble world.

Who is it that gets station, honour, emolument, who occupies the high and golden places in every community? The man who reads, studies, and works of course; it could not be otherwise, from the very nature of things. That man who does not read, work, and study, who is he? Look at him! What is he? Men of sense shun him! Women of sense cut him! Society—the virtuous and solid part of it gives him the heartiest kick, and very properly so. Men who won't work, read, and study, has no right to ask the good will or word of any one. Not a bit, it is not due.

Where would have been your Franklins, Newtons, Whiteys, Barons, La Places, Stevensons, Humbolts, and Moores, where a host of kindred worthies, whose names are enrolled on the imperishable columns of fame, if they had not read, worked, and studied? They worked, and studied earnestly, manfully, courageously, hopefully, and to day, science, government, and philosophy, sheds on the world a light and warmth, as genial as wonderful.

Young man, who knows but that you can go and do likewise. Every man has unlimited capacities placed within him; reading and study will bring them out—Who knows but a Franklin lies in your brain! Try and see. Will you? Then read.—New York paper.

WHERE ARE THE SHIPS BUILT.—Within five years, the commerce of the Pacific and the increase of our trade with foreign nations generally, have created such a demand for ships as was never before known. More than 500,000 tons of vessels of all classes, were built in the United States, in the year ending June, 1853. Of these 110,000 tons—138 ships, 63 brigs, 148 schooners, and 5 sloops, were built in Me., alone, which is the greatest ship building state in the Union, making this the leading branch of industry after agriculture. Of the ships built there, 64,000 tons were sold out of the state, at a value of nearly three million dollars. In the tonnage built, Maine has quadrupled in the last seventeen years, increasing from 27,000 tons in 1836, to 110,000 in 1853, and making a gain of more than 30,000 tons in the very last year. The character of their ships has very much improved, and under the present demand wages have so risen, that every man who swings an axe—and there are but few who can't in Maine—is induced to enter the yards.

In ship owning, Maine is, also increasing upon her sister states. She has half as much tonnage as New York, three-fourths as much as Massachusetts and twice as much as any other State.—Newburyport Union.

A Yankee has invented a machine which will churn, pound clothes, and pump water, and when complete will milk the cow, get tea, and whip the children.

If half the girls in the city were to wipe their faces in their kerchiefs, all their good looks would go to the washwomen.

"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs." "Pooh, nonsense! Tell right out Jane; which do you like best?" "Well (blushing and dropping her eyes), I like U best."

TEMPERANCE HALL COMPANY.
A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—
That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be, and is directed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company.
By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Secy.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

A BAZAR.
Will be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:
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