

# MASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, June 25, 1853.

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**Hazard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HAZARD, Proprietor and Editor.  
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SINGLE COPIES, 2s. 6d.

**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 PROCTOR and the MAILS for England will be despatched on the following days at the same hour.  
Tuesday, May 10, Tuesday, August 2.  
" May 24, " August 16.  
" June 7, " August 29.  
" June 21, " Sept. 12.  
" July 5, " Sept. 27.  
" July 19, " October 11.  
Letters to be registered, and Newspapers must be mailed half an hour before the time of departure.  
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.  
General Office, April 29, 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.  
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.  
May 2, 1853.

**Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."**  
W. R. BULLOCK, Commander.  
WILL leave (with further notice) for Redoubt and Shediac every Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, will leave Redoubt at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, for Shediac, returning, will leave Shediac at 2 p. m., same day, Tuesday, and Redoubt at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.  
Will leave Pictou, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, (all further notice, For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon. W. W. LORD, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Redoubt, or to the Master on board.  
Three fares to Shediac, and as usual to Pictou.  
Charlottetown, May 20, 1853.

**R. B. IRVING,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT.  
OFFICE—In the House, Mr. G. T. HAZARD, Queen's Square (South side), Charlottetown.  
Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, Leases of Farms, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and dispatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

**GEO. P. TANTON'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY,**  
Great George Street, opposite Mr. J. R. Watt's, where Likenesses are taken by the most improved Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a good picture.  
A good assortment of Lenses, Frames, and plain and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.  
Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
Morning light is most preferable for rapid process, such as children.  
May 14, 1853.

**To the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
At the request of many of yourselves, whose opinions and good wishes I highly value, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing general Election.  
Although born and bred amongst you, yet having hitherto moved only in private life, I feel it right to state freely my opinions on the present form of our Constitution, and to express my views on the various privileges which ought to be enjoyed by a British subject, and to protect and reward the honest industry of the people, by the extension and establishment of new Trades in the United States, as well as with the surrounding Colonies. And while I am anxious to support a Liberal system of Responsible Government, I am persuaded that, in carrying out the same, it is the duty of every citizen to be true to the principles of the Constitution of the Public Revenue, ought to be excluded from the Legislature. These being the views which I have imbibed while living by my industry on my farm, I have only to add that, if honored by your support, as to be returned one of your Representatives, I shall not fail to advocate such principles, for the advancement of your interests, to the best of my humble ability.  
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ALEXANDER DONALD.  
Georgetown, June 17th, 1853.

**To the Electors of Georgetown and Royalty.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
I AM induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming General Election, in consequence of the many generous offers of support which I received from my friends during my recent visit amongst you. I am an Office-holder, and therefore I can represent you faithfully and independently, without being checked in my vote by the undue influence of the Government. The true interests of this active country will never be studied or cared for, so long as the popular branch of the Legislature is composed of greedy Officials, who are bound hand and foot to support the Government, and every measure, without consulting the views of the Constituents upon the subject. Under such a despotic system, a Member of the House of Assembly is the People's servant, but the Government's willing slave. Should I obtain, for the third time, the distinguished honor of being returned as one of your Representatives to the Colonial Parliament, rest assured I will be careful to use every effort to carry out all measures that may have the slightest tendency to advance the prosperity and local improvement of Georgetown and Royalty.  
I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HATHAYLAND.  
June 18, 1853.

**To the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
I AM induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming General Election, in consequence of the many generous offers of support which I received from my friends during my recent visit amongst you. I am an Office-holder, and therefore I can represent you faithfully and independently, without being checked in my vote by the undue influence of the Government. The true interests of this active country will never be studied or cared for, so long as the popular branch of the Legislature is composed of greedy Officials, who are bound hand and foot to support the Government, and every measure, without consulting the views of the Constituents upon the subject. Under such a despotic system, a Member of the House of Assembly is the People's servant, but the Government's willing slave. Should I obtain, for the third time, the distinguished honor of being returned as one of your Representatives to the Colonial Parliament, rest assured I will be careful to use every effort to carry out all measures that may have the slightest tendency to advance the prosperity and local improvement of Georgetown and Royalty.  
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I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HATHAYLAND.  
June 18, 1853.

**To the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
A late hour I am induced to come forward to solicit the honor of representing you in the new House of Assembly. Were I to consult my own personal feelings and wishes, I would forbear to do so, but the pressing solicitations which I have received from my old friends and supporters from every quarter of the District, prompt me to obey the call of duty. Although I now temporarily hold the office of Receiver General, I do so more as a professional duty than otherwise; and I can assure you, gentlemen, that my political opinions and sentiments are unchanged—that the tenure of that office shall never interfere in any manner to deter me from a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duty which I owe my country; and should the holding of the office become at any moment incompatible with my trust as your Representative, I will instantly resign it. I cannot before you recite upon my own individual character as a free man unconnected with all party influence, and desirous of promoting the interests of my native country. I feel assured that the system of Government, as at present in force in this Colony, has not met your expectations; and an early opinion that to prevent undue influence, and to render it more acceptable to the public at large, the principle established in Canada, by which all officers connected with the Receipt and Collection of the Public Money are excluded from the Legislature, should be extended to this Island. I am also in favor of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as I feel persuaded, that no measure is so well calculated to benefit our Farmers and open up the resources of the country. These are only a few of the objects which should receive the earnest attention of the new House; and upon the character of that House, in my opinion, will depend the future prosperity of the country, or otherwise.  
If you should deem me worthy of your choice as a Representative, I trust my experience in a former House of Assembly will enable me the more efficiently to discharge my duty towards you. I remain, gentlemen, yours, very faithfully,  
JOHN LONGWORTH.  
Charlottetown, June 20, 1853.

**To the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.**  
A GENERAL ELECTION for Members to serve in Colonial Parliament will shortly take place, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Representation of this active Town. I have to rest my claims for a renewal of your suffrages on a review of my conduct in the House of Assembly, as your Representative, for the past few years; and if it has, proved to be such as to warrant a continuance of your confidence, you may rest assured that I shall pursue the same line of Policy and Principles as heretofore.  
This, I think I may be permitted to say, with your accordance, that during the period I have had the honor of representing you in the Assembly, I never saw any opportunity to do otherwise than in the pursuit of obtaining opinions and a moderate representation of the interests of my Constituents for the consideration of the House of Assembly.  
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
With much respect,  
Your Obedient and Obedt. Servt.,  
FRANCIS LONGWORTH.  
Charlottetown, June 10, 1853.

**To the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
I SOLICIT the honor of representing you in the new House of Assembly about to be chosen. Should you again invest me with that office—two which different circumstances have rendered of the utmost importance to you than at any former period of the many times I have been entrusted with it—I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with that zeal, integrity and self-determination which should ever distinguish a Representative of the people. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant.  
EDWARD PALMER.  
Charlottetown, June 13th, 1853.

**To the Electors of Georgetown and Royalty.**  
GENTLEMEN:  
ENCOURAGED by the cordial promises of support which I have received from many of you, I now offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching General Election.  
Although I hold the office of Attorney General, I am unable to perceive why that should render me incompetent to represent you faithfully and independently; on the contrary, if returned by you, it is my determination to do so on all occasions; and while I shall be prepared to advocate all sound liberal measures, calculated to benefit the country generally, I shall feel it to be an especial duty to use my legitimate influence which my position may afford me, to advance the local interests of Georgetown and Royalty.  
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH HENSLEY.  
June 18th, 1853.

**GREAT ATTRACTION.**  
MR. G. MOIR having been requested to visit this Town, respectfully announces his arrival. The manufacture of the firm with which he is connected have been pronounced by the Medical Board of Halifax, N. S., to be superior to any imported, and has been favorably noticed by the Press. His present assortment consists of PIANOS AND MELODEONS are of the latest construction—Patent Reed—splendid instruments, calculated for a Parlor, and sufficiently powerful for any Church or School, a choice assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Orders will be received for any article in the line, and a warranty given for the full performance of the instrument.  
REQUIREMENTS—Any instrument requiring repairing or tuning, will be attended to with accuracy and dispatch.  
As Mr. Moir's stay, of necessity, will be limited, he requests parties who may require his services to apply at once, and if satisfaction is not given, he will warrant the money to be returned. The character of the house justifies the assertion.  
Mr. Moir can be seen and consulted at the Temperance Hall, from 2 to 5 p. m., every day, except on Sundays, and all orders intended for him can be left at the Victoria Hotel.  
Mr. Moir's stock of new Pianos and Melodeons having just arrived, can be seen at the Temperance Hall, from 2 to 5 p. m., every day.  
G. MOIR, of the firm of H. & G. Moir, Halifax, June 6, 1853.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**  
CHAP. XXXV.  
The Tokens—Legree's Room—Casey's Influence—The Chorus—The Youth of a Reprobate—The Drunken Revel.  
"And slight wind may be the thing that bring Back on the heart the weight which it would fling."  
A fever, the wind, the ocean, which shall woe—Striking the electric chain, wherewith we're darkly bound."  
Child, Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto xv.  
The sitting-room of Legree's establishment was a large, long room, with a wide, ample fireplace. It had once been hung with a showy and expensive paper, which now hung mouldering, torn, and discoloured, from the damp walls. The place had that peculiar sickening, unwholesome smell, compounded of mingled damp, dirt, and decay, which one often notices in closed old houses. The wall-paper was discolored, in spots, by spots of beer and wine; or garnished with chalk memorandums; and long snags footed up, as if somebody had been poring arithmetic there. In the fire-place stood a braiser full of burning charcoal; for though the weather was not cold, the evenings always seemed damp and chilly in that great room; and Legree, moreover, wanted a place to light his cigars, and heat his water for punch. The ruddy glare of the charcoal displayed the confused and unpromising aspect of the room—mattresses, trunks, several sorts of harness, riding-whips, overcoats, and various articles of clothing, strewed up and down the room in confused variety; and the dogs, of which we have before spoken, had encamped themselves among them, to suit their own taste and convenience.  
Legree was just mixing himself a tumbler of punch, pouring his hot water from a cracked and broken-nosed pitcher, grumbling, as he did so—  
"Plague on that Samba, to kick up this row between me and the new hands! The fellow won't be fit to work for a week now right in the peak of the season!"  
"Yes, just like you," said a voice behind his chair. It was the woman Casey, who had stolen upon his soliloquy.  
"Ha! you she-devil! you've come back, have you? I have," she said coolly; "come to have my own way, too!"  
"You lie, you jade! I'll be up to my word. Either behave yourself, or stay down to the quarters, and fire and work with the rest."  
"I'd rather run thousand times," said the woman, "live in the dirtiest hole at the quarters than be under your hoof!"  
"But you are under my hoof, for all that," said he, turning upon her with a savage grin; "that's one comfort. So sit down here on my knee, my dear, and bear to reason," said he, laying his hand on her wrist.  
"Simon Legree, take care!" said the woman, with a sharp flash of her eye—a glance so wild and insane in its light as to be almost appalling. "You're afraid of me, Simon," she said deliberately, "and you've reason to be so; but be careful, for I've got the devil in me."  
The last words she whispered in a hissing tone, close to his ear.  
"Get out! I believe, to my soul, you have!" said Legree, pushing her from him, and looking uncomfortably at her. "After all, Casey," he said, "you can't you be friends with me as you are!"  
"Used to!" said she bitterly. She stopped short—a world of choking feelings, rising in her heart, kept her silent.  
Casey had always kept over Legree the kind of indignance that a strong, impassioned woman keeps over the most brutal man; but of late she had grown more and more irritable and restless under the hideous yoke of her servitude, and her irritability at times broke out into raging insanity; and this liability made her a sort of object of dread to Legree, who had that superstitious horror of insane persons which is common to coarse and uneducated minds. When Legree brought Emmeline to the house, all the smouldering embers of womanly feeling, flashed up in the worn heart of Casey, and she took part with the girl; and a fierce quarrel ensued between her and Legree. Legree, in a fury, swore she should be put to bed forever if she would not be peaceable. Casey, with proud courage, declared she would go to the field. And she worked there one day, as we have described, to show how perfectly she scorned the threat.  
Legree was severely ailing all day, for Casey had an influence over him from which she could not free herself. When she presented her basket at the scales, he had hoped for some concession, and addressed her in a sort of conciliatory, scornful tone; and she had answered with the bitterest contempt.  
The outrageous treatment poor Tom had received her still more; and she had followed Legree to the house, with no particular intention but to uphold him for his brutality.  
"I wish, Casey," said Legree, "you'd behave yourself decently."  
"You talk about behaving decently! And what have you been doing? You, who haven't your own sense enough to keep from spilling one of your own hands, right in the most pressing season; just for your devilish temper!"  
"I was a fool, it's a fact, to let any such struggle come up," said Legree; "but when the boy set up his will, he had to be broke in."  
"I reckon you won't break him!"  
"Won't I!" said Legree, raising passionately.  
"I'd like to know if I won't! He'll be the first nigger that ever came it round me! I'll break every bone in his body but he shall give up!"  
"He came forward bowing, and holding out something in a paper."  
"What's that, you dog?" said Legree.  
"It's a wretched man!"  
"A what?"  
"A something that niggers grin from withers. Keeps 'em from 'sleppin' when they're fagged. Had the old fellow's neck with a black string."

Legree, like most godless and cruel men, was superstitious. He took the paper, and opened it anxiously.  
There dropped out of it a silver dollar, and a long, shining curl of fair hair—hair which, like a living thing, twined itself round Legree's fingers.  
"Damnation!" he screamed in sudden passion, stamping on the floor, and pulling furiously at the hair as if it burned him.  
"Where did this come from? What is it off?"  
"It's the hair of the man who was fagged!"  
"What did you do with it?"  
"I'll let that fellow along after this! What did I want of his cursed paper! I'll have I am bewitched, sure enough! I've been shivering and sweating ever since! Where did he get that hair? It couldn't have been that! I burnt that up, I know I did! It would be a joke if that could rise from the dead!"  
"Ah Legree! that golden tress was obtained; each hair had in it a spell of terror and remorse for thee, and was used by a mightier power to bind thy cruel hands from inflicting uttermost evil on the helpless!"  
"I say," said Legree, stamping and whistling to the dogs, "wake up, some of you, and keep me company!" but the dogs only opened one eye at him sleepily, and closed it again.  
"I'll have Samba and Quimbo up here to sing, and dance one of their ball dances, and keep off these horrid notions," said Legree; and, putting on his hat, he went on to the veranda and blew a horn, with which he commonly summoned his two able drivers.  
Legree was often wont, when in a gracious humour, to get these two worthies into his sitting-room, and, after warming them up with whisky, amuse himself by setting them to singing, dancing, or fighting, as the humour took him.  
It was between one and two o'clock at night, as Casey was returning from her ministrations to poor Tom, that she heard the sound of wild shrieking, whooping, hallooing, and singing from the sitting-room, mingled with the barking of dogs, and other symptoms of general uproar. She came upon the veranda steps, and looked in. Legree and both the drivers, in a state of furious intoxication, were singing, whooping, upsetting chairs, and making all manner of ludicrous and horrid grimaces at each other.  
She rested her small, slender hand on the window-blind, and looked scoldily at them. There was a world of anguish, scorn, and fierce bitterness in her black eyes as she did so.  
"Would it be a sin to rid the world of such a wretch!" she said to herself.  
She turned hurriedly away, and, passing round to a back door, glided up stairs, and tapped at Emmeline's door.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
RATTLESNAKES.—Recent experiments with rattlesnakes show that their bite is poisonous and fatal to themselves. Some of the poison having been obtained from the fangs after the employment of chloroform, Dr. Burnett proceeded to experiment on the blood. "Blood was then extracted from a finger for close microscopic examination. The smallest quantity of the poison being presented to the blood between the glasses, a change was immediately perceived—the corpuscles ceased to run and pile together, and remained stagnant, without any special alteration of structure. The whole of the appearance was as though the vitality of the blood had been suddenly destroyed exactly as in death from lightning. This agrees also with another experiment performed upon a fowl, where the whole mass of blood appeared quite liquid, and having a little coagulable power." Dr. Burnett is of opinion that the physiological action of the poison of the rattlesnake in animals is that of the most powerful sedative, acting through the blood on the nervous centres. He supports this position by the remarkable fact that its full and complete antidotes are the most active stimulants; and these of alcohol (commonly in the form of rum and whisky) is the first. This remedy is well known at the South, and there are some twenty-five authentic cases on record proving that a person suffering from the bite of a rattlesnake may drink from one to two quarts of brandy without feeling the slightest tendency to intoxication, and eventually recover.  
The Cincinnati Gazette states that a most terrible circumstance has been recently brought to light. A few days since, a stranger arrived in this city, and took lodgings at a well-known restaurant on Fifth Street kept by a man of the name of Dierna. During the night, the cook of the establishment, either from an imaginary offence, or from the hopes of lucre, procured a hatchet, and going to where the stranger was lying, struck him a blow with the sharp edge across the neck, nearly severing the head from the body. Horrified with what he had done, and not knowing how to conceal from the world the knowledge of this bloody deed, he hid up the expedient of cutting the body up into minute pieces, and dressing it, actually made soup of the fragments, which was served up to the customers! The cook, as yet has not been arrested.—[Since writing the above, our reporter has ascertained the murdered individual's name to be C. Turtle, and that he has a large family some where across the Atlantic Ocean.]  
An Irishman being asked, on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, buried his head and exhibited a huge scare, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel.—The evidence was satisfactory.

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The Cincinnati Gazette states that a most terrible circumstance has been recently brought to light. A few days since, a stranger arrived in this city, and took lodgings at a well-known restaurant on Fifth Street kept by a man of the name of Dierna. During the night, the cook of the establishment, either from an imaginary offence, or from the hopes of lucre, procured a hatchet, and going to where the stranger was lying, struck him a blow with the sharp edge across the neck, nearly severing the head from the body. Horrified with what he had done, and not knowing how to conceal from the world the knowledge of this bloody deed, he hid up the expedient of cutting the body up into minute pieces, and dressing it, actually made soup of the fragments, which was served up to the customers! The cook, as yet has not been arrested.—[Since writing the above, our reporter has ascertained the murdered individual's name to be C. Turtle, and that he has a large family some where across the Atlantic Ocean.]  
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