HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the United States, neighbouring Provinces and ed via Pictou, every will be made up and forwarded Four o'clock, and SATURDAY morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. These on WEDNESDAY by the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, and on SATURDAY by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate WEDNESDAY at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz:

Wednesday, July 5.	Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Wednesday, July 19.	Wednesday, Sept. 27
Wednesday, Aug. 2.	Wednesday, Oct. 11.
Wednesday, Aug. 16.	Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Wednesday, Aug. 30.	

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shediac by the *Lady Le Marchant*, every THURSDAY morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,
SOLE AGENT FOR
BEE'S BRACE.
Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of
AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 5 PLATT STREET,
THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis. NEW-YORK.
June 28. 6m

WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Apply to ROBERT HUTCHINSON, or HENRY HASZARD, } Church Wardens.
June 20th, 1854.

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.

Royal Agricultural Society.

CATTLE SHOW FOR 1854.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 20th September, 1854.

PREMIUMS.

For the best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1852.	£2 0 0
For the second best do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0
" best Blood Filly, do	1 10 0
" 2d do do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0
" best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, 1853,	2 0 0
For the second best do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0
" best Filly, do do	1 10 0
" 2d do do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0

CATTLE.

For the best Bull, dropped since the 1st January, 1852,	2 0 0
For the second best do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	1 0 0
" 4th do do do	0 10 0
" best Bull, of any age,	1 10 0
" 2d do do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0
" best Cow, giving milk, of any age,	1 10 0
" 2d do do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0
" best Heifer, dropped since 1st January, 1852,	1 10 0
" 2d do do do	1 0 0
" 3d do do do	0 10 0

SHEEP.

Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Leicester breed,	2 0 0
2d do do do	1 0 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best Ram under 3 years old (Lambs excluded),	2 0 0
Second best do do	1 0 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best Ram Lamb,	1 10 0
2d do	1 0 0
3d do	0 10 0

PIGS.

Best Sow, having reared a litter this season,	1 10 0
2d do do do	1 0 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best Boar,	1 10 0
2d do	1 0 0
3d do	0 10 0

At the Cattle Show in Charlottetown, the following Premiums, offered by the undermentioned gentlemen, will be awarded, viz:

By Judge Peters, £1 for the best half-bred Galloway Bull.

By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearling Ayrshire Heifer.

By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearly Heifer of any breed.

By Mr. J. D. Hazzard, £1 for the best Poll Bull of any age

By Mr. J. D. Hazzard £1 for the best Poll Cow of any age.

By Mr. B. E. Wright, £1 for the best two year old Heifer of Alderney breed.

All Cattle intended for Exhibition must be entered at the Society's Depot on or before Saturday the 16th September.

Regulations will be published in a future advertisement.

The same amount of Premiums will be given, to be competed for at Saint Eleanor's, in Prince County, and at Finlay's, Cross Roads, in King's County; the time of holding the Shows to be determined by the local Committees in each County.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
Commissioner's Room, May 3, 1854.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MASONIC REGISTER,
AND GAZETTE OF NEWS.

IT is proposed to give this paper a character which shall make it equal, if not superior, to any Masonic periodical in the United States, and a valuable Journal to be forwarded to every part of the globe. It will contain each week a new and well-written story of a useful and moral tendency, well-digested Summaries of Foreign and Domestic News and Masonic Intelligence, the movements of the various Benevolent Associations, Literary, Religious and other Societies of this city, Public Amusements, Notices of Foreign and Domestic Publications, Original Poetry by admired authors, Original Moral Essays, with an Editorial leader on some appropriate topic of the day.

It will give the most impartial statements of matters, in and out of the Order, and be at the same time particularly devoted to the interests of the Fraternity. It will contain from time to time fine Wood Engravings and descriptions of all the principal Public Institutions in the United States. Also original Biographies of distinguished Free-Masons, and other bright worthies in the catalogue of fame. Recent discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, and important Masonic Statistics, will be regularly given.

We do not intend to follow in the wake of our unsuccessful predecessors, for we have marked out an entirely different course. We intend, as here intimated, to introduce into the columns of this Journal, the latest *Foreign and Domestic General Intelligence*, knowing that masons, as well as those not of the Order, want such news,—thus making it a paper in which *all* will feel interested. This, it must be admitted, is an entirely new feature in Masonic Periodicals, and will, no doubt, prove as great a desideratum to the country as well as the city Freemasons.

We pledge ourselves that this paper will be "always on hand"—*will be delivered when expected.* We would fraternally request all brothers, who approve of our undertaking, to use their good word—their influence in procuring subscribers for this—the FREE-MASON'S NEWSPAPER.

Finally, every department of the Paper will be properly attended to, and every aid that talents, means, position and industry can bring to the task, is secured for this enterprise, to make it in all respects the MASON'S NEWSPAPER. To the Masons of America, and the Fraternity wherever they may be found, we offer a sheet that will be entirely worthy of their favorable consideration and support.

Office, 343 *Broadway*, (*Third Floor.*)

J. F. ADAMS, M. D.,
S. LAZARUS,
HENRY N. MARQUAND.

TERMS.—To Subscribers supplied by mail, payable in advance, $3 00 PER ANNUM.

Subscriptions received at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

ROSS' ARTIFICIAL SLATE.

Truro, Nov. 5, 1853.

To JOHN ROSS, Esquire, Patentee of Artificial & Metallic Paints.

Sir,

WE the Subscribers, House Joiners and Painters, by trade, having been using your "Artificial Slate" for upwards of three years deem it a pleasing duty to express our opinion, that this composition far exceeds any other paint for covering the Roofs of Houses,—apart from its *fire proof* quality its value for protecting wood from the decaying influence of the weather is exceedingly important. We know of many buildings covered with *sawed* shingles painted with Artificial Slate, which have stood the test of summer heat and winter cold, which are now as smooth, as when first laid—the whole roof appears to be *cemented* together, impervious to moisture and consequently not subject to decay.

We regard the application of "Artificial Slate" to *sawed* shingles as a matter of great economic value, and feel desirous that it should be generally known that *sawed* shingles so covered are superior in point of finish and durability, to those split and shaved—We are sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE COOK,	THOS. M. CROW,
SAMUEL J. BLAIR,	D. B. FLETCHER,
RICHARD UPHAM,	SYDNEY, S. CROW,
FRANCIS LAYTON,	DAVID C. WILSON,
GEORGE GUNN,	

Agents for Charlottetown, Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, and Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD.

DR KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflamatory Fevers, Sick, Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the departive organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY.

LEAVING THE ISLAND.

MR. J. WEATHERBIE intending to remove from this Island, in a few weeks from this date, requests all persons having any claims against him to furnish their accounts for settlement, and all who are indebted to him, are respectfully and earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, without delay, and thereby prevent the unnecessary trouble and expense of falling into the hands of an Attorney, which Mr. W. would much regret. Office next door on Prince Street to Temperance Hall.

BRASS FOUNDRY.
AND MACHINE SHOP.
BY W. C. HOBBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Apprentice wanted.
May 16, 1854.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE USE OF STEAM.

(*From the Scientific American.*)

Our constant readers will remember that we published on page 24, Volume 5, "Scientific American," the Report of the Rumford Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. at Cambridge, Mass, of which Prof. Hosford was Chairman, on the alleged discovery of new properties in steam, by the late James Frost, of Brooklyn.

Count Rumford left a sum of money to Harvard University, directing the interest thereof to be distributed to any discoverer of new and useful properties of heat, and Mr. Frost submitted his invention to the faculty of the University claiming the honorary reward. The discovery claimed was new properties asserted to be acquired by steam when heated apart from water. The University turned the subject over to the Rumford Committee named, which ignored the claims of the discoverer in a curt manner. On pages 179 and 195, same Volume "Sci. Am." we illustrated Mr. Frost's experiments, and brought the subject prominently before the public. A patent had been denied in Washington, but one was obtained in England, and E. K. Collins, Esq., after some experiments made for his own satisfaction, paid the discoverer some consideration for its use. On the 25th of May, 1853, C. E. and S. Wethered, of the city of Baltimore, obtained a patent for the use of common steam and superheated steam (Frost's "*Stame*,") in combination, for actuating engines, thus showing that the Patent Office had become more liberal in its management, it being for some years before notoriously tyrannical and despotic. With Mr. Frost's discovery and the invention of the Messrs. Wethered, a new impulse, it is stated, is about to be given to steam navigation, whereby an entire revolution in the saving of fuel is to be effected.

Important operations have been going on for some time in the Collins' steamer "Arctic," for the purpose, we understand, of using *stame* and steam combined, instead of simple steam, as heretofore. A portion of steam, after being generated in the boiler, is carried by pipes through the furnaces, when it becomes *stame*, and from thence passes to the steam chest, to be mixed with an equal portion of simple steam, before it enters the cylinders and actuates the pistons. It is asserted, that by this means a saving of at least forty per cent. of fuel will be effected, amounting to no less than $62,000 per annum to the Company. These changes in the principle of operating the engines of the "Arctic," have not been hastily undertaken. Through the spirit and liberality of Mr. Collins, a series of experiments were made to test the merits of this invention in this city, in the months of November and January last, upon a scale, reasonable in itself, to settle the question in all its bearings. The first experiments were made with a stationary high pressure engine, kept by Mr. Collins for such purposes, and were perfectly satisfactory; but it was resolved to test the invention on a larger and more practical scale, and for this purpose the tug steamboat "Joseph Johnson" was procured and fitted up on the North River, with the tubes running from the boiler through the furnaces, to convey and superheat a portion of steam and conduct it to the cylinder, where it was mixed with an equal portion of simple steam. By this arrangement the simple and super-heated steam (*stame*) could be used singly, or combined, and they were thus tried. From tables kept by D. B. Martin, Engineer-in-Chief U. S. N., and furnished to B. F. Isherwood, Chief Engineer, who communicated a paper on the subject to our respected contemporary, the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," it appears that the economy of using the simple and super-heated steam combined, was 53½ per cent. over the use of simple steam. This was less than by the stationary engine, in which the gain was 72 per cent. in saving fuel.

No information has been furnished respecting the economy of using super-heated steam (*stame*) alone, although we have been informed that it is intended to use it in this state in the "Arctic." It appears to us that a portion of moisture in the steam (*stame* and steam mixed) must be more profitable than the *stame* alone. Steam in its nature is a partial lubricator, and must make a piston play more sweetly in a cylinder than dry super-heated steam. The high heat and dryness of *stame*, in licking up oil and injuring the packing, are also objections to its use, (these are also insuperable obstacles to the use of hot air as a motive agent),—and on a long voyage, we think, it would be objectionable, but the "Arctic" will determine this question fully. And here let us say, that although a sound judgment and scientific knowledge may reasonably lead men to form a very correct opinion of what may be the results; still, it is experiment, fairly and fully tried, not for a day nor an hour, but for weeks and months, that can alone settle the whole of the economical questions involved—fuel being but one of them. We hope and trust, however, that the invention will prove to be perfectly successful, and if so, we anticipate an increased speed in our Atlantic steamers. Thus if the saving of fuel amount to fifty per cent.—as the consumption of coal is now about eighty tuns per day, and a voyage ten days—no less than four hundred tuns of freight—dead weight—will be saved, which ought to shorten the voyage one day at least. Viewing this question in all its bearings, and looking with hope to new and important achievements in ocean navigation, we cannot but lament that so little credit has been given to the man who brought the subject before the public, and whose mind first conceived the project of heating steam apart from water for motive purposes:—we allude to the late Mr. Frost.

JAPANESE NOTES.—The Japanese take a note of what they see, hear, eat, or drink. At a dinner on board the Susquehanna, they noted the names and qualities of the remarkable foods and drinks they tasted. One of these officials, rummaging among the liquors, filled a glass with sweet oil and swallowed it. He immediately felt a disagreeable sensation internally, and then pulled out his tablets and made a note. An American was curious enough to ask what it was he wrote, and found that the observation ran thus: "This is the worst wine they have!"

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE JEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

A meeting was held on Wednesday last, in Trinity Chapel School-room, John-street, Edgware road, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, in aid of the distressed Jews in the East. The chair was occupied by Sir Harry Goring, Bart.

After devotional exercises,

The Rev. Mr. Isaacs read the report of the committee, which stated that Sir Moses Montefiore had respectfully declined the offer of receiving a deputation on the subject of affording relief to the Jews, and that donations from Christian bodies, as such, had also been declined, with expressions of deep gratitude for the proffered sympathy and aid.

The Rev. R. H. Herschell moved a resolution, expressing sympathy with the destitute condition of the Jews in the Holy Land, and appointing a committee to receive and dispense any contributions entrusted to it for the purpose of alleviating their distress. He drew attention to the circumstance, that Jews and Gentiles united together in compassing and effecting the death of Jesus Christ, a Jew; and that now, after a period of nearly 1,900 years, almost all the nations of Europe professed and called on the name of that once despised Nazarene. He then commended the resolution to the meeting, and solicited subscriptions for the object contemplated by it.

The Rev. Mr. Grainger seconded the resolution, and reminded the meeting of the obligation under which Christians especially were to interest themselves in the cause of the Jews, and to promote their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare.

The Rev. Mr. Isaacs moved the following resolution: "That, considering a remarkable opportunity is afforded by the present state of Syria for obtaining the possession of land in that country, this meeting resolves that the committee now appointed be empowered to prepare the prospectus of a company for carrying into effect that object, as well as for the establishment of an agricultural school and an industrial farm, for converted Jews." He read a letter written to a member of the Committee of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, by a Missionary of the Society at Cairo, describing the trials to which converted Jews in the East were subjected; and expressing an opinion that the best remedy would be the establishment of a colony of Jews in the land of their forefathers.

Sir Culling Eardley seconded the resolution, and congratulated the meeting on the position in which the subject stood. He did not say that the unconverted Jews were wrong in declining the aid which had been offered, but he believed they (the meeting) had put themselves in the right in making the offer. They had shown that they did not wish to make money the means of proselytism—(hear, hear,)—and hereafter, if it should be said that either of the parties concerned had hesitated in the matter, that could not be said of the Christians. He (Sir C. Eardley) had had very gratifying communications with Sir Moses Montefiore; and he would much rather have to do with that class of Jews popularly called bigoted than those supposed to be more rational and moderate. He believed the project proposed in the resolution to be a feasible one; and he could not help thinking that a civilised occupation of a portion of Syria would be, especially at the present time, hailed with delight by the Western Powers. But he hoped the project would be begun modestly, and that nothing would be attempted which could not be thoroughly carried out into practice. He hoped that Mr. Herschell would be one of a few who would go to the Holy Land to examine and report on the facilities for establishing a colony like that suggested. If the present year witnessed the commencement of such a project, it would not be one of the smallest or most insignificant results of the year 1854. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. R. H. Herschell said he had resolved on a tour to the East before any wish had been expressed that he should go thither in connection with the proposed project. He had seen Lord Shaftesbury on the subject, and his lordship thought that the best plan would be to purchase as British property any portion of the land which they might be able to secure. He (Mr. Herschell) should object to the establishment of anything like a pauper institution, which would be degrading to his brethren in the East. The whole concern should be put on a thoroughly business footing. The plan he should suggest would be to form a Joint-stock Company, and that £5 shares should be issued to raise a capital of—say, about £5,000. He thought the sum could easily be procured in the way he proposed. He proposed leaving in about a month, and before he went he should like to have some idea of the number of shares which would be taken in the proposed scheme. He hoped he should be spared to carry out the object satisfactorily. Who could tell but that the Russian tyranny in forbidding contributions to go to the Holy Land, and thus producing starvation, might be overruled by God for the carrying out of benevolent schemes, and the lifting up of an ensign in the land which might be seen by nations afar off!

The Rev. Mr. Myers, in supporting the resolution, drew attention to the increasing interest on the part of the Christian community in anything relating to the Jews. He also expressed his belief that if one of the issues of the present war should be an offer on the part of the great Powers to the Jews to go back and re-occupy the Holy-land, as many as 100,000 would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them.

Sir Culling Eardley saw no reason why a communication should not at once be made. If a safe, business-like scheme could be formed, prepared by City men, with all necessary human precautions against loss, he should himself be happy to take shares to the extent of £200 or £300.

The Rev. Mr. Herschell mentioned that the scheme would contain some provision for the re-purchase of the land by the settlers themselves within seven years, or some longer period. The Emperor of Russia, he said, had sent large sums of money to the Greek patriarchs and priests to buy up as much land as possible in and about Jerusalem, and he (Mr. Herschell) knew that they had made very large purchases. This should be an additional stimulus to proceed on the proposed undertaking. At present, Jews were not permitted to hold land in Judea, but negotiations were pending which would probably result in the withdrawal of the prohibition.

The Rev. Dr. Marsh also supported the resoultion, and assured the meeting that the investment in the scheme for a Jewish colony would be a safe one, for when the great Landlord appeared, he would repay them a hundredfold for all they had done in promoting the welfare of the children of Israel.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. R. H. Herschell offered up prayer, and the proceedings terminated.

FOREIGN & SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.—Great efforts are now being made in England for the extension of telegraph lines under the waters of the Mediterranean. Recently a very large telegraph cable has been made to be sunk in the Mediterranean, It is 110 miles in length, and weighs somewhere about 800 tons. It contains six copper wires, or conductors for the fluid to traverse, protected by a gutta percha covering secured in a hempen rope, and finally surrounded with twelve iron wires of No. 1 gauge. The projector and originator, Mr. John Watkins Bret, profiting by experience, has allowed 20 miles for what is technically termed 'slack' and 'way,' and for depths of the ocean. As now coiled in the yard, the cable occupies about 75 feet, taking its convex sides. The perpendicular height of the coil is about five feet, and the width of one side of the coil from convex to concave reaches 24 feet. The moment it is laid London will be in immediate communication with Cagliari, in Corsica, through the cable and about 400 miles of subterranean wire.

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.—The British Admiralty have undertaken to provide speedy means of effecting repairs of the machinery of any of the engines of the Baltic fleet, by equipping the "Volcano," steam-frigate, as a complete engineers' workshop, to attend to the fleet, and carry the workshop alongside of any ship requiring repairs of the machinery, and so effecting such repairs with all promptitude.—The deck of the Volcano has been lowered so as to yield a most spacious workshop, 10 feet high, from floor to roof, 104 feet long by 30 feet wide, in which are placed, in most convenient arrangement, a 12 horse power independent steam engine, two boilers, to supply power and motion to the various machines and tools, forming the equipment of this floating workshop: which tools and machinery consist of one powerful turning lathe, and three others of graduated capabilities, two planing machines, two boiler-plate punching and shearing machines, four drilling and boring machines, two bolt-screwing machines, one steam hammer, with four forges, one cupola, capable of executing any casting in brass or iron up to 30 cwt., with its appropriate foundry apparatus and material, a blowing fan to supply blast to the forges and foundry cupola; together with grindstones, anvils, vices, and all the minor implements of a very complete and efficient engineers' establishment, which there can be no doubt will prove of the utmost value and importance to the service. Mr. James Na-smith, of Patricroft, has been entrusted by the Admiralty with the equipment of the Volcano.

PRAYER.—Sir Walter Raleigh, one day asked a favor from Queen Elizabeth, the latter said to him "Raleigh when will you leave off begging?" to which he answered, "When your Majesty leaves off giving!" But think how much more bountiful God is, who did not give over granting Abraham his request for Sodom till he left off asking. And who can tell but that if he had gone on, and prayed that if five righteous persons had been found in Sodom, the city might have been spared for their sakes, according to his request. Can we think that God will hear the young ravens when they cry, and neglect the doves that mourn in the valleys?—that he will hear the young lions when they roar, and forget the lambs that bleat after the sheep!—that he will hear Hagar and Ishmael, that cry unto him in their extremities, and will yet turn his back upon the tears, or stop his ears to the prayers of his own children that cry unto him daily in the name of his dear Son, Christ Jesus? Undoubtedly not. St. Ambrose was wont to say the better to comfort Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, who prayed much for him, "It is impossible that a son of so many prayers and tears should perish." As long, therefore, as God gives us a heart to pray for any mercy, let us not be out of heart. And why so? Because then we beg no more than what God hath commanded us to ask; and we ask no more than what he hath promised to give; and he hath promised no more than what he is able to perform; and he will perform no more than what he shall have glory for, and we know that his glory is dear unto him.—Boaden.