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# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 21, 1855.

New Series. No. 216.

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
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 head, 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.

### NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully  
intimate that he has taken into partnership  
Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling  
and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him,  
will from the 1st of January next, be conducted  
under the Firm of

#### Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the  
Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore.  
By this means and with increased Capital, they hope  
especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

### S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEALER IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections  
in great variety. 6m

### THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,

Importer and Dealer in every description of

Foreign and Domestic

### HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrows, &c.

### MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and

Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent

Hollow Augers, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer,  
Burlington, Vermont.

### NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from  
the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island,  
but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex,  
England, bearing date Nineteenth Day of December  
1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates  
in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or  
others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the  
same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 8, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without License from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

### MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November, 11th, 1854.

### Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Morrison,  
Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to  
furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve  
months from this date: and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.  
JAMES MATHEWSON, }

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 3.

#### Ought Vocal Music to be generally cultivated?

It has been almost universally believed, that  
the peculiar powers, necessary for the successful  
cultivation of the art of singing, have been dis-  
tributed with a hand so very unequal, that the  
few who are favoured become musicians with-  
out difficulty, and almost without instruction or  
effort, while the attainment of any valuable de-  
gree of musical skill by the vast majority is en-  
tirely hopeless.

In this supposed decision of Providence, man-  
kind have generally acquiesced, and have  
allowed this art to remain solely in the pos-  
session of the few, not because they have  
regarded it as of little value, but because they  
have considered its attainment impracticable.  
A change is however, taking place upon this  
subject, in the public mind, proofs of the  
general, if not universal power, to understand  
the distinctions of musical sound, and to con-  
trol in accordance with them, the modulations  
of the voice, are multiplying. The number of  
the young who receive instruction, and make  
successful progress in the art, is rapidly in-  
creasing, and as the hope arises, that this  
acquisition may be made by all, it is viewed  
with more attention, and its various advantages  
are more and more highly appreciated. If the  
point be conceded, that the art of singing is to  
a certain degree attainable by all, few will  
doubt, that it ought to be generally cultivated.  
Whoever acknowledges the high rank which  
music demands, and deserves to bow in christ-  
ian devotion, will not consider a due degree  
of attention to it, a matter of little moment.  
It is a most important means of promoting  
devotional feelings, and it is far more power-  
ful in its effects upon those who join in it, than  
upon those who merely listen.

The musical talent is given us by our Maker:  
it is a responsible and sacred one; and can we  
do otherwise than yield to the constraining  
obligation, "to stir up the gift that is in us."  
Few can plead incapacity, and no one has a  
right to do it, until he has subjected his pow-  
ers to a rigid examination.

No faculty, however vigorous, springs spon-  
taneously into action, some labour is necessary  
to unfold its latent energies, as well as to foster  
them.

It is not only our duty to improve our own  
faculties, but also to develop and cultivate  
those of our children. Pres. Edwards says,  
"not only should persons make conscience of  
learning to sing; but parents should conscien-  
tiously see to it, that their children are taught  
this, among other things, as their education  
and instruction belong to them." The business  
of common school instruction generally, is  
nothing else than the harmonious development  
and cultivation of all the faculties of children;  
hence, music as a regular branch of education,  
ought to be introduced into schools. The  
musical talent, as well as others, ought to be  
incited, developed, cultivated and rendered  
strong.

MUSICUS.

(Communicated.)

#### FREQUENCY OF EARTHQUAKES.

A correspondent of the New York Courier,  
who keeps hourly thermometrical observations,  
says, that earthquakes produce changes in the  
atmosphere that rests upon the earth, and  
exert an influence upon it to a greater and  
wider extent than persons who are not in the  
habit of observing the phenomena in connexion  
with atmospheric changes, have generally sup-  
posed.

"Within the field of our research during a  
period of fifteen months, commencing with  
January, 1852, and ending in March 1853,  
(four hundred and five consecutive days) we  
have recorded earthquakes that have been ac-  
tive on one hundred and seventeen of these  
days, on each of which, the place and places  
where the earthquakes were felt are particu-

ly stated and the day of the month also. In  
addition to these thus particularly specified,  
we have recorded many earthquakes during the  
same fifteen months; the places where they were  
felt are stated, but the day of the month could  
not be ascertained from the published accounts;  
and others also in considerable numbers, where  
neither the day of the month nor the month of  
the year is mentioned, but which were within  
said fifteen years.

The field of our research embraces but a  
small portion of the globe. Large districts of  
our earth are uninhabited, and of the inhabited  
districts there are many where there are no in-  
telligent minds to observe and make record  
of the phenomena, and others where there are  
no newspapers to convey intelligence.

The conclusion we have arrived at, from  
these observations made without any interrup-  
tion for a series of years is, that all great and  
sudden changes of the temperature of the at-  
mosphere, are produced by the earth, and  
these changes effect those who breathe it both  
physically and mentally to a greater or lesser  
extent."—*Annual of Scientific Discovery for*  
1854 page 329.

(Communicated.)

#### THE EARTHQUAKE.

We have been favoured by a subscriber, with  
the following extract of a letter, received from  
St. John, N. B. dated the 12th, inst.

On Thursday morning last, about 20 minutes  
before 7 o'clock, we had a very smart shock of  
an earthquake, which lasted nearly half a  
minute.—It almost shook the doors off their  
hinges in one house,—the noise was appalling—a  
roaring, unlike anything I ever heard. Mrs.  
S. and I were awake, and for a few seconds,  
did not know what it meant.—many were  
startled from sleep—some jumped out of bed,  
and ran to the street, very much terrified; the  
dishes in some houses were thrown from the  
shelves; the bells set ringing; and the stoves  
were shaken to such a degree, that some ser-  
vants thought they would have tumbled over.  
The oscillation of the earth was very percept-  
ible; and our furniture in the room, was  
shaken very much. We have great cause to be  
thankful for our deliverance from the awful  
catastrophe, that might have followed, had  
God seen fit to make it more severe. However,  
notwithstanding their gentle warning, there is  
to be a ball nearly every night this week, in  
the city.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—There are no persons who know the  
Publications of the Messrs Chambers, but must  
acknowledge that they have done an immense  
deal for the improvement of the middle and  
labouring classes; that their aim has been to  
put publications that will instruct and improve  
the people within the reach of all, and they  
must feel proud, that their labours have been  
crowned with complete success. The Messrs.  
Chambers have risen in life from the keeping a  
small Stall, for the sale of old Books, to the  
possession of one of the largest publishing  
establishments in Scotland: but they are, by no  
means, wealthy; they have always liberally  
paid those persons whom they have employed for  
their literary and bodily labor; they have  
travelled many countries for the purpose of  
acquiring information, and they have liberally  
imparted it to the readers of their publications.  
The study of the Messrs. Chambers has always  
been the advancement and amelioration of the  
people, and they have advocated whatever they  
deemed conducive to the prosperity and well  
being of the people. I have always been a con-  
stant reader of their journal, and so eager am I  
for its perusal, that I get a copy (though at a  
cost nearly equal to the price of the publication  
itself) through the post. The following extract  
from an article on "the Questions of the Age,"  
I would wish you to transcribe into your paper,  
and I would fain hope that such men as the

leader of the Government and those who say  
they have the interests of their fellows at heart,  
would read and ponder over the suggestions so  
delicately and with such good feeling brought  
before their notice. I am yours truly,  
AMOR PATRIÆ.

February 17th, 1855.

"One of the most remarkable of the newly  
turned-up questions refers to the individual's  
right to besot himself. At no time up to the  
present, could any doubt have been intimated  
on this subject. Had the question been but  
propounded 'in our hot youth, when George  
the Third was king,' what merriment it would  
have given rise to! Gentleman and commoner  
alike, nay, perhaps, the respectable parson  
himself, would have scouted the idea. There  
was a belief, indeed, that too much drink did  
harm, and that many especially of what were  
then called the lower orders, drank too much;  
and sometimes one heard a stray philanthropist  
bewailing these facts. But the evil was gen-  
erally regarded, only as one of the common ills  
that flesh is heir to, and to which we were  
therefore called on to submit with resignation.

"Different now, when benches of magistrates,  
acting at their own discretion, are continually  
cutting off licences, and the legislature finds  
itself in a manner compelled to restrict the  
hours during which public-houses shall be  
open. View the expediency of the case as we  
may, there is no denying, that this is a course  
of procedure which takes its rise in the  
opinions and wishes of a certain portion of the  
community. It is undoubtedly an effort of  
society to reduce an evil with which it has long  
been afflicted.

"To many, we are well aware, it appears  
altogether detestable, as being at once an in-  
terference with private rights and liberty, and  
an attempt to effect by mechanical, and neces-  
sarily vexatious means, that reform which can  
only be well accomplished by general moral  
improvement. These objections sound well;  
but it is a nice point to decide, where the com-  
promise, we make of individual rights when we  
enter society, should end, and we suspect that  
the serviceableness of mechanical means of  
reformation can only be determined by experi-  
ment. If there be a majority of society, which  
says: 'We will not allow you by your gross  
tastes to keep public-houses in existence at all,  
since they corrupt many who might other-  
wise lead temperate and respectable lives,' we  
do not see how an indifferent minority is to  
present an effectual opposition. And if it be  
found, that the shutting up of public-houses on  
a particular day does abate the notable public  
symptoms of intemperance for that day, or the  
closing of them entirely does in a great measure  
extinguish these symptoms throughout the  
whole week, we do not see, how the said ma-  
jority can be prevented from taking those steps,  
if so inclined. How the facts really stand on  
these points, is not the subject we have at pre-  
sent to deal with; but we may express our  
entire and unhesitating faith in the statistics  
which shew, that there is a connection between  
the facility of obtaining liquor as to both place  
and time, and the consumption of that liquor,  
and all the usual consequences thereof. If  
this be a truth—and the influential part of  
society is now or shall become sensible of it—  
we conceive, that a narrowing of that facility,  
down to its total abolition, is far from being an  
improbable course of events in Britain.

"For the present, all is problematical; but  
while the struggle of the question is going on,  
we may make a few remarks on the commercial  
interests concerned. One cannot, of course, but  
feel for the man who is threatened with the  
loss of his little trade; and even for the  
capitalist, whose larger concern, the distillery,  
may some day be left unproductive on his  
hands. Grant the hardship to them, and let it  
not be spoken of with any approach to levity.  
But let it be remembered, that there is a larger  
public interest concerned on the other hand.  
Those who are engaged in any branch of the  
liquor-trade, should well see how questionable is  
the permanence of a system involving so much  
misery to mankind, and which many believe to be as  
much a cause as an effect of the moral depravity  
connected with it. They should set their houses  
in order, and at least be contriving so that, if  
fall they must, they shall destroy by their fall