HASZARD'SEESGAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

New Series. No. 148.

Haszard's Gazette. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Theseday evening and Saturday morning.
Office, South elide Queen Square, P. E. Island.
Trans.—Aquani Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash

in advance. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 22.—6 lines, 22. 6d.—9 lines, 32.—12 lines, 32.—6 lines, 52.—12 lines, 32.—12 lines, 52.—12 lines, 52.—12 lines, 52.—12 lines, 53.—12 lines, 53.—12 lines, 53.—12 lines, 53.—12 lines, 54.—26 lines, 64.—26 lines, 64.—36 lines, 64.—3

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

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General of Canada.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
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W. HEARD, President
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August 5th, 1853.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for

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Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
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Uetached Risks taken at low Premiums. Neharge for Policies. Forms of Application, and acther information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W.Deblois Esq. Charlotte town.

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LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

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A Hooded

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found
a very comfortable and easy HOODED
WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note. Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

Just published, price 6d., THE WAR IN THE EAST. The Principals in the Strife,

AND ITS PROPABLE ISSUE. A LECTURE, red in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before "Mutual Improvement Association," by the

REV. J. R. NARRAWAY. For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commedious SHOP, suitable for a
GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with
CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to
W. C. HOBBS.

AND MACHINE SHUP.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old.

Now open in Great George Street, on the old.

Now open in Great George Street, on the old.

Approvince wanted.

Ray 19, 1864.

CARD. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and trests by panetuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM DODD.

Auction Room, Smardon's Buildings, Queen Squard June 5th, 1854. Islaw

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

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broachas for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand. W. C. HOBBS.

WESTERN MAILS.

THE WESTERN MAILS will be forwarded on and after Monday next, the 22d of May, inst., every MONDAY, and THURSDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN-General Post Office, May 18, 1854.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

TEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island
T begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready
to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great
George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect
satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to
favor him with a call—a top light having been cut
expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a
variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to
quality. Please call and examine.
N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d., each. 3w

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages?
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes
I this opportunity to inform his friends, and the
public generally, that he has removed to Green's
Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of
every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes
by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a
share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a TEACHER, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need apply who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,

Chairman of Trustees.

Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

NOTICE.

NOTICE,
To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Tournship No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.
WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freschold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereos: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

AN EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and usofal Arioles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Computation:

Committee:
Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. Hodgson,
CUNDALL. "Hobrier,
T. Desseisal, Jenkins,
Fitschald, E. Palese,
H. Haszard, "A. Yatze.
J. Henser,
harlottstown, 7th March, 1854.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, on and after Tuesday the 9th instant, every Tuesday and Faiday inght, at Eight o'clock, until further notice.

Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be be made up every alternate Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, viz:—

Tuesday, the 9th May, Tuesday, the 18th July, Tuesday, the 52d May, Tuesday, the 18th August, Tuesday, the 18th August, Tuesday, the 20th June, Tuesday, the 29th August, Tuesday, the 4th July, Tuesday, the 4th July, Tuesday, the 5th August, Tuesday, the 4th July, Tuesday, the 20th General Fost Office, May 2, 1854.

A CHAPTER ON BEARDS, HISTORICAL AND CLERICAL

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

CLERICAL

(From the N. Y. Esening Pest.)

The conslaughts recently made in England, from various quarters, upon the habits of shaving, seem not to have been unproductive of good results. Among, all classes the cultivation of the beard is growing into favor with unexpected rapidity, and, perhaps, the increasing spirit of fraterity which the extigencies of the time have called forth in that land of steady prejudices, may lead its people to emulate their brethern of southern Europe and Turkey in their encouragement of this manly ornament.

The clurgy, too, have done something to aid the movement; and whatever receives their sanction, we may be sure, can hardly fail of reaching, ultimately, a very respectable degree of success. Both in England and in our country, a luxuriant beard has been hereofore considered a mark of eccentricity, frivolity or genias; and none but artists, men of fortnne and gentlemen of questionable pretension have felt able to afford it. Yet, so far as we know, there are few things more conducive to health, and, in most cases, to good looks, than the beard. Indeed it may be regarded as the decus at tutamen of manhood—the sole distinctive badge to which man can set up an exclusive claim, when the fairer portion of creation should have finally usurped, as is threatened, the habiliments which, in times past, have answered so well for his protection.

It is pleasant once in a while to turn from these degenerate days to the records of antiquity, to observe the reverential care with which the beard was cherished among the most elevated races then living. Take Homer's heroes Agamemnon, Ajax, Ulyses—they were as hirsute a set of men as any dandies who parade Boadway. King Prism, for example, in remonstrating with his son Hector against his intended encounter with Achilles, begs him, most pathetically, to refrain from the contest, in order that he may live to save his father from a miserable death. As for a young man, he says, death on the field becomes him well."

But when the silver locks and silver

him well."

"But when the silver locks and silver beard Of an old man, slain by the sword, from dogs Receive dishonor, of all ills that wait On miserable man, that sure is worst, So said the ancient King, and bis gray hairs Plucked with both hands—but Hector firm endured."

So, when the goddess Minerva wishes to improve the personal appearance of Ulyssea, which was somewhat the worse for wear and tear of his travelling experience.
"Swarthy again his manly hue become,

Reund his full face, and black his bushy chin; And his astonished son Telemachus, gratifies the old salt on his transformation, by the compli-

"Thou wear'st the semblance now of these in heaven."

injured interests to bluster about. Most of the houses being of wood, they find warm commoditions the Great, the period of their complete degeneracy. But Plutarch informs us, that the disuse of it was founded on its inconvenience, in furnishing a handle to their enemies in battle. The philosophers, however, still adhered to the old badge of their profession; and their ostentation in this matter gives rise to a current saying of that time, "a long beard does not make a philosopher." The early Romans—"inolest Romans of them all?" undoubtedly did not shave, and Scipio Africanus was the first man among them that shaved his chin every day. This gentleman set the fashion, which was soon generally followed by all except the lower orders; but to an individual rejicing in the name of Publias Ticious Manas, belongs the credit of having first imported a barbeing looked upon as recognised proprietors in the country from Sicily. In later times, the Emperor Hadiain found the beard a serviceable covering for some scars with which his face had been disfigured, and beards were at a permism. The fancy of the owner, or his barber, was frequently exercised in trimming it and giving it an ornamental cut.

The Romans appear to have, in one instance made it a requirement of national concern, as when the eensors demanded of Livius, on his restoration from banishment, that he should not enter the Sensate till he had been washed and shaved—a regulation which we hope it is not unjour to any would hardly be taken in good part by some of

censors demanded of Livius, on his restoration from banishment, that he should not enter the Senate till he had been washed and shaved—a regulation which we hope it is not unjust to say, would hardly be taken in good part by some of the members of our own legislative bodies. By those accustomed to the hardships of shaving, it may perhaps, be deemed a refinement of cruelty, peculiarly characterizing the sterances of Roman manners, that the occasion of the first application of the razor to the boy's face was celebrated as a festival, and the hair consecrated to the gods. This ceremony, in the case of Augustus, was performed in his twenty fourth year, but commonly took place at a some what earlier period. Hence, perhaps, the term, 'shaver,' as applied to a boy, which an ingenious hypothesis has heretofore derived on the principle of lucus a non, dc.

Passing over to England, what magnificent beards adors the illustrious chins of the early usen in the early amals of that country —Look at the pictured heads of Old Gower, of Shakespeare, of Lord Bacon'; or open 'Lodge's Gallery of Portraits,' and you will witces an array of fall-bearded statesmen, that might axcite the "nationality" of the most phlegmatic John Bull whose blood ever stained the razor. Look, too, at the pictured heads of plagmatic John Bull whose blood ever stained the razor. Look, too, at the great names in the church' there is Wickliffe. "the mosting star of the Reformation," with a beard like a country, as the array of fall-bearded statesmen, that might axcite the "nationality" of the most phlegmatic John Bull whose blood ever stained the razor. Look, too, at the great names in the church' there is Wickliffe. "the morning star of the Reformation," with a beard like the pard," avery one of them! Gradually, at time rolls on, however, the heards diminish, until a smooth viange almost becomes an indispensable requisite of orthodoxy; so that at the presented in Thorwaldsen's group of statuary, would hardly be accepted by their modern successors.

For our

warrant from common sense or the laws of health. The priests and early missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church adopted the use of the resor, probably as means of distinguishing their order from the populace. But this expedient was much less heardous in the climate of Italy, where it was first tried, than in the bleak atmosphere of more morthern reigions.

We are pleased to observe that the Boston Congregationalist, a leading religious journal, of an orthodox complexion, has undertaken in good earnest the work of forwarding the referra minog clergymen. In two vigorous articles, it has recently advocated the dety of cultivating the beard on biblical, historical and physiogical grounds. From a late number of that print, we take the following paragraphs:

"It is physiologically clear, that he who daily removes his beard, daily forces the secretionary part of his constitutional mechanism in an unnatural, and therefore perficious manner; beside, removing from some of the tenderest and vitalest portions of his frame their intended, and therefore necessary, covering; thus, on the one hand, overtaxing, and on the other, underclothing his hody.

moving from some or the tenderest and vitalest portions of his frame their intended, and therefore necessary, covering; thus, on the one hand, overtaxing, and on the other, underclothing his body. "We might add the testimony of experience, as loudly affirming the inportance of a return to the dictates of nature in this matter of the beard. Many a minister of Christ is sinking into his grave by a slow, yet sure, suicide of shaving. "Let every coughing and endaverous brother throw away his razor and his muffler together. Let him restore to his throat and chin, and cheeks, their natural covering. Let him bathe plentifully in cold water, and use much physical exercise, bearing his breast to the north wind, and throwing his physic to the dogs, and our word (and our expedience) for it, he will be both a wiser and a stronger man, and his grave will be thrown (in the course of asture) from under his very feet, far forward into the distant perspective of a good old age."

AN ORIENTAL PASTIME.

AN ORIENTAL PASTIME

One of the peculiarities which strikes me most among the inhabitants of Turkey, says a writer in "Household Words," is their love of fleas. I am obliged to use the word inhabitants, because all are not Turke who live in Turkey; and all are alike in this respect, whether Osmanli, Armeniaa, Bulgarian, Wallach, Moldavian, Greek, or Jew. They pounce upon them with a cry of delight wherever they find them, and fondle them before putting them to death. They show as much art and address in their capture as a keen sportsman will evince in trying to get a shot at a flock of wild ducks. The flame are not ungrateful for being thus held in honer, and have effected a very considerable settlement in the country. They are, in point of fact, one of the nationalities of Turkey—the one which has nothing to sak of the Government; which has no wrongs to redress or injured interests to bluster about. Most of the houses being of wood, they find warm commoditue quarters; quarters which are utterly inaccessible to the broom of the houseman. I use the word houseman, because there is no such thing as a housemaid in Turkey. These little animals are so prompt and ferecious in their assaults, and have, moreover, such a keen appreciation of the delicacy of any fresh arrival from a distant country, that they keep a stranger in a perpetual state of liveliness and motion: which ingeloubless, extremely beneficial to his health. especially if he slothful.

No idea of disgree or dirt seems to attach to a houseful of fleas—these pugnacious little animals

change, the depreciation of Kaimes, and the rise of gold.

No individual throughout the country seems to be able to resist the fascination of hunting a flea wherever he sees one. What trapping was to the Red Indians—what the fox chase was to the squire of our childhood—flea-hunting is to the Oriental; it is a passion—a delight. As soon as the lively little game breaks cover, no matter where or when, the eyes of the Perote lights up with the unwonted fire; a keer sporting expression passes over his face; he raises his hand steel-thilly by a sort of instinct; the certainty of his aim might pass into a proverb, and the next moment the hand has descended, and the Petote is twiddling his finger and thumb with tranquil satisfaction, and has resumed his occupation, be it what it may. He would stop to catch a flee, on his way to be hanged or to be married. He must have missed appointments, lost fortunes, by the habit; but it is engrafted in his nature, and is unconquerable.

have missed appointments, lost fortunes, by the habit; but it is engrafted in his nature, and is unconquerable.

There gone into rooms where fleas lay thick as dust upon the floor, and each of my steps must have killed hundreds of them; but if I ever ventured to express the smallest distaste upon the cocasion, I became as incomprehensible to the men of Pera, as if I had told a Chinese I disliked stewed dog. They will even ague the point with you if you press them closely, and maintain that the flea is like the Mirabeus—the friend of men. They will tell you that fleas keep up an irritation of the skin, which is highly beneficial in a hot country, and prevents the accumulation of morbid humors. On my remonstrating also with a hotel waiter about finding them constantly in the bread—some baked and some alive—that individual, who spoke all the languages of the world in bad French assured the bakes had superstition about them, and be thought them lucky! Pumping him with a light hand, I found he was not sluggisher free from the same idea himself, and that it obtains generally throughout the rountry. He said, that is allay the irritation they occasioned, was at all times a pleasing occupation; and that it was to be remarked, that no fine ever hit a man in a dangerous place; or injured his eye, or his ear, or

opened an artery, therefore fleas were the friends of mes. He did not know (nor do I) what many of the Perote gentlemes would do if it were not for the unfailing entertainment supplied by fleas. He believed they kept people who had nothing to do out of mischief. He said that the courteous catching of a fea upon the person of another, offered a frequent and pleasant opportunity of commencing a conversation, or beginning an acquintance; that acquaintances so formed had often ripened into warm and lasting friendships. He had known even more than one instance of Perote marriages, brought about by a cheefful and inoffensive gallantry of this kind. He was much surprised at this unjustifiable anger of an Englishlady at dinner, upon whose shoulder he had succeeded in catching a flea by an adroit movement of his left hand, while his right was occupied in prostuting her ut dist of kid stuffed with hestnown. She screamed and her gentleman threatened to horsewhip him. He conflued his feeling were hutt and his reason confounded by his behaviour on the part of my country people. No Perote lady would have raised her eyes from her plate during such an occurrence. I endeavoured to soothe him by saying that we were a people who lived in an inclement climate, and to whom, therefore, the utility of the flea was unknown: but he would not credit it. He could not bring his mind to bear all at once upon a fact which appeared to him so remarkable. I was like the Christian knight who told an African king that he could ride his horse dry-footed over some of our rivers in winter, and who was immediately bowstrung. I remember a personage of no mean rank once calling my attention especially to see him hust and kill two fleas, who were reposing together on the linen cover on a sofa. He began by rousing them into dight with the golden point of his pencil, and then pursued them to a state of the liveliest excitement for some minutes (he had long white beard, and was a man of august presence.) At length he ran down his game, and taking them in

ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR, MILE, &c., ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR, MILK, &c., IN LONDON.—A large meeting was held a short time since in London M. Scholfield, M. P., in the chair, to discuss the adulterations in foods, drinks, &c., practised by dealers, on the people.

J. Postage, Lecturer on Anatomy, at Sydenham College, Birmingham, presented a statement from which we quote the following curious passages:—

ing curious passage....
"Much of the malt vinegar I have met with is little less than oil of vitrol diluted with water, colored with burnt sugar, and a small quantity of the real article added to a small quantity of the reat article added to give it the proper oder. A solution of the chloride of barium soon detects the acid. Even in Stilton cheese, for which I paid the best price, calcareous nodules of carbonate of time have been detected. Cream of tarbest price, calcareous notates of carbonate of time have been detected. Cream of tartar is an article of common consumption in the summer months, under the agreeable form of lemonade, ginger-beer, and other cooling beverages. I have examined recently a sample which contained three parts of alum in four, and the druggist was obliged to mix it with a better article to make it saleable. The price piad per cwt. was £5; alum is only 10s. per cwt., consequently the person alluded to has been defrauded to the extent of £3 7s. 6d. This cream of tarter, or rather tarter cream, will, I dare say, be shortly sold and consumed in Birmingham, under the characteristic cognomen of pop! With what effects? Spirits of sweet nitre and spirits of sal volatile are both sold much diluted with water—the former often contains aquafortes, and thus a mild and useful medicine is rendered irritating and injurious; the latter in one case lately pro-

useful medicine is rendered irritating and injurious; the latter in one case lately produced indirectly serious consequence.

Within a mile of the centre of this midland seat of intelligence, in a back street with a very aristocratic name, resides, or did reside, a milkman, celebrated for the thickness and richness of his cream. He was thought to have rare cows. His name was up and he drove a roaring trade. His cream consisted of very finely prepared chalk, and a modeum of cow cream, to which a rich butter tint was given by turmeric. The real cream he churned. My informant is the druggist who regularly sold him these articles."

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.-We were informed yesterday by Dr. Snowden, of Prince George's county, of the death of a female servant on Saturday last, who was temale servant on Saturday last, who was upward of 130 years of age. She was raised by his great-grandfather and has been blind since 4812, and has given birth to 20 children, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age; and is now living in this city. Baltimore Times:

Within the past month 35,000 emigrants had arrived at New York. Of these 18,000 are Germans and 8000 Irish and a street of Canada last year was 88,000,000; the export trade 26,000,000 to a street and a street and

1000 has a state when a majorn of the Palmer Worm a deadly for to fruit trees, is making its re-appearance in Western Massachussels, and fruit growers are obliged to destroy all infected frees to prevent the worms from reaching others.

at the Parish of St. Raymond, upon the bytwo of cacier in two is cacier in two regiment of mulastees and his wheat, placed up to start at the parish of that place, usual J. B. 1100ps, at the Parish of St. Raymond, upon the bu-

P.

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purposes Charlotte-l (D. V.) sdnesday, as will be

y the 9th night, at

Halifax, ay night,

h July, August, August, h August,

r General

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Dec. er's Bay.

Mary Mary