

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 8, 1853.

New Series, No. 75.

Haszard's Gazette.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.
Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.
Advertisements taken at a discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including title, &c.,—50 cents; 3 lines, 40 cents; 2 lines, 30 cents; 1 line, 20 cents; and so on for each additional line. On fourth of the above for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without limitation, will be continued until desired.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."
W. R. DULVA, Commander.
New Arrangement.

The Steamer Fairy Queen will commence on the 15th inst., leave Queen's Wharf for Boston and Shanghai, 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening, as heretofore.
Charlottetown, Sep. 8, 1853.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.
THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded by the following days: 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 20, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.
THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 2, 1853.

J. S. DEALEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
SHIP BROKER,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Freights and Vessels prepared, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West India, Australia and California. Berths secured for the latter places.
FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet long. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly tight, and suits remarkably well. For further particulars apply at Haszard's Gazette Office.
July 11, 1853.

BAZAAR.
THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH and congregation worshipping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the early part of the coming autumn, to aid in raising Funds for the erection of a Tower and Perch to the said Chapel.
Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

Mrs. W. BARNETT,
.. J. McGRIGOR,
.. D. WILSON,
.. J. WEATHERS,
.. J. DEBBY,
.. T. SCHEINER,
.. S. T. RAND,
.. J. CURRY.

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

Saint John Sale Stables.
M. C. CURTIS, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to announce to parties having HORSES to dispose of, that he is about to open a Sale Stable, those premises near the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where horses will be kept at King's, and bought or sold on commission, or otherwise, as they may be desired. There being no well-understood place in St. John where these Auring Horses, and other wanting Horses, know where to find each other, M. C. CURTIS, himself, that he has a HORSE BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, property conducted, may in some measure supply a want felt by the public; while from the knowledge of horses derived from his profession, he may be able of times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.
N. B.—Two or three good young Horses, Horned waggon, and a SPANISH HEAVY PAIR, full mounted for shipping work.
Saint John, 20th April, 1853.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.
Clerk—As the Agent of various Fire Insurance Companies, I beg to bring under your notice my PATENT "ARTIFICIAL PLATE." This patent has been approved of, three years extensively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Canada and Nova Scotia, principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will perceive by the accompanying circular 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 buildings where the color would be no objection to its being used, such as the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses, ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs by lowering the premium of insurance on such buildings as are covered.
I have the honor to be,
.. Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS,
Patentee and Manufacturer.
Halifax 14th July, 1853.

—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I beg to state that I have just published a Pamphlet on the subject of "Artificial State Plates" on shingled roofs, on a really diminishing the risk against Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on Buildings in the Country, upon its application.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD SCOTT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
John Ross, Esq., Halifax.
Haszard's Magazine for September and BLENDED NUMBERS JUST RECEIVED
At Geo. T. HASZARD'S, Book Store.

THE RIGHT OF SOBS OF TEMPERANCE TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS.
TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Strenuous efforts having been repeatedly made of late, by an individual whose consistency, as a Son of Temperance, is, to say the least, in more respects than one, a matter of serious doubt, to induce the Official Members of the Order, and amongst them, in particular, have adopted a course, with reference to the recent General Election, directly at variance with the rules and principles of the Order, I beg permission, through you, to give the attention of the public to this subject, and to request that you will, if possible, publish a copy of the Report of the Committee of the National Division on the State of the Order, adopted and published by that body last year. This report, which is now lying on the shelves of the National Division, contains a full and complete account of the proceedings and the result of the General Election, and is so drawn up, as to show, in a plain and unambiguous manner, the conduct of the individual referred to, and the course which he pursued, in relation to the Order, and the laws of the land, and the rights of the temperance cause. It is, in my opinion, one of the most important documents of the kind, that has ever been published, and it is one which, if it were generally read, would do more to vindicate the rights of the temperance cause, and to establish the principle of non-interference in politics, than any other document that has ever been published.

I have the honor to be,
.. Your obedient servant,
J. B. GOUGH, G. W. P.
Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1853.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.
The Order, in every locality within its jurisdiction, has been fulfilling its mission with more or less faithfulness and success. The attentive and careful student of the temperance reformation cannot fail to see that it has been marked by distinct steps, and one more important than the preceding, and yet all necessary parts of one great and perfect whole. Thus the association for the promotion of the great cause has been adapted to the particular work assigned to it. None can fail to recognize in every successive step of progress the guiding hand of God. In the localities of our Order, and through all the years of its useful existence, there have been those who have doubted the propriety of such an organization; yet no one at this day will deny that it has accomplished, and is accomplishing, a mighty, beneficent and glorious work. Our past is interesting, our present full of importance, our future pregnant with hope. But we have no time to rejoice over past victories or exult in present attainments; yet the Providence of God clearly bids us press forward, and let our industry be as that of the bee, and our industry be as that of the bee.

We regard these as indisputable facts:—That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the fruitful source of pauperism, wretchedness and crime;—that this traffic of evil is not merely incidental to the traffic, but inseparable from it;—that no police regulations, however strict, can prevent crime, while the traffic is continued;—that the object and duty of Government is not to regulate, but to prohibit;—that it is the duty of every citizen to support the law, and to resist every effort to subvert it;—that it is the duty of every citizen to support the law, and to resist every effort to subvert it.

It has been settled by the supreme judicial tribunal in this country that no person has a right to introduce into any community anything which will corrupt its morals, destroy its life, or enslave its peace. Upon this acknowledged principle is based all that legislation which asserts the right to seize, confiscate and destroy the tables of the gambler, the dice, and the implements of the card table, and which absolutely interdicts the carrying on of certain useful and lawful trades in given localities—in short, all that class of enactments which is founded upon the inherent right of self defence. Your Committee, from the very nature of the traffic, is fully convinced, that any legislation which will not prohibit the traffic, is a violation of the rights of the community, and is a violation of the rights of the individual citizen. It is the duty of every citizen to support the law, and to resist every effort to subvert it.

These facts being all admitted, it has yet been denied that the Order is legislated to interfere with the legislation of the country, and it is asserted that as Sons of Temperance we cannot legitimately assail the established usages of society. We approved that as citizens we have a right, and that it is our duty to exercise it, of interfering with the strong arm of law—embodied public opinion—against the traffic in intoxicating drinks. We are of opinion that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a violation of the rights of the community, and is a violation of the rights of the individual citizen. It is the duty of every citizen to support the law, and to resist every effort to subvert it.

Let the brethren, not merely on their own account, but on the account of the community, be made fully acquainted with the principles of the Order, and with the rights of the temperance cause, and let them be enabled to see that the Order is not a political party, but a moral and social reformation. Let the brethren be made fully acquainted with the principles of the Order, and with the rights of the temperance cause, and let them be enabled to see that the Order is not a political party, but a moral and social reformation.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Wilson, seconded by Mr. Deiby, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to Mr. Gough, for his able address.
After an acknowledgment from the lecturer, and the usual compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE CHOLERA.—Between twenty and thirty cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Newcastle and the immediate neighbourhood within the last few days, all terminating fatally. It appears to have broken out at a place called Hill-Quay on the south bank of the Tyne, towards Shields, the first case reported being that of a woman residing there, who was seized on Thursday after she had been brought to Newcastle. Since then five more cases have occurred at Hill-Quay. Diarrhoea is very prevalent in the district. Up to Sunday night there had been 133 cases; 53 proved fatal. The report on Monday gave 57 new cases, 23 deaths and 10 recoveries. On Tuesday there were 86 new cases and 37 deaths. In Gateshead and Hill-Quay, 44 deaths were reported up to Tuesday. The disease had broken out at Hexham, where two cases proved fatal. At Morpeth, two fatal cases had also occurred.

From Papers by the English Mail
(From Whittier's European Times.)
MR. J. B. GOUGH, THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LECTURER.
On Thursday evening Mr. J. B. Gough, the distinguished American temperance lecturer, delivered the first of two lectures on temperance, at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street. The hall was densely crowded, notwithstanding that a change was made for admission to all parts of the house. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Gough was received with enthusiastic cheering. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded—One class of his opponents was the liquor dealer. Suppose every liquor dealer put up a true sign, what should it be? *Delirium tremens, fever, destitution, pauperism, crime, ruin of eyes, wounds without cause, consumption, asthma, inflammation, burning, boiling, and thirst for sale here.* That would be true—(cheers)—and it would do more to break up the business than all the temperance addresses that could be delivered. (Cheers.) Let a liquor dealer set up a specimen of his own work. (Cheers.) When a man went into business, and was allowed to exhibit his best manufactured article, that business was dishonest, and ought to be crushed. The shoemaker was glad to exhibit a well-made boot, &c., and it was so with other trades and manufactures; but the liquor dealer's business was a different one, he had to keep the mass of the people, and he had to sell the same article over and over again. (Cheer.) Let the gaudy-furnished saloon keeper put up a specimen of his work. Let him take a poor drunkard, whose trembling limbs were scarcely able to support his body, with sensuality marked on his parched and livid lips; let him set him up, putting in all the ideas of drunkenness, and let him put a label upon "Such a thing as this made out of man." He attributed a vast deal of the evils of drunkenness to the apathy of the people; for any other instrumental causing death in such a town as Liverpool would be speedily and effectually removed, as has been done in New York during a period of cholera, when wine, putrid cabbage, and all green vegetables were destroyed by order of the authorities, lest they might create a pre-disposition to disease. But what did they do with regard to drunkenness? They built gaols, almshouses, penitentiaries, erected the gallows, and they supplicated, and made respectful, and prostrated, and begged for the cause that produced the effect. A man who drank was ineffective, but when drunk was fit for the fire of hell, and ripe for mischief; he went into the drain shop and drank liquor; when drunk he became a perfect devil; that man comes out with a filthy grin; he goes home and beats out the brains of his wife. He would be tried, convicted, and if Government did not interfere, he would hang him; they licensed him, and shielded the grog shop that held out the temptation, protected it, showing around it the shield of the law. If this were the effect, then, when that business, they were bound to make a war of extermination against the cause that produced these effects. After referring to the disposition on the part of the public to disbelieve the statements made by the advocates of temperance, he said this disposition was most generally evinced by the mass ignorant, and, consequently, the most prejudiced classes. When they told them the cost of drunkenness was more than the cost of religion, education, and government—all put together, they were not believed. When they told them that four-fifths of crime were produced by drunkenness, they did not believe it; but, it had been proved to demonstration in the country of his adoption, that not only were four-fifths of crime produced by drunkenness, but he believed they would be nearer if they had said nine-tenths. He then proceeded to consider drunkenness without reference to its production of pauperism, the destruction of property and the loss of life; he alluded to the moral and physical consequences, and proceeded to argue that the traffic in intoxicating drinks was a violation of the rights of the community, and was a violation of the rights of the individual citizen. It is the duty of every citizen to support the law, and to resist every effort to subvert it.

Considerable importance is attached by the statesmen of Russia and of Germany to this Imperial progress, and the Emperor Nicholas has even postponed his intended visit to Odessa and Sebastopol, the scene of his warlike preparations, in order to approach nearer to the Austrian dominions, the scene of the diplomatic conferences which have up to the moment held in check the scheme of his ambition. It is easy to discover the cause of this move, and it may turn out to be an important incident in the career of events. The resignation of the Prussian Minister to Prince Metternich's Note, and the late proceedings of the Conference of Vienna are probably the surprising cause of this move.

Which is the heavier horse on the road?
A few hours.

to the Emperor Nicholas than the first and independent language he has used in the few months from the Cabinet of Vienna. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, on whom the recollection of past obligations to Russia sat like a painful and uneasy burden, was often heard to exclaim, "I will one day astonish the world by my huge ingratitude!" and, had he lived to carry on the affairs of the empire in the present and chaotic epoch manifested during his brief administration, he would soon have shaken off all subservience to Russia and taken the lead in the policy of Central Europe. His successors are men of inferior energy; but they have shown throughout this crisis of the Eastern question that they are resolved and prepared to support the independent policy of their country without any compromise to foreign influence, and they have accordingly procured an amount of displeasure from the Emperor Nicholas which is, after all, one of the best guarantees a Minister can earn from a foreign Sovereign. The barrier which has most successfully contributed up to this time to arrest the policy of Russia has been the close union of the four other great Powers. The Emperor of Russia has so entirely failed in detaching Austria and Prussia as to the nature of his operations, or in winning their assent to his aggressions, that one of the very last communications made to him by M. de Bismarck, the Austrian Minister, was a request that he would name a day for the evacuation of the Principalities; and, although it was sometimes said that the price of the Russian intervention in Hungary in 1849 was a secret treaty which made Austria dependent on the will of her powerful neighbor, nothing in the recent conduct or relations of the two Powers seems to confirm that assertion, and we hope that Austria will still have the spirit to show that it is wholly unfounded.

Under these circumstances, the Emperor Nicholas seems the influence he hopes to exercise over the policy of the Austrian Cabinet on one point—namely, his personal ascendancy over the young Emperor Francis Joseph; and it is evident that the approaching visit to Olmutz is intended to detach the head of the Austrian monarchy from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsel of his wiser allies. These Imperial interviews have constantly been a favorite diplomatic resource of successive Russian Sovereigns from Titus downwards, and the Emperor Nicholas is perfectly qualified to play his part in them with consummate ability. No man ever knew better how to give to an unscrupulous policy a air of chivalrous distemperance, or to justify actions that admit of no earthly excuse by an appeal to the transcendental rights of irresponsible power. Such language and such artifices come with additional weight when they are employed by a Sovereign who has occupied one of the loftiest thrones of Europe for more than a quarter of a century, and who addressed to a Prince who is still on the threshold of his life and his reign. The interview, therefore, which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold, is one of no common moment to himself and to his people. He will find himself face to face with the traditional policy of his empire, which has been dissembled or suspended for the last few years from other causes. Perhaps the gravity of this conjuncture in the affairs of Europe will be increased by the ardour for war which has been manifested by a party in the Turkish Councils and Turkish army; and the necessity of taking part suddenly with one side or the other in this impending conflict will be urged upon the youthful Sovereign. Territorial advantages have also been held out by Russia to foreign States on similar occasions, and nothing will be omitted that may stimulate cupidity or ambition. The Emperor of Austria enters upon this passage of his life almost untried. But he has firmness, capacity, and a life before him; and the result of this conference may to a great extent decide his fate for independence or for dishonour.

The geographical position of Austria gives her an influence and an interest which no other Power can possess in the regions of the Lower Danube and the provinces south of that stream. As long as the remains determined to prevent the inroads of northern armies beyond that barrier the Turkish Empire cannot be overrun, for she takes in flank the whole power of the invader. But if Austria, faithless to her traditional policy and her permanent interests, ever allows herself to participate in projects hostile to the independence of those countries, she removes the barrier of the East, and no direct interference of other States could rescue those countries from invasion by the two greatest military monarchies of the continent. She might gain Bosnia and the Herzegovina—a slender compensation for the extension Russia would acquire; but by the same rule her possessions in Italy would be exposed to the utmost danger, and the peace of Europe would be at an end. The decision of Austria may ward off the impending catastrophe, and accelerate the restoration of peace, if it be disturbed, provided she remains firm to the principles of the Powers; but, if any occasion whatever should induce her to swerve from the course she has hitherto followed, the just resolutions of Europe would have lost their authority, and the questions which have hitherto occupied us would assume a far wider importance. We trust, therefore, that with this great responsibility before him the Emperor Francis Joseph will prove to Europe that, whatever his personal relations with the Emperor Nicholas may be, the chief Sovereign of Germany is the head of a free and of a nation whose independence is the first law of his political existence; Germany is fond of asserting her unity and her strength—now is the time to prove them. The rule of duty for all Emperor of Austria is not to be gathered from the dread of France, or from the favours of Russia, or from the example of England, but from the interests of that nation through which the Danube flows. This nation would have no hindrance; this nation has power enough to throw a deadly weight into the scale of power; and the most popular and powerful Sovereign of our time will be the Prince who shall convince the people of Germany that he is proof against the temptations and the perils of a Russian alliance.

Which is the heavier horse on the road?
A few hours.

Which is the heavier horse on the road?
A few hours.