HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 15, 1853. New Series. No. 77.

Haszard's Gazette,

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 12s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including Title, 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.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded via PICTOU, and the MAILS for England will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday,	May 10,	Tuesday,	August 2,
"	May 24,	"	August 16,
"	June 7,	"	August 30,
"	June 21,	"	Sept. 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 2, 1853.

J. S. DEALEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
Ship Broker,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the *BAPTIST CHURCH* and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

MRS. W. BARNSTEAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERBY,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRISAY,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CURRY.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to intimate to parties having *HORSES* to dispose of, that he is about to open as a Sale Stable, those premises next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at livery, and bought or sold on commission.

There being no well-understood place in St. John where those *having* Horses, and those *wanting* Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. flatters himself that a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

N. B.—Two or three good young Harness Horses wanted; and a STRONG HEAVY PAIR, full mouthed for shipyard work.

Saint John, 26th April, 1853.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

SIR,—As the Agent of various *Fire Insurance Companies*, I beg to bring under your notice my *PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE*. This composition has been upwards of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates. It has been severely tested, and proved most successfully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general application to all kinds of wood building (where the color would be no objection to its being used, such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, warehouses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS,
Patentee and Manufacturer.

Halifax 14th July, 1853.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on shingled Roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premium on Buildings in the Country, upon its application.

I am, sir, your ob't servt.,
ARCH'D. SCOTT,
Insurance Agent.
John Ross, Esq. Halifax.

Just Published.

The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s.

THIS PRIMER contains all the matter in Chamber's *Geographical Primer*, with the addition of the recent census, and more full descriptions of North America. It contains also 5 more maps, so arranged as not to be liable to tear, and is approved and recommended by the Board of Education.

The Subscriber, anticipating an extensive demand for School Books, is now publishing the four Reading Books of the National Series. Persons desirous of encouraging Home manufacture will purchase at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Gazette office.

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 levying further an Assessment on all Land 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 Wilderness 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 uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot granted in the Town and Common of Charlottetown, and the sum of six shillings of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and the sum of Four shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the said Royalty, 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 uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot and Water Lot in the Town of Georgetown, and the sum of One shilling and four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved 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 uncultivated or unimproved Pasture Lot in the Royalty of Georgetown, and the sum of Two shillings of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Pasture Lot in the last mentioned Royalty and the sum of Two-pence of like money for each and every acre of cultivated or improved Lands in the Royalty of Georgetown, called Reserved Lands, and the sum of Three-pence of like money for each and every acre of each last mentioned Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, and the sum of Two shillings and eight-pence of like money for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the Town and Royalty of Princetown, and the sum of One shilling and Four-pence of like money for each and every cultivated or improved Town Lot Pasture Lot and Water Lot in the last mentioned Town and Royalty, and so in proportion for a less quantity, is payable; that unless 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.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

A BAZAAR.

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. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMER,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH.

WANTED, a *TEACHER* for the Eastern School, on Township No. Sixteen. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

By Order of the Trustees,
Wm. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Lot 16, 12th Sept. 1853.

Gas Light Company.

A FOURTH Instalment on the Shares of the above Company has been ordered to be paid to the Treasurer, JAMES PEAKE, Esq. on or before the 14th instant, as well as all arrears on former Instalments.

By Order,
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secy.

October 4th, 1853. All the papers.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as,

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

Road Rate and Dog Tax.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for the above Rate and Tax, are hereby notified that unless the same be immediately paid, they will be sued for, without distinction.

By Order,
N. LEPAGE, Clerk.

Oct., the 1st, 1853.

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.

The Gas Company have engaged an experienced Gas fitter, from Scotland, and have imported an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.

By Order,
JOHN GAINSFORD, Secy.

Oct. 4, 1853. To all the papers.

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 *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT M. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE, Tanners & Curriers, hath been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.
JOHN RENDLE.

Charlottetown, 14th Sept., 1853.

N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands against the said parties will please to render their accounts for settlement.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

TO LICENSED TEACHERS.

WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Stanhope and Cavendish District—An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON.

June 22d, 1853

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND.

ENQUIRE at the Office of CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown.

February 1, 1853.

ROCKLIN FULLING MILL.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to the public of P. E. Island for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured, hope, by careful attention to the wants of their customers, to meet a continuance of their favour.

The following are the prices, in Nova Scotia Currency:

Fulling only, per yard, 4d
Do. and half dressing, 6d
Do. full dressing, 8d
Fulling and Dyeing Black, Brown, Olive-green, Olive-brown, and Claret, 9d per yard.
Do. and half dressing, do. 10d
Do. and full dressing, do. 1s.
Bottle and Invisible Green, dyed and full dressed, 2s 3d

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Brown, dyed and pressed, per yard, 6d
Green do. do. 8d
Women's Wear pressed only, per yard, 2½d
Dyeing Scarlet, per lb. 2s 6d.
No additional charge for carriage.

R. & A. FRASER.

AGENTS—Charlottetown, Mr. D. Stewart, Q. Eleanor's; Mr. N. J. Brown, Grand River; Jas. McDonald, Esq. White Sands; Mr. Gloan, Murray Harbour; Mr. John Hyde, Rocklin, Middle River, Pictou, N. S.

July 15th, 1853.

Mechanics, Inventors & Manufacturers.

$450. IN SPLENDID PRIZES. $450.

VOLUME IX of the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* commences on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of *Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers*, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in these sciences, and is deservedly regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the VALUABLE PATENTS which have issued from the PATENT OFFICE are illustrated with ENGRAVINGS, and the CLAIMS of all the PATENTS are published in its columns; thus making the paper a perfect SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA for future as well as present reference. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is very extensively circulated—its circulation is the last Volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS and over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of Reading Matter, with an index. The practical receipts alone are worth to any family, much more than the subscription price.

The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest list of subscribers during the 3d quarter ending on the 1st January next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; $70 for the second; $50 for the third; $45 for the fourth; $40 for the 5th; $35 for the 6th; $30 for the 7th; $25 for the 8th; $20 for the 9th; $15 for the 10th; $10 for the 11th; $5 for the 12th. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS—One copy one year, $2; six copies one year, $11.

NOTHING LIKE INDIA RUBBER.

If you are an old maid and vex with tomcats and shoemakers, "There is nothing like Leather" but this benevolent motto must give way to the reply, "There is nothing like India Rubber." This substance can be made soft, hard, elastic, stiff, thick and thin, into every shape, and can be adapted to almost every purpose. It can stand heat and cold—can be made into boots, capes, coats, canes, combs, and we do not know how many other things besides,—the last application of it is to artificial teeth. An "india rubber conscience" was something well known of old, but india rubber teeth to a human mouth may appear to cap the climax of its adaptation. This is not so, however; its application to judiciary bamboozlement affords one of the most wonderful and striking examples of the divisibility and extension of matter on record. All our readers will remember the celebrated legal contests between C. Goodyear versus Horace H. Day, and how, from Massachusetts to Jersey, year after year, Goodyear endeavoured to vanquish Day, and at last, under the championship of the great Webster, he accomplished his purpose, and obtained an injunction. But, like John Barleycorn, who was hacked, mashed, and finally drowned, up has sprung the India rubber case again, and it is no longer Goodyear versus Day, but Day against his former pursuers. The tables are completely turned, and on the 5th inst. Day obtained an injunction against Dr. Hartshorn and D. & N. Hayward, of Providence, R. I., his former opponents, to prevent them manufacturing india rubber goods, unless the defendants should give bonds, with security, to be approved by the Court, to account for all profits arising from the use of Chaffee's invention, and to pay over the same according to the order of the Court. This decision was made by Judge Pitman, and it will no doubt be of great interest to our readers to know how the tables have been turned in H. H. Day's favour.

About eighteen years ago, all the india rubber goods made in our country were manufactured from india rubber dissolved by the spirits of turpentine into a pasty mass, which was afterwards spread upon cotton fabrics and dried. This method of dissolving india rubber was expensive, disagreeable, and the goods were of a very inferior quality to those now made. In 1836, Edwin M. Chaffee, a working mechanic of New Brunswick, N. J., made an invention which completely revolutionized the whole business, and he secured a patent for it August 31st of the same year. This discovery was nothing less than the rendering of India rubber soft and pasty by mechanical manipulation in machinery while hot, and spreading it upon the cloth in that state. This obviated the necessity of chemical solvents, and at the same time produced better goods. It has been stated, Chaffee's invention reduced the expenses of manufacturing india rubber goods to third of what they were before. Charles Goodyear, of Massachusetts, by some means, became the owner of Chaffee's patents, and sold rights to various persons for manufacturing goods, realizing thereby an enormous amount of money. During the fourteen years of the patent, from 1836 to 1850, the proprietors of it, and the manufacturers of goods under it, pocketed millions of dollars for their own benefit; and how much do our readers think they, in their swelling generosity, paid to Edwin M. Chaffee, the inventor? They could afford to be generous, and many long-winded speeches were made by their counsel about patent pirates, and so on, whom they pursued as fringers. Well, they paid Mr. Chaffee the enormous sum of $100. Oh what [india rubber] consciences some men have!

In 1850, Edwin M. Chaffee applied for an extension of his patent, and Mr. Ewbank granted it. The extension was opposed by H. H. Day with great pertinacity, and after it was granted, he published long articles, with lawyer's opinions attached, asserting that the Commissioner of Patents had granted the extension illegally. This single act of Mr. Ewbank, of extending the patent of this poor inventor, deserves great credit. After the extension, which, according to law, gives no invoice to the former owners, H. H. Day sagaciously found a way to become its sole proprietor. The terms are far more favorable, we believe, to Mr. Chaffee, and we hope he will realize (as he deserves) a handsome fortune out of it for his old age. It is by the extension of the patent that the position of the parties have become reversed, and H. H. Day is now the pursuer of H. H. Hartshorn, and the Haywards. We have not a single word of praise for Mr. Day, unless he pays Chaffee well for his invention, and if he does, for that we will give him credit. As for those who have made themselves rich by Chaffee's invention—the company against whom the conditional injunction has been granted, having made $200,000 of clear profits in Neptune—we have (so far) enough will become cicatrized in a very gauge to express our feeling. They have short time.

been flaunting about in their gilded array, while the man who made them increase in riches, has been for fourteen years generously rewarded with the bountious sum of $100. Oh shame! There are men in our country who pretend to be the friends of inventors, and terribly savage upon patent pirates, that are really the plunderers of genius, the base leeches of inventors.—We defend and uphold the owners of patents in their rights, and we know that there are many generous men in our country who have purchased patent rights, and liberally rewarded the inventors. We do not find fault with those who buy a patent right at a low price, when there are doubts about its profits, but those who buy such rights and make money by them, should not, in their prosperity, forget the inventors. The owners of Chaffee's patent have been a company of monopolists. They have done evil to our country by keeping up the prices of such goods for their own benefit, and to the hurt of all others. Such conduct we always must condemn, because such men do great injury to the rights of inventors in the community by raising prejudices against patents which are granted intentionally to benefit inventors not their crafty deluders.—*Scientific American.*

INTOXICATE—TO POISON.

It may not be generally known that the word "intoxicate" literally means to "poison." It is derived from the Latin word *toxicum*, poison; and the Latin derived their word toxicum from the Greek word *toxon*, which signifies a bow or arrow; and was so called because the heathen used to poison the arrow, so that a slight wound might result in death.

Webster says that Pliny informs us that the word is derived from "laxa" the Latin name of a tree which the Greeks called *smilax*. This was a poisonous tree, and was, probably one of the resources, whence the ancients obtained the poison, in which they dipped their arrows.—This will harmonize the two accounts of the word.

Alcoholic beverages are intoxicating; and therefore poisonous. The state of being intoxicated is one which is produced by introducing into the system a virus, or poison. Look at an intoxicated man. Why that extraordinary exhilaration? that perfect delirium? that miserable mumbling articulation? that inability to walk straight, or regulate the muscles generally? Why that total prostration of mental and physical energy, and absolute unconsciousness? Would a harmless non-poisonous article produce such results as those? Certainly not. Intoxication is an effect; and we defy any physiologist to attribute that effect to any other than a poisonous agent acting upon the system.

Let the question, then, be asked, shall men be prohibited from dealing out poisons to be used as ordinary articles of beverage? It is easy to decide now.—*Day Spring.*

MRS. CROWELL'S SOLILOQUY.—There's no calculating the difference between men and women boarders. Here's Mr. Jones been in my house these six months, and no more trouble to me than my kittens. If his bed is shook up once a week, and his coats, cravats, love-letters, cigars, and patent leather-boots left undisturbed in the middle of the floor, he is well contented. But take a woman to board, and she would like drapery instead of drop curtains; she'd like the windows skewed to open at the top, and a wardrobe for her flounced dresses, and a few more nails and another shelf in her closet, and a stool to put her feet on, and a little rocking-chair, and a big looking-glass, and a pea-green shade for her gas-burner. She would like breakfast about ten minutes later than your usual hour, ten ten minutes earlier. She can't digest a roast or fried dish; she might possibly peck at an egg if it were boiled soft—one eye on the watch. Pastry she never eats, unless she knows from what dairy the butter came which enters into its composition. She is constantly washing out little laces, collars, handkerchiefs, chemisettes, and stockings, then jerks the bell-wire for an hour or more for relays of hot smoothing-irons. She is often afflicted with interesting little colds and influenzas, requiring the immediate consolation of a dose of hot lemonade or ginger tea, choosing her time for these complaints when the kitchen fire has gone out, and the servants all of a furlough. Oh! nobody knows but those who've tried, how immensely troublesome women are! I'd rather have a whole regiment of men boarders. All you have to do is to wind them up in the morning with a powerful cup of coffee, give them *carte blanche* to smoke, and a night-key and your work is done.

LEAVES OF GERANIUMS.—Galignani's Messenger says—it is not generally known that the leaves of the geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the