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 neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every *WEDNESDAY* afternoon at Four o'clock, and *SATURDAY* morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those 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
BEEF'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, Parr & Co., St Louis. NEW-YORK.
June 28. 6m

WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Apply to
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, } Church
or HENRY HASZARD. } 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	1	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 2 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. S. 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 Fishy'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.
Cumberland Room, May 5, 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 principa 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, $2 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 LATTON, 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, Diarrhea, 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. H. 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 WM. C. HOBB.

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

May 19, 1854.

THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(*From the London Mercantile Journal.*)

In another part of our Journal will be found the third Report of the Directors of the *Equitable Fire Insurance Company*, a document of sufficient importance to call for some remarks upon Fire Insurance generally.

Before the foundation of this Company, no effective attempts had been made to place the practice of fire insurance on an equitable and popular footing. During a long course of years the premiums for life assurance were gradually reduced so as to adjust them to the real risk incurred, as nearly as the *absolute* safety of the assuring office, and justice to the parties who had ventured their capital on the establishment of them, would permit; and ultimately a principle was introduced which, by allowing the assured a fair participation in the profits arising from the excess of the premiums received beyond the actual risks undertaken, virtually enabled the public to obtain life assurances at the smallest possible cost. No such improvements however, had been introduced, for the advantage of the public, into the practice of *Fire* insurance. The old established companies maintained their tariff of premiums inviolate, and appropriated all the profits to themselves, those profits being so great, that the shares of the most successful of them had risen in value from 200 to 1400 per cent.

It was while matters continued in this state that the *Equitable Fire Insurance* Company was formed some four or five years ago. It was not the intention of this Company to deprive the old companies of their business by "*underselling*" them, as the manager of the most gigantic of them (the "*Sun*") complained, that is by offering to do the business off-hand at rates strikingly inferior to those of the older companies' tariff. The Directors of the *Equitable* went a fairer and wiser way to work. They simply offered to the public the opportunity of reducing the cost of insurance themselves, by allowing them to participate to the extent of one-half in the profits which should accrue from the premiums received exceeding the losses and other charges incurred. Some admirable arrangements were also made for working this principle out with the best effect, but we need not go into the particular details of them here.

The Company has had some opposition and attacks to encounter from without; but, as the Report before us states, "they have now entirely ceased;" and, had they not, this Report, we should think, would have been sufficient to silence all cavil for the future.

As regards the success of the company, the gist of the Report is contained in the following sentences:—

"The number of policies issued during the year ending December 1853 was 5439. The premiums for the year reached the large sum of £34,697, very nearly as much as had been received during the three previous years of the Company's existence added together; and it may be stated that the same rates of increase in the amount of business is fully maintained in the current year 1854; and so far from there being the smallest appearance of our business having approached its maximum, we have the most indubitable proofs that it is capable of extension to almost any amount."

To estimate properly the value of the position which the *Equitable* has attained in the short period of four years, we should compare it with that of other first class Companies of much longer standing. To prevent any suspicion of our selecting examples particularly suitable to our purpose, we will take the official statements of the two which we find advertised in the same paper (the *Times* of Thursday last) as the report of the *Equitable*. First there is the *Northern Fire Assurance Company*, who state that the total amount of premiums received by them during the year 1853 was £29,924—this Company having been established *eighteen* years. And secondly there is the *Norwich Union*, established *fifty-seven* years, which state their business to amount to £62,000,000, and their premium receipts (supposing their average rate of premiums to be the same as the *Sun's*, 3 per cent), would therefore be £93,000. If the business of the *Equitable* maintains the same rate of increase at which it has been progressing during the last eighteen months, it will rival the *Norwich Union, before it arrives at its Seventh Year*; and that there is plenty of room for its expansion there is no doubt, as more than two thirds of the insurable property of the kingdom, has not been brought yet within the sphere of insurance, and the *Equitable* has, moreover, an immense field already prepared for its profitable occupation in British North America and the United States.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

CANTON, CHINA, April 20th, 1854.

In my letter of the 25th of March, I mentioned the great success which the insurgents were reported to have had, in the central provinces, in having taken the Provincial capitals of Niganhwui Hupeh, and Hunan. These reports reached Canton through Chinese merchants and by the Mandarin officers. Since then *Peking Gazettes* of very recent dates have been received at Shanghai. These confirm the statement that the capital city of Nganhwui had been taken after a gallant defence, during which the Governor of the province was killed. His loss is greatly lamented by the Emperor, who states he was a man of energy and a devoted servant. Other circumstances confirm the statement that Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh, and Hankan, the largest commercial mart of the Empire, had been taken; but other testimony leads me to believe that Changsha, the capital city of Hunan, had not yet been taken. It is beyond doubt that the insurgents are spreading themselves throughout these provinces and retaining possession of many places. The best evidence of this being the case, is that there is now scarcely any sale for foreign imports at Canton: less now, than at any time since the rebellion broke out, as there is no safe channel by which can be conveyed through these central provinces inland.

The *Peking Gazette* states that the capital of Naganhwui was taken on the 14th of January, 1854, and a month afterwards the city of Luhreganchaw, which is situated to the Northwest of Luchan, the recent capital, was taken. The rebels proceeding still towards the Northwest, are stated in the *Gazette* to have taken the district cities Yingshan and Mungching, in the department of Yingchaw. From these statements it is evident that every advancing step is made by the slow process of conquest, and not by the spontaneous submission and adherence of the people, as has been so confidently anticipated by some.

But while the insurrection has been making this rapid progress in the central provinces, it has met with sad reverses in the province of Chihli in which the Northern capital is located.

The files of the *Peking Gazette*, from the 1st of February to the 18th of March, which have been recently received at Shanghai, contain numerous notices of the advantages which the Imperial forces have obtained over the rebels who had been in winter quarters in the department of T'ientsin. The rebels had occupied five places in that department for three months, from the 29th of October to the 1st of February, viz: Tahlin. Tsinghai, Wulichang, Tungho, and Tautsun. The estimates of the numbers of the insurgents which occupied these places, vary from ten to thirty thousahd.—According to the *Gazette*, by various attacks and continued victories, during seven successive days, from the 2d to the 8th of February, the Imperial forces drove the rebels from all these places, with the loss of 2000 men. The rebels fell back upon and entrenched themselves in the village of Subching, and some adjacent villages. But the Imperial forces having been reinforced, and the officers excited by the stringent orders of the Emperor, fell upon the insurgents again, with renewed vigour and energy, and "defeated the rebels on the 5th of March, and the five following days, during which (to use the language of the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, who furnishes these notices from the *Peking Gazette*), they say they slaughtered thousands of the enemy, including officers of high rank, and captured great guns and match-locks without number. The strongest proof of the Imperialists, says Dr. Medhurst, is the retrograde movement of the rebels, they having retreated first to the district city of Heen, and then to Fawching, both of them lying to the southwest of their former position, about fifty or sixty miles." After having glanced over the latest *Gazettes*, which were to the 18th of March, to see what further progress the rebels were making in Nganhwui. Dr. Medhurst adds, "From all we have seen, however, it is evident that if these rebel forces in Nganhwui do not speedily advance, the expectation that has been formed of the fall of Peking, through the instrumentality of that band of insurgents now in Chihli, must be given up." These statements from the *Gazette*, verify the opinions and conjectures I expressed to you some five months ago, at which time some prints in China were publishing that the city of T'ientsin had been taken, and Peking would be soon, if it was not already in the hands of the triumphant insurgents. These latter statements, apparently because they were wished to be true, have been copied very generally into western journals, in preference to the more moderate and reliable statements of those who only publish, whatever may be their partialities, statements that are well grounded. For, notwithstanding that it has gone to the west, and come back to us in China more than once, that Peking had fallen, or would certainly fall before the departure of the next mail, that capital is still standing; and in the opinion of one of the most ardent friends of the insurrection, in consequence of these successive victories of the Imperialists in the north, it is likely to be exempt from a siege for some time yet to come. And, notwithstanding the many anticipations of the immediate success of the rebellion, the sober truth is, that while there are good reasons to anticipate that the rebels will eventually overthrow the government, the struggle is still protracted, and will be, most probably, for a long time.

It is difficult to surmise what has become of the 40,000 insurgents which the French saw entering the mouth of the Imperial Canal on the 16th of December. They had not, it would appear, come to the succour of their confederates in Chihli up to the 12th of March, which was eighty-six days after they were seen commencing their march. The distance they had to traverse was about six hundred miles. If they arrived, and the *Gazette* not chronicled the event, and they have participated in the defeats above noticed, then the reverses of the rebels are much more disastrous than has been supposed, I am, however, inclined to think, that finding their progress to the north along the canal obstructed by the ice, they left it and diverged to the west into Nganhwui; and that it is that force that is making such head-way in Nganhwui.

Canton still remains quiet under the control of the Imperial officers, notwithstanding the statement has gone to the west and returned to us in British and American newspapers, that it would be taken by the insurgents before the departure of the next mail. In fact, there never has been any good ground for such statements. This is a great blessing to the Chinese, as well as to foreigners, and it is to be hoped that it will remain quiet till the great struggle is settled in the north. For it is not supposable that such a state of things could exist here as is found at Shanghai, where the commerce of the port continues, and foreigners are enabled to dwell in a good degree of safety, while the city, which is in the hands of rebels, is besieged by the Imperial forces.

One of the great events of this eventful year of 1854, is the peaceful opening of the ports of Japan to the Commerce of Western nations, through the negotiations of the United States. Here is a new field opened up to the labours of the followers of Christ—a new conquest to be won to the Prince of peace. There are now forty millions of immortals, which have a claim upon Christians for the blessings of the gospel of the blessed God. May the churches of Jesus Christ gird themselves anew to this labour of love; and may they increase in their zeal and devotedness with every new call upon them to enter into the vineyard of the Lord. Who are preparing to come to Japan? The people are represented as most mild and inoffensive. Where are those who have the feeling of the apostle, and the wish to preach Christ where his name is not known? Here are millions waiting for your labours. That the Lord may pour out a spirit of grace and supplication upon all his people, and send forth many labourers into his harvest, is the continued prayer of yours, Messrs. Editors, very truly,

ANDREW P. HAYDEN.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following are the designations and salaries of the principal officers in the Post-office department, viz:—Postmaster-General, £2500 a year; secretary to General Post-office, £2000 a year; assistant secretaries to ditto, £800; chief clerk to secretary, £630; surveyor and superintendent of mail coaches, £600; solicitor, £2500; chief clerk to ditto, £400; inspector-general, £700; receiver-general, £700; receiver-general, £1000; chief clerk to ditto, 600; accountant-general, £400; president of money order office, £800; chief clerk of ditto, £400; inspector of dead letters, £400; president of inland-office, £700; senior clerks of ditto, £450; secretary to the post-office in Dublin, £-00; solicitor to ditto, £1000; receiver-general, £500; accountant-general, £400; president of inland-office, £400; secretary to the post-office in Edinburgh, £1000; receiver-general to ditto, £400. There are 14 surveyors to the General Post-office, whose salaries vary from £300 to £500 a year each; 57 postmasters or packet agents abroad, whose salaries vary from £40 to £1000 a year each; 971 provincial postmasters, whose salaries vary from £5 to £1000 a year each; 1827 provincial letter-carriers, whose wages average 12s. per week each; 4195 rural post-messengers, whose wages average 11s. a week each; 7985 sub-postmasters, whose salaries average £7 a year each; and 131 sub-post-office messengers, whose wages average 8s. 6d. a week each.

CHANGES IN SOLDIERS' DRESS.—It is stated that the military authorities have agreed upon extensive changes in the uniform of the line. The soldiers of our marching regiments are to wear a double-breasted red frock-coat, with little pockets and without epaulettes. The coat is further described as incumbered with patchwork and useless buttons, and shaped in at the waist like a dress-coat. Further, the Albert shako is to be replaced by a felt helmet, set off with German silver. The trousers, it is expected, will be of dark blue. The Guards are, however, for the present, to retain their uniform.

A CAMPBELL AMONG THE TURKS.—When the 42nd Highlanders, *en route* for Egypt in 1800, waited at Marmorica for reinforcements of men and horses from our allies the Turks, amongst those who came to see the British armament was an unexpected visitor dressed in the Turkish garb. This was a gentleman of the name of Campbell, a native of the district of Kintyre in Argyleshire. Early in life he had been so affected by the death of a school-fellow, who had been killed by an accident, that he fled from the country and joined the Turkish army. He had served forty years under the standard of Islam, and had risen to the rank of general of artillery. When he saw the men in the dress to which he had been accustomed in his youth, and heard the bagpipes play, the remembrance of former years and of his country so affected him, that he burst into tears. The astonishment of the soldiers may be easily imagined when they were addressed in their own language (the Gælic, which he had not forgotten) by a Turk in his full costume, and with a white beard flowing down to his girdle.

NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA.—In Moscow there are published four newspapers and nine magazines or journals. In Riga four newspapers and three magazines. In Odessa there are three newspapers and two magazines. The *Journal d' Odessa* appears twice a week; and there is an Italian paper also published there.

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—We find in our exchanges a table showing the extent of the five first navies of the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent American naval officer, and is doubtless correct or nearly so. Here it is;

Vessels of War.		*No. of Guns*
England,	667	13,330
France,	328	7,144
Russia,	170	5,696
Holland,	102	2,319
United States,	69	2,029

AN ARCTIC PARADISE.—The *Boston Post* announces a work on Iceland by the agreeable foreign correspondent of that paper. This country has just been opened to foreign trade. All goods enter the country duty free, and it will probably never be troubled with reciprocity treaties. All travel and transportation of goods, and the mail, through the interior, is on horseback. There is not a carriage road, a wheeled vehicle, a steam-engine, a post office, a custom house, a police officer, a fort, a soldier, or a lawyer in the whole country. The consequences of this state of things may be easily imagined. Goods are left out of doors, unguarded, stealing being unknown. There never was but one prison in the Island, and that was used also as an almshouse, but there were no poor to put in it.