# Haszari



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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

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fally 50 per cent, to the assured.

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W. HEARD, President

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER,

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, }
August 5th, 1853.

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Equitable Fire insurance Company of London
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H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854.

Agent for P. E. I April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E.

### The National Loan Fund Life

Assurance Society of Louisian Assurance Society of Louisian Assurance Society of Louisian Assurance of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.

Agent for Prince Edward I
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September 5, 1853. Isl

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NOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon,
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February 28th, 1835. lieaw lsi

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r hereby notifies all persons in-C. CROSS.

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April 13, 1855.

#### MR. HOWE'S OFFICE IN MR. BOVYER'S BUILDINGS, WATER STREET.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1855. MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND. Queen Square, Charlottetown. November 11th, 1854.

#### C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufac-turers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottelown.

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All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Jan. 11.

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#### THE DEAD CZAR.

LAY him beneath his snows,
The great Nerse-giant, who in these last days
Troubled the nations. Gather decently
His Emperor's robes about him. Tis but me
This demi-god. Or rather'sit was man
It is—a little dust; that will corrupt
As fast as any namelesss dust that lies
'Neath Alma's grass or Balaklava's vines.

No vineyard grave for him! No quiet bones
By river-margin laid, where o'er far seas
Dochildren's prayers and women's memories come,
Like angels, and-sit by the sepulchre,
Saying. 'All these were men who knew to count,
Front-faced, the cost of Henour, nor did shrink
From its full payment; knowing how to die
They died—as men.

But this man?—Ah! for him Pale solemn state, church chantings, funerals grand, The stony-wombed sarcophagus, and then Oblivion

No—oblivion were renown
To that fierce how! which rolls from land to land
Exulting; 'Art thou fallen, Lucifer,
Son of the morning?' Or condemning; 'Thus
Perish the wicked.' Or blasphening; 'Here
Lies our Belshazzar, our Sennacherib,
Our Pharaoh—he whose heart God hardened,
So that he would not let the people go.'

Self-glorifying sinners! Why, this man
Was but as other men; you, Levite small,
Who shut your sainted ears and prate of hell,
When, outside church-doors, congregations poor
Praise Heaven in their own way; you, Autocrat
Of all the hamlet, who add field to field,
And house to house, whose slavish children cowerBefore your tyrant footstep; or you, fierce,
Fanatic, and ambitious egotist,
Who think God stoops from His great universe
To lay His finger on your puny head,
And crown it, that you henceforth loud parade
Your maggotship through all the wond'ring world,
'I am the Lord's anointed!'

Fools and blind!

Fools and blind:
Fools and blind:
This Czar—this Emperor—this distroned c
Lying so straightly in an icy calm
Grander than sovereignty, was but as ye;
No better, and no worse—Heaven mend t

Carry him forth and bury him—Death's pear Be on his memory! Mercy by his bier Sits silent; or says only in meek words; 'Let him who is without sin' mongst you all Cast the first stone.'

#### THE CANTON RIVER.

Nothing can be more surprising or astounding to the European than the appearance of the Canton River; for let him have travelled far and wide; naught can give him an idea of the scene but ocular dem tion. Myriads of boats float on the waters; some deveted to handicraftmen of all descriptions; others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea, one piled upon the other, tier above tier; until the side of the boat is level with the water's edge; mandarin boats forcing their way authoritatively through the crowd; war junks at anchor; while here and there a European boat, manned by sailors, who give vent to their excited feel-ings by uttering sundry and divers ejacu-lations not particularly complimentary to the good seamanship of the natives, nor ex-pressive of kindly feelings towards them. THOSE MILLS.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

Titlose Mills are now in full operation, and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner.

Agents:

Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. M'Neill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Eq.

The Subscriber has also three setts of Carding The Subscriber has also three setts of Carding a hodge-podge of sounds unrivalled flatbor, James Dalziel, Esq.
dreds of thousands of human tongues, problor has also three setts of Carding
operation, the cards having been im
and unequalled since the building of the
some oyster shells have attained; this molluse i
capable, if left to its natural changes unmolluse
the world so densely populated as China, so
ed, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton; the population of the city of Canton and its suburbs being estimated at above one million; and the denizens of the river, who habitually reside in their boats, are said to exceed two hundred thousand.—Baynard Taylor.

#### THE BEST FIELD PEAS.

The best peas for field culture are the dwarf or "field" varieties, such as grow from a foot to eighteen inches in height, and will not fall down readily to the ground. A good crop is about twenty bushels per acre, and a bushel of peas is reckoned equal to or better than a bushel of corn. This crop is much cultivated as a field crop in England and in Canada, and to some extent in the northern States of America. It is the custom to sow them broadcast and in drills, sometimes alone, and sometimes with oats, which serve to hold them up. We saw considerable fields of them put in this

way, in Canada, last season.

Peas having a large seed require to be covered; and perhaps drilling is the very best way of putting them in. They may be ploughed in or covered with a cultivator; but the seed should be covered to the depth

of an inch or so.

The land needs to be ploughed as for any other crop, and that should be chosen which is free from weeds, and is esteemed good for wheat. Let it be ploughed, harrowed, and if rolled after the crop is put in all the better.

From two to three bushels of seed are sown per acre; but when mixed with oats, they are used in the ratio of one-third peas to two-thirds oats. As many as forty bushels per acre of this mixture have been grown in New England.

When used in Summer for fattening hogs,

the plan would be to carry the porkers along with them about one month or perhaps six weeks, and finish out on Indian corn; for we take it for granted that no crop we

can sow can complete with corn in fattening animals when that crop comes forward.

The best way of "stacking the crop" would be to feed it out as fast as it ripens and is wanted. If "kept over," it ought to

be put under cover.
The pea crop is reconed in England an uncertain one; though Arthur Young tells us, that it is because it is worse cultivated than others. It is certainly an uncertain one in New England, but whether from the same cause we cannot tell, with our present views about it; though we should be glad to hear from corresdondents, if any have the needful experience. We should much prefer to trust to clover, to rye and

Age or Oysters.—A London oysterman can tell the age of his flock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be found by looking into his mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Every-body who has handled an oyster shell must have observed that it seemed as if composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots" and each of them makes a year's growth; so that by counting them, we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky.