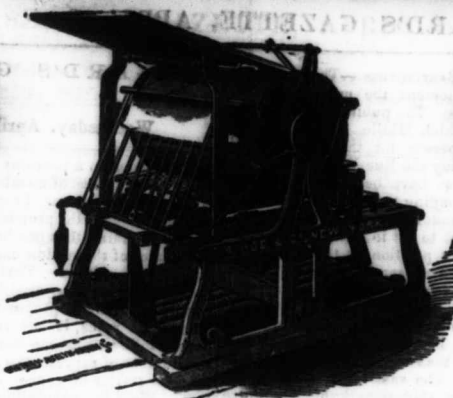


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

New Series, No. 332.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Haszard & Owen  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROA.

**Coach and Sleigh Making.**

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

**Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.**

Upper Queen Street,  
October 15th, 1855.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**

EDWARD DANA,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamel ed Leather; all of first quality. SUPERIOR malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment  
**WILSON'S**

**Botanic Medicine**

AND  
Thomsonian Preparations,

with full directions for

**FAMILY USE**

—ALSO—  
**B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**

Compound Sarsaparilla,  
Neuropathic Drops,  
Wild Cherry Balsam,  
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and  
Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen,  
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

**NEW BOOK**

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,  
price 2s.

**The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland**

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with  
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the  
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by  
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

**New Books!**

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED  
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from  
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of  
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' In-  
formation, English Literature,  
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to  
July, 1856.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History  
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,  
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,  
to be completed in 10 volumes,  
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road  
and Rail. Mathematica. Algebra. Geometry.  
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy  
and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,  
Essex Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;  
Dyce's Latin Grammar; Reid's English Dictionary;  
Fulton's Johnston's &c., Hutton's Book-keeping;  
Fridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Linnæus's Grammar;  
Marshall's Questions; Marshall's English;  
Marshall's French; Stewart's Modern Geography;  
Gunning's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;  
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

**Carriage Bolts.**

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large  
Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2	5-16 3-8
1 3/4 "	5-16 3-8
2 "	5-16 3-8
2 1/4 "	5-16 3-8
3 "	1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/4 "	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16
4 "	1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered  
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can  
be made for on the Island.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

THE  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
**CALENDAR**  
FOR  
**1856:**

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a  
number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRA-  
VINGS, and besides the usual information, contains,  
at request of several friends, the day's length for  
every day in the year.

**ALLIANCE**

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Dwelling House and Land  
FOR SALE.**

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho-  
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward  
Keoughan, adjacent to the Government Pond and  
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pen-  
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-  
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,  
will be found well worthy of attention. For further  
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.

THOMAS KEOUGHAN.

Jan. 25, 1856.

**FAIRBANKS'**

CELEBRATED

**SCALES,**

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,  
BOSTON.

**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus  
and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-  
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the  
Provinces.

February 9, 1856.

By

**JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB," from**

Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK  
STORE, a splendid

**LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**

which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

**Cigars! Cigars!!**

**40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS**

received by the Subscriber on Con-  
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of  
Queen and Water Streets.

The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will  
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

Oct. 19.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

**Tar! Tar! Tar!**

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very  
fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.

March 10, 1856.

WM. MURPHY, Manager.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**

We republish from the New York Courier and  
Enquirer an article under the caption "The African  
Slave Trade in New York," detailing particulars  
of the detention of the Schooner Falmouth,  
of Baltimore, charged with being fitted out as a  
slaver.

The London Morning Herald of the 13th ad-  
dresses a leading article to the United States Minis-  
ter, respectfully calling his attention to an occur-  
rence deeply affecting the honor and reputation of  
the Government and people of the United States—

The gravamen is, that a powerful organization  
has been formed in New York and Boston, want-  
ing neither means nor men, neither shipping nor  
capital, to revive the African Slave Trade.—That  
the first "venture" has already been made by the  
parties implicated in a crime which the Govern-  
ment of the Republic is bound by treaty to sup-  
press, and not permit the most detestable of  
outrages against humanity to be revived under the  
flag of the Union.

Mr. Buchanan, at the time of the publication  
of the article about to leave England on his return  
to the United States, is requested "to act promptly  
in a matter so serious, and having read the subjoin-  
ed statement, to convey it to the Cabinet at Wash-  
ington."

It appears that the first intelligence on the  
subject was received by the Editor of the Herald  
from the correspondent of that journal writing  
from Rio de Janeiro. Information subsequently  
received through other channels enables the Lon-  
don journalist to add considerably to his statement.

It seems that an American schooner called  
the Mary E. Smith attempted to land a cargo of 320  
negroes she had brought from the coast of Africa,  
but was taken by the Brazilian brig-schooner of war  
Olinda, and taken into Bahia.—The commander  
and crew are all Americans, and were immediately  
after landing ironed and locked up in the goal of  
Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor  
blacks from the coast, but they were so closely  
packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed  
during the voyage, that 180 died, and were thrown  
overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 64 died a  
few hours afterwards. The survivors were im-  
mediately fed and clothed.

Even as thus narrated, the account is remarkable  
and so far as Brazil is concerned, satisfactory;  
and, as will subsequently appear, no blame attaches  
to the authorities of that Power. On the contrary,  
"while our cruisers (we quote from the Herald)  
were lying in the harbor of Rio disputing and  
quarrelling with an United States ship-of-war,  
their cruisers were on the alert to capture and did  
capture the United States Slaver."

The Mary E. Smith, an United States built  
and owned ship, it seems, cleared out of New  
York in August last in ballast, with an United  
States crew and papers for Monte Video, whence  
she made for the western coast of Africa; and at  
Ambriz, long a notorious slave-trading port, she  
shipped 500 negroes. With this unhappy cargo she  
made the best of her way for the coast of Brazil;  
and here we have at once evidence of the confeder-  
ates' want of correspondents or agents in Brazil,  
for instead of making direct for a well-arranged  
spot on which to debark safely the Africans, she  
had to skirt the Brazilian coast uncertain where  
to land the Africans she had on board, until her  
supplies began to fall short. At length, however,  
she tried to do so at Ipanerim, a small and obscure  
port in the Espiritu Santo. The absence of any  
strong police there gave no facility to the attempt  
to run the human cargo on shore, for the inhabi-  
tants, we see by the Brazilian journals, rose so  
one man, organized themselves in support of the  
law, and exhibited so strong a determination to  
resist by force the landing, that the Mary E.  
Smith was obliged to put out again to sea, despite  
her serious distress for water and provisions.

She next attempted the port of Saint Matthew,  
in the adjoining province. She entered it ostens-  
ibly to refresh. The authorities there had,  
however, received previous advice of the suspected  
slaver, and on her entrance began to collect force  
enough to detain her; before, however, they had  
been able to do so, their intention was discovered,  
and apprehensions as to her safety arising, the  
Mary E. Smith hastily left St. Matthew, and  
about two miles to the S. W. cast anchor in the  
hope, probably, of getting water off safely in boats.  
Then the Brazilian brig-schooner of war, the  
Olinda, came suddenly upon her. Now, so com-  
pletely, it turns out, had the Brazilian Govern-  
ment

taken their precautionary measures, and so well  
were they informed, that they had furnished the  
commanders of all their cruisers with a correct  
sketch of the Mary E. Smith. On approaching  
her, the commander of the Olinda, Lieutenant Lou-  
reiro, was able immediately to recognise the  
object of his search; he therefore hailed her,  
striking the Brazilian flag and pennon, and the  
Mary E. Smith answered, by hoisting the stripes  
and stars of the American Union, and stating that  
she came from Monte Video. An officer from the  
Olinda was at once sent on board, and slaves  
being found, the Mary E. Smith was captured,  
and on the 29th of January was brought for con-  
demnation into the port of Bahia, to the goal of  
which, her United States, masters and crew were  
forthwith consigned. The mortality of the voy-  
age had, it appears, been dreadful, for of the 500  
Africans taken on board at Ambriz, 384 only  
landed at Bahia, and in an deplorable condition  
that 94 of them died in a few hours.

In prison, the United States' master has we see  
it stated, made important disclosures relating to  
this dreadful organization in the United States to  
revive the Slave Trade, and the whole case will,  
it is only reasonable to presume, be forthwith  
brought by the Brazilian Government under the  
consideration of the Washington Cabinet.

**BARNUM.**—Last week, Mr. P. T. Bar-  
num, late proprietor of the New York  
Museum, was examined at the instance of  
Messrs. Cushing, Dennis, and others,  
holding judgments against him, in the Su-  
preme Court of New York. Mr. Barnum  
stated, in the course of his examination,  
that in June last he was worth over and  
above all his liabilities \$500,000, but at  
the present time, his whole worldly posses-  
sions consisted of a gold watch, a diamond  
finger ring and breastpin, twenty-five dol-  
lars in money, and two suits of clothes.  
He further stated, that he had rented a  
furnished house in Eighth street, New  
York; kept boarders, and was supplied  
with meat and vegetables by his son-in-law.  
He had friends, who would not let him  
starve for one year, at any rate, and who,  
upon a pinch, would raise a few dollars for  
him.

**PARIS FUEL SHOPS.**—The fuel required  
to cook a dinner in Paris costs nearly as  
much as the dinner itself. Fuel is very  
scarce, and the American is surprised to  
find shops all over the city, fitted up with  
shelves like those in shoe stores, upon  
which is stored wood, split up in pieces  
about the size of a man's finger, and done  
up in bundles, as matches were in the days  
of the tinder-box, steel, and flint; they are  
about the size of a bunch of asparagus.  
These little bundles sell at from two to six  
sous. Larger sticks are bundled up in the  
same way, and sell at frightful prices.  
Charcoal is sold by the weight, and hard  
coal being nearly as expensive as wood,  
can be bought in the smallest quantity at  
any of these fuel shops.

**RAILROAD MORTALITY.**—According to  
the last returns, the proportion of persons  
killed to the number of passengers convey-  
ed by railway was one in 5,000,000, and  
the proportion of persons injured to the  
number of passengers conveyed was one in  
400,000. The number of deaths, at least,  
is so infinitesimal, that the superior safety  
of the railroad must be now generally  
admitted.

**MEDICAL USE OF PERFUMES.**—Patho-  
logically considered, the use of perfume is,  
in the highest degree, prophylactic; the  
refreshing qualities of the citrine odours to  
an invalid has often restored health, when  
life and death trembled in the balance, by  
the mere sprinkling of the essence of  
cedrat in the sick chamber.