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(From the Leisure Hour.)

**POCAHONTAS :**

A STORY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA, FOKED IN RACE.

CHAPTER II.

During the absence of Sir Edward Smith and his party, the anxiety of the inhabitants of Jamestown had been intense; for they had observed here and there, on the right bank of the river, troops of Indians, whose threatening gesticulations plainly indicated their unfriendly intentions. Thornton, who, it will be recollect, had been left in charge, armed every man that remained with him, and even the women were inspired with resolution and courage for the defence of all they held dear.

The Indians, too, on their part, made close observations on the colonists, and endeavoured to discover the more vulnerable parts of their settlement, until the tribe should receive an accession to their numbers by the return of the rest from the great council of Niagara, to which place the chief was travelling when he met the settlers at the bridge of rocks. The Indians observing the preparations of the English for defence, quickly withdrew; and when Thornton sent some of his best men from Jamestown in a canoe to the opposite shore to reconnoitre, no certain trace of the natives remained.

But the English were not thrown off their guard; they well knew the cupidity of their enemies, and still kept on the alert, longing for Sir Edward's return. The eighth day passed without bringing the travellers, and a sorrowful group of women and children with many a desponding countenance gathered together beneath the sun's dazzling rays, to talk of and to mourn the absent. On Thornton's spirit too, as on that of all the older men, what a load was pressing! for with their brave governor the hope of the colonists was all lost to the settlers; and Jamestown, so fresh, so young, and full of promise, would shortly become again the wilderness which they found it but a few months before. Night drew on; the stars, those images of hope, stepped forth in all their radiance out of the murky sea of heaven. No sleep refreshed the eyes of the anxious and the sorrowful ones, when hark! there arose in the distant plain a well-known melody. It was a Christian song of praise. The night-watch joyfully aroused Thornton with the news, and all arose in glad confusion. The bonfire blazed merrily as soon as the wanderers' approach was confirmed; and ere another hour had passed, those who were mourned as dead were clasped in fond embrace. In a few moments, Thornton led them all to the plantation before the captain's house, and with an earnest and solemn air said:—“Let us praise thee, O Lord our God.” True devotion and thanksgiving filled many a heart there, as they joined in this act of worship, and prepared with a spirit of new gratitude to the Giver of all mercies, to hear the joyful dings of the peaceful conclusion of the journey.

Mountains passed on in useful labour among the settlers after the governor's return; the first rich harvest was reaped; brighter than ever were their hopes for the future, yet more cheerful their exertions, yet firmer their trust in the happy results of their undertaking.

Smith's plans in preparation for the winter season were, gradually to clear the forest for the greater salubrity of the place, and in order to increase the quantity of arable land, which was to be disposed of in lots to the settlers. Frequently, accompanied by a few trusty companions, he would make excursions to the opposite shore of the stream, to observe how far the wildmen seemed disposed to keep their treaty. It appeared doubtful, however, whether they would fulfil it.

Summer and autumn passed, and still the Indian hut had not been erected on the spot which Powhatan had pointed out as their winter quarters. Whatever doubts he might cherish in his own heart of the good faith of the natives, he dared not give utterance to them, fearing to open fresh suspicion and despondency in his companions' minds, and only Jack and Thornton were made the depositaries of his anxieties. He clung, however, to the hope that when the beaver hunt was over, the Indians would visit them; and then the friendly face of Pocahontas would come to his remembrance, and her partiality to him seemed to promise better things than his forebodings whispered.

In this manner the winter passed wear-

ly away. The trees were clad again, and the fields were green once more; but Powhatan had not come, and undoubted signs of the renewal of unfriendly feelings on the part of the wild and wandering Indians appeared.

One of the hunters of the colony, a young and active man, did not return one evening, at the accustomed hour, from the chase. Little observation was made on this occurrence at first, as it was not unusual; but when the second evening came, and no one had seen him in James-town, Sir Edward sent a trusty party of men in the direction which he was most likely to have taken, and with intense anxiety was his return awaited. Towards noon of the following day, the party returned, bearing with them the corpse of the hunter, whose head, according to the barbarous custom of the Indians, bore marks of the scalping-knife. His body had been found bound to a tree, with unmistakable signs of having endured great suffering and violence. The horror which this deed of the Indians spread through the colony was universal, and awakened a thirst for revenge. Smith, who mourned for the loss of the man sincerely, had abundant cause for uneasiness. This did not only indicate the disposition of the people of the forest towards them, and the inconsistency of their nature; but proved how powerful the influence of Jukka must have been over Powhatan, when even the efforts which Pocahontas had doubtless made for preserving peace, had failed.

Since the return of the Englishmen to their homes, there had been a great strife for mastery between good and evil in Powhatan's heart. Jukka had from a child been an object of affection to the old chief; he had been brought up in his hut, had learned the art of war from him, and had on his behalf gallantly fought against the hostile tribes of the Missouri, and had been happy enough to save the old chief's life by his unremitting attention to a wound received from an arrow. Through his bravery, he was honoured by old men as well as young; and even in their solemn council, where only the elders were accustomed to have a voice, Jukka was encouraged to speak, and never failed to discover that his advice met with applause, and had considerable weight. Thus it was that Jukka stood so high in the chief's favour, and, happily for him, the enjoyment of this preference did not excite the envy of the rest of the tribe, who fully estimated Powhatan's barbarous virtues, his rich experience and keen foresight, trusted that these qualifications would be transmitted to the adopted son.

Although Pocahontas had so favourably influenced her father's heart towards the English, yet it was counteracted by an opposite sentiment inspired by Jukka; who, finding that the daughter of Powhatan did not regard him with favour, and observing her attachment to the leader of the English party, was inflamed with a deep feeling of jealousy. As rightly conjectured by the governor's trusty attendant, it was he who from the bridge of rocks made the ineffectual attempt upon Sir Edward's life. Jukka's fierce hatred imperceptibly spread to Powhatan, and a murderous desire for vengeance arose in the chief's heart, which was already prejudiced against the settlers. It was the same with most of the influential men of the tribe, whose animosity Jukka spared no pains to inflame; and although at present the tide did not appear to come, to wage open war, the seed which the young man sowed was that of bloodshed, and only awaited the occasion to yield its bitter fruit.

For some time, the Indians kept at several miles' distance from the colony. Powhatan closely watched the conduct of his daughter, whilst Jukka skulked about James-town, eager for an opportunity of irritation which might excite the settlers to some breach of the contract. At length, the day arrived of his encounter with the English-hunter. Craftily and noiselessly as the serpent he glided along his track, and coming behind the defenceless man, in a few moments mercilessly slew him. Having perpetrated this deed of cruelty, he trusted that the indignation of the settlers would be awakened, and that a declaration of open war would ensue. Often would he haunt the district of the colonists, thithering for the blood of Smith, but in vain. Indeed, even after the horrible murder of the young hunter, the advice of the governor was still to keep peace, if possible; a very different result from that which Jukka had anticipated.

What now was Jukka's course? He went home one day in triumph, covered with slight wounds which he had inflicted on himself, and bearing the scalp of his murdered enemy, declared that the hunter, without provocation, had attacked him, that he had killed this man in the struggle, and that this breach of faith undoubtedly called for retaliation. A wild storm was over, the Indians would visit them; and then the friendly face of Pocahontas would come to his remembrance, and her partiality to him seemed to promise better things than his forebodings whispered.

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ily away. The trees were clad again, and the fields were green once more; but Powhatan had not come, and undoubted signs of the renewal of unfriendly feelings on the part of the wild and wandering Indians appeared.

The astonished gaze of the settler something which he had certainly little expected to see—the dripping form of an Indian maiden, holding in her hand a bough of peace. It was Pocahontas.

“Hush!” said she, patting her finger to her lips and pointing to the opposite shore. “Hush! Where is the chief? Pocahontas brings him evil tidings.”

The settler led her to Smith's quarters.

Since the hunter's murder Smith had been

accustomed to lie down in his dress that he might in a moment be at his post.

Great was Sir Edward's surprise when intelligence of the arrival of an Indian messenger was brought to him; and when the maiden was ushered into his presence, eagerly she communicated to him, in her rude Indian speech,

the danger that was impending.

Anxiety and joy, however, so agitated her that she could scarcely speak, as she told him how

she had been obliged to venture all, in order

to warn him and his party of their danger.

“And what will become of thee, Pocahontas, if Powhatan discovers thy act?” asked Sir Edward Smith; for, along with his companions, he involuntarily felt deeply touched by the spirit of kindness towards himself and the new settlers, which the Indian maiden had displayed.

“He will not discover it,” she answered,

if Pocahontas hasten back on the left

shores to her hut; and even should he dis-

cover—what then? Pocahontas would

gladly encounter even greater danger to

save thee.”

As she uttered these words, Pocahontas swiftly rose; and before her intentions of departure had been even guessed at, glided from amidst the group of settlers, with that swiftness of motion and fleetness of foot for which the Indians are so remarkable.

Sir Edward had little time to muse on

conduct so devoted and generous, for dan-

ger was evidently imminent. He waited a

few moments, however, until he had resolved

upon the preparation necessary to be

made; when he hastened to awaken the

sleepers in James-town. When they were

all gathered under the branches of the

great platan, Sir Edward apprised them

of the approaching danger. Women and

children were without delay conveyed to

the ship, and everything put in a state of

defence. The settlers concealed themselves

amongst the thick underwood on the banks,

and after the lapse of an hour everything

was quiet; and the Indians were wrapped in their accustomed

nightly sleep.

Intense was the anxiety, and long the

suspense. Often were their eyes directed

to the opposite bank; but not a sound nor

a movement indicated the approach of the

Indians. The stars grew pale in the light

of the morning sky, the moon sank behind

the ocean wave, and no sign of life appeared.

To the steps of Pocahontas, in the

meantime, anxiety for the precious life of

the “white chief” had added wings. Like

the fleetest roe she fled through the woods,

her light foot leaving scarcely an impress

on the soft moss. Whilst the Indians were

yet sitting in council, Pocahontas had

reached the place where, on the left bank

of the river, Jamestown lay in apparent

repose. Smith's foresight had so thoroughly

supplied the land side of the settlement as

well as the river bank with sentinels, that

they were well prepared for invasion. The

greater part of the stores had been convey-

ed to the vessel, which lay at anchor in the

creek, and which in an emergency would

afford a safe refuge for the colonists.

Thornton commanded this post. The brave

old man had had very night, as though his

heart misgave him of coming danger, load-

ed the cannon without Smith's command,

and made every possible preparation for an

attack which sooner or later he knew would

undoubtedly come. The moon had already

silvered o'er the curling waves of the river,

when Smith, after an inspection of the

watch, quietly entered his blockade, and

Jack closed the doors. At the same time,

at a distant part of the river, on an out-

stretching point of rock, another watchman

stood and whistled a cheerful tune, whilst

his eyes wandered to the opposite shore

where all was quiet and peaceful.

Suddenly, the man thought that he per-

ceived a dark form, which a moment after

plunged into the water, and ere long reach-

ed the opposite bank. He took up his gun

and looked attentively at it, thinking that

it was possible some wild animal that was

driven by hunger and came in search of

prey. Perhaps it was a deer that had been

hunted. He strained his eyes to discover

the truth, when the moon withdrew behind

a cloud, and the spot was left in total dark-

ness, while only the regular and monotonous

ripple of the water fell on his ear. But even this startled him, and shouldering his weapon, he glided round the rock to that part of the shore where he expected

the figure to land. He was examining the

bushes and underwood very closely, when

in the beams of the moon which had just

emerged from the cloud, there stood before

the astonished gaze of the settler something which he had certainly little expected to see—the dripping form of an Indian maiden, holding in her hand a bough of peace. It was Pocahontas.

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## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, AUGUST 17.

### THE BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER, &c.

Experience has proved that trees for timber, if cut at one season of the year, are far more durable than cut at another. Various reasons have been suggested why this is so, and is not yet perhaps fully determined; still as the time pointed out for the best durability is during the autumn, it is generally supposed that this property is modified by the amount of sap in the trunk and the maturity of the wood itself. In the spring, or at any earlier period of it, the trunk of most trees is pressed with the ascending sap. The leaves as yet are still folded in the bud, and the surfaces for evaporation are only sufficient to carry off very slowly the watery part of the sap. Even after the leaves have expanded, or until mid summer, the tree abounds in juices. When however, the dry and sultry summer has arrived, and the new wood and buds have been matured and formed, the watery part of the sap is mostly exhaled, and probably, too, the circulation is less active as the leaves become ripe.

It is stated by Mr. Emerson, author of the valuable report on the trees and shrubs of Massachusetts, that the soft maple cut in September, is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter; and from numerous enquiries which he has made in some quarters, and from information obtained from reliable sources, it seems he has established the fact that autumn is the time for cutting timber. When it is determined to cut timber: it is of considerable importance to strip off the bark in the spring; that the body of the tree may dry during summer. When, however, it is an object to reproduce a forest from the remaining stumps, then winter, or the very first of spring, is much more favourable to the growth of sprouts.

There are, then, two seasons for cutting wood; if it is expected to last, it must be cut at the last of summer, or during the early part of autumn; if it is wished to clothe the surface with a new growth of trees, the cutting must be made late in winter.

It is, however, possible to modify these arrangements; if, for example, the wood is designed for timber, it is deprived of its bark in the spring, it may be allowed to stand and season till winter arrives, which is a period when farmers have less to do than in summer or autumn.

In seasoning, wood remains an amount of water which may be regarded as its constitutional supply. This constitutional water is very important; for upon its presence some of the most valuable properties of the wood depend. I refer to elasticity and strength. If wood for example, is dried in a water bath at 212 deg., till it comes to lose weight, its elasticity and strength is very much diminished. Hickory, when dried in this way, becomes as brittle as pine. In ordinary seasoning, or in steaming, I believe the strength of wood is not diminished. This observation may not be of much practical importance, as this last plan of seasoning is but rarely followed. The amount of water varies, as will be observed, in different species of trees, as well as in herbaceous plants.

In another point of view the amount of water is important to be known, for the difference between taking green and dry wood to market, as well as consuming, is very great; and so, also, as ample experience proves, there is a material difference in burning green or dry wood. The quantity of water varies from 20 to 50 per cent and probably the average amount will not differ from 35 to 40 per cent. This water is not only of no use to the fire-wood, but it is prejudicial, as it must be dissipated by heat, in which act, heat or caloric becomes latent or lost, especially if the wood is consumed upon a hearth or in a stove.

In addition to the effect of water diminishing the combustibility of wood, the alkalies have also considerable influence of this kind. Elm, which is potash wood, burns with much less freedom than hickory, which contains much lime.

It is, however, possible that the size of the pores are large and numerous, from which the watery sap continually oozes.

Mr. Painter writes:—During an experience of more than forty years as a plain practical farmer, I have taken much interest in ascertaining the best season for fellling timber, each as all kinds of oak, chestnut, red hickory, and walnut, cut from the middle of July to the last of August, will last more than twice as long as when cut in winter, or common harking time in spring.

For instance:—cut a sapling, say five or six inches in diameter, for a lever, in the month of August, and another of similar quality and size in winter or spring. I know, if the first is stripped of its bark (which at that time runs well), it will raise a lever twice the weight that can be raised by the latter.

Another great advantage to be derived from fellling timber in the last running of the sap (the time above specified,) is, that it is neither subject to dry rot or injury by worms; white oak, cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound many years; whereas, if cut in winter or spring, it will be perfectly sap rotten in less than two years.

For ship-building and other purposes where great expense is incurred in construction, the immense advantage of preparing timber at the proper season must be evident to all.

I have no doubt, a ship built of timber cut between the middle of July and the last of August, would last nearly twice as long as one built of timber cut at the usual time, and would bear infinitely more hard usage, as the timber seasons more perfectly, and is far harder.

A few years since, one of the large government ships, built in Philadelphia, of the very best materials, but several years in construction when ordered to be finished and launched, was found upon inspection to be entirely worthless in many of her timbers (though kept under cover) from dry-rot.

In all my building for many years past, with large timbers of white and other oak, this has never occurred, nor are they subject to be worn eaten.

Even fire-wood cut at the proper season, is worth from 20 to 50 per cent more than when cut in the spring or winter.

If the above facts are considered of any value, please make use of them, and if those learned in such matters can assign any plausible reason for them, the theory may be of value to others as well as thy friend.

AN ACCOMMODATING EDITOR.—There being a scarcity of harvest hands in Frederick county, Md., the editor of the *Catoctin Whig* is disposed to aid in making up the deficiency, and therefore announces that he will accept his paper next week, in order to allow all hands in his employ to go out harvesting. In the meantime, the editor adds, that his exchange papers will be at the command of any of his subscribers who may be disposed to call and take away the same.—*Boston Chronicle.*

From the San Francisco Transcript, June 14.

### THE JAPANESE STRANGER.

A few days ago we made allusion to the case of a person from a strange wreck, fallen in with by the Emma Parker from Tahiti to this port. It seems that the stranger turns out to be a Japanese. On the arrival of the Emma Parker, collector Sanderson, when informed by Lieutenant Pease, that the stranger was a Japanese, directed that the man be placed in the care of the officers of the Argus. Fortunately the cook of the cutter happens to be a Japanese—one of those brought from whence, some time since—said Lieutenant Pease, who thus afforded the means of immediately solving the mystery. One of the seamen on board, the cutter whose name is Thomas Troy, also understands some parts of the Japanese language, and between the two, the following history was made out:

The Japanese Junk *Yetho-en-ree*, with a crew of thirteen persons, left Matsuyama, a port in the southern part of the island of Yesso, on the 1st day of the 9th moon (September) 1852 bound for the city of N-hoengan-tha, a port on the west coast of the island of Nippon, in the sea of Japan, distant from Matsuyama one hundred and fifty Japanese, or a little more than three hundred English miles. The Junk was loaded with one hundred and twenty thousand salted Salmon, and had but a small quantity of rice on board. They had three tanks of water, two of which were stowed aft, one on each side of the helm, and the other forward on the deck. They had three days of fine weather after leaving port, during which time they were carried through the straits and into the sea of Japan. On the fourth day the wind died away, and in the afternoon about four o'clock, a strong Northwest gale came on and drove them back through the straits of Matsuyama. The wind and rain increased and a heavy sea running carried away the rudder, fractured the stern, and washed away the two water tanks aft. At this time they were still in sight of land, and the sailors insisted on taking the boat to attempt to make it, but the owner, who was on board, offered the men forty dollars each to stay by the vessel, and they agreed to do so. On the fifth day land was out of sight and the crew then gave up to despair. Observing some thick clouds on the horizon which they mistook for land, they lowered a boat and got what they could into it—baskets of clothing, chests, all the rice they had, and some water. After pulling about a mile in the direction of the clouds, they found the sea was too rough, and they were obliged to return. They reached the vessel and got on board, but could not get the heavy articles up. The boat knocked against the vessel and shortly went to pieces.

On the eighth day, the vessel rolled so heavily they were obliged to eat the mast away. On the 9th day their rice was exhausted, and it was found that the remaining water tank, which had been stowed a year, contained but little water, having become worm eaten. They were now without provisions except the salt fish, and had but a small supply of water. The latter they continued to serve out very sparingly while it lasted, and they now began to have recourse to their salted salmon. On the 20th of October, the first death occurred. They dressed the deceased in his best clothes, attached his purse of money around his neck, sowed him up in a mat, and launched him into the deep. On the 28th of 12th moon, the next death occurred, and the corpse was disposed of in like manner. On the 16th of the first moon, (sometime in January, 1853,) the owner of the vessel and cargo died. He was the owner of three other vessels all trading to Matsuyama. The fourth man died on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon; the fifth man on the 13th day of the same moon; the sixth on the 14th, and on the 20th, the captain died. On the 8th and 12th of the 3rd moon, two others died, and on the 8th of the 4th moon, the tenth man died. From this date until the 10th of the 11th moon, there were no more deaths.—At the latter date, the 11th man died, and was followed, on the 11th of the 12th moon, by the 12th man, thus leaving only one survivor. The latter now gave over all hope, and spent his time mainly in crying and praying, until he was nearly exhausted. His throat and mouth were so much swollen, from the use of salt fish, that he had at last become unable to swallow. Meanwhile, the only water left him was rain water, or such as himself and companions had been able to obtain by distillation, by means of cooking utensils.—On the 11th day of the 4th moon, he contrived to spear a dolphin and got it on board but when he had cooked a portion, he found his throat in such a condition that he could not swallow. On the 17th day of the 4th moon, he lay down forward to sleep, in a most miserable situation, and impressed with the opinion that he could not survive more than three days. When aroused, he was surprised to see strange people around him, who soon placed him in a boat, and conveyed him to a strange vessel.

From the foregoing account it will be seen by this that the disabled vessel must have been floating about at the mercy of the wind and waves for more than nine months, during which long period of the crew, that survived had little else of sustenance than salt fish, and the poor excuse for water afforded in the manner described. The last man that died was in the hold of the vessel at the time of his death, and the sole survivor was too much reduced in strength to get him overboard. The name of the rescued man is De-yeo-no-ke. He was clerk to the owner.

De-yeo-no-ke, since meeting with his countrymen on board the Argus, has acquired a confidence that he did not before possess, having at first regarded his rescuers with suspicion. On the trip to Benicia, he seemed much astonished at the movement of the steamer, and could not conceive by what power the vessel was propelled. He at present seems very grateful to those who have befriended him: and is sorry that it is now in his power to recompence them for their kindness. On meeting with his countrymen on board the Argus, there was mutual astonishment expressed by the two parties, though the cook showed the stranger much deference, the latter belonging to a higher class of society than the other. The latter fact was shown, in their manner of bowing. In performing this ceremony, the ends of a girdle which they wear must touch the ground. The cool, belonging to the lower million, wore a very short girdle, and consequently had to bow very low. The clerks belonging somewhere in the vicinity of Upper-tion-dom, wore a long girdle, so long as will enable them to stand upright.

Some curious articles were brought on board the Emma Parker from the wreck of the Junk, and are now in possession of the commander of the Argus.—Lt. Pease designating some of these to the World's Fair at New York for exhibition. Perhaps the most curious are three pieces of coin, copper, silver and gold. The copper coin is nearly elliptical, two and a half inches in breadth. There is a small oblong hole perforating the centre. The piece on both sides bears curious devices, somewhat resembling Chinese characters. The silver coin is oblong, one inch by three-quarters of an inch, and is in value one third of a

dollar. It bears characters resembling the former, as does also the gold coin, which is half an inch long by a quarter of an inch wide, and represents the value of one dollar.

A piece of board, resembling white pine, ten inches long by about three wide, bears characters on one side which denote the name of the Junk, and on the other that of the owner. To an outside observer, these characters would readily be taken for Chinese, but we are informed that they are a sealed book to the Celestials.

A beautiful grape vine is among the collection. The foliage is very fine and soft, and the colors, which are printed, are red and light orange, the latter being the ground. The device appears to have been intended for leaves and flowers. The grape vine is eight yards in length by fifteen inches in breadth. A child's cap of the same material accompanies the foregoing.

A very neat compass is among the collection. This is an exceedingly delicate instrument, and being contained in a solid box, the wonder is how it could be used in a rough sea. It is not divided like the ordinary compass, but has twenty-four subdivisions only. Twelve of these are marked on the margin of the circle with characters which appear to be alphabetical. The points are named after certain animals, such as rat, dog, goat, &c.

The ship's log is a stupendous affair, and may be measured by the yard. The characters are large, and are painted on government stamped paper of the texture and appearance of tea paper. There are several drawings or rather tracings, very neatly executed and quite superior to anything of the kind we have met with of Chinese origin. One represents the Empress of Japan attended by her maidens, and another, the Japanese deity with three heads and six horns, one of the feet of the idol resting on the neck of a furious looking bear. Still another represents an austere looking person, who is said to be the Superintendent of the Public Instruction.

### VARIETIES.

The Japanese have a confused idea of carriages, and other vehicle arrangements. A friend of ours lent one the other day a wheelbarrow, to carry home his luggage. He laid it in the following manner: he lashed his trunk to the handles, the bundles to the wheel, and then shouldered the whole superstructure. The last we saw of him he was going up Water street, wondering what the decent people could find about him to laugh at.—*Albany Dutchman.*

**HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS.**—A most terrible circumstance has been recently brought to light in Cincinnati.

A few days since a stranger arrived in this city and took lodgings at the William Tell, a well-known restaurant on Fifth st. kept by a man of the same name. During the night the cook of the establishment, either from imaginary offence or from the hope of hire, procured a hatchet and going to where the stranger was lying, struck him a blow with the sharp edge across the neck, nearly disengaging 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 act, he hit upon the expedient of cutting the body up piecemeal and dredging it out of the same soup of the fragments which he had prepared to eat.

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On the 9th day their rice was exhausted, and it was found that the remaining water tank, which had been stowed a year, contained but little water, having become worm eaten. They were now without provisions except the salt fish, and had but a small supply of water.

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The latter now gave over all hope, and spent his time mainly in crying and praying, until he was nearly exhausted.

His throat and mouth were so much swollen, from the use of salt fish, that he had at last become unable to swallow.

Meanwhile, the only water left him was rain water, or such as himself and companions had been able to obtain by distillation, by means of cooking utensils.

On the 11th day of the 4th moon, he contrived to spear a dolphin and got it on board but when he had cooked a portion, he found his throat in such a condition that he could not swallow.

On the 17th day of the 4th moon, he lay down forward to sleep, in a most miserable situation, and impressed with the opinion that he could not survive more than three days.

When aroused, he was surprised to see strange people around him, who soon placed him in a boat, and conveyed him to a strange vessel.

The name of the rescued man is De-yeo-no-ke. He was clerk to the owner.

De-yeo-no-ke, since meeting with his countrymen on board the Argus, has acquired a confidence that he did not before possess, having at first regarded his rescuers with suspicion.

On the trip to Benicia, he seemed much astonished at the movement of the steamer, and could not conceive by what power the vessel was propelled.

He at present seems very grateful to those who have befriended him: and is sorry that it is now in his power to recompence them for their kindness.

On meeting with his countrymen on board the Argus, there was mutual astonishment expressed by the two parties, though the cook showed the stranger much deference, the latter belonging to a higher class of society than the other.

The latter fact was shown, in their manner of bowing. In performing this ceremony, the ends of a girdle which they wear must touch the ground.

The cool, belonging to the lower million, wore a very short girdle, and consequently had to bow very low.

The clerks belonging somewhere in the vicinity of Upper-tion-dom, wore a long girdle, so long as will enable them to stand upright.

The emperor of Russia has entered upon his 65th year.

**DISCOVERY OF MAMMA.**—We had the pleasure this week, of examining some specimens of mamma recently discovered in the vicinity of the Bras D'Or Lake, and brought to town by a person from Whycomat, in the Island of Cape Breton.

The specimens alluded to, which have been published at the shop of Messrs. Adams & Drake, in the City, present a handsome surface, and bear a favorable comparison with American Marble, and what is still more gratifying, we learn that this newly discovered production of the Island will prove an important and valuable article of export, as well as of home consumption, to the people of Cape Breton.—*Protestant Witness.*

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—Advices received at Boston from Georgetown, British Guiana, report that there was considerable dissatisfaction at the result of the importation of Chinese Coolies, who were very troublesome. The barque Appomattox had arrived from Calcutta with 100 Coolies, and 400 more had been contracted for, and were expected to arrive. They were said to be the offshoots of the Chinese nation.

Correspondence of Hammond's Gazette.

CASCUNRE, August 6th, 1853.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Occurred in our vicinity on Tuesday the 2d inst. As Mr. L'Aimable Arsenault aged about 35 was returning home from a fishing voyage, by the way of Neale Pond shore, he was violently thrown from the car, in consequence of the wheel getting into a hole, and fell upon his head, while in a state of insensibility the wheel passed over his shoulder and breast. Notwithstanding that he was taken up immediately he manifested no signs of life.

He however proved fatal for he died in the course

### HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 17, 1853.

There is a long article in the last Royal Gazette, headed "The return for the First District of Queen's County," in which, the Editor after stating, that he had been led by a sense of duty to animadvert on the conduct of the High Sheriff of this County for extra official proceedings in opening what he styled a court at Wheatley River, proceeds to attack the return to the Writ of Election made by the same officer.

Whatever of importance the writer may attach to his strictures, Mr. Blunt, will, we think, pay little or no attention to them.

Not that the views



## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, AUGUST 17.

### HOPE AND THE ROSE.

Who shall die first? whispered Hope to the Rose—  
Who shall sink earlier into the grave?  
I, by my fathoms, or than by thy avocations,  
Which of the two in the future to save?  
Alas—Ten, Lust and Moist Sugar; Soap, Starch,  
Blue, Tobacco, Spices of all kinds, &c.  
A general assortment of Hardware, Bar Iron, as-  
sorted sizes, round, square and flat; Window Glass;  
Paint, Wrought and Cut Nails, Spikes, &c. Pure  
London White Lead; also, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Black,  
Yellow, and Red Paints; Raw and Boiled Linseed  
Oil, &c.  
All of which are offered at the Lowest Cash Price,  
in his store, Great George Street, opposite the Cath-  
olic Chapel.

HENRY HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 4, 1852.

### AMERICAN GOODS AND GROCERIES.

The Subscribers offer for Sale at the old stand of  
the late Mr. JOHN DAVIS, Sen., a general  
assortment of AMERICAN GOODS AND  
GROCERIES, which has been selected and pur-  
chased for the cash by himself at the lowest rate,  
and will be sold at a small advance upon cost, for  
ready cash, AND NO CREDIT.

### ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES of all kinds, CROCKERY-WARE, &c. &c.

CONFECTORY, (assorted) Figs and Raisins,  
CRACKERS, Butter and Soda, RICE, CANNED, (various kinds,) PIPES and TOBACCO,  
Drying COUD, Dried Apples, Pickles, fine salt, CLOVER, CUCUMBER, Nuts,  
Crabbed and Brown SUGAR, TEAS,  
COFFEE, (whole and Ground,) SOAPS, (English and American Castile,) BAKETS and Tubs, SOLE LEATHER, Boots and Shoes, CHILDREN'S do., do., BRUSHES, (hair, cloth, shoe, scrubbing, white wash, paint, horse and cow.) FEATHER Dusters, Whisks and Brooms, HATS, (silk, superior ROUSSET, black and pearl, palm leaf, Infants' pearl.) BOYS' cloth Caps, Glazed do., CHAIRS, (wood and cane seat,) Rocking do., CHILDREN'S do., CHILDREN'S Wagons, Children's Bows, CLOTHES, SNEAKS and SCYTHES, HAY RAKES, Forks, mowers do., Spades and Shovels, Hoes, cast-steel AXES, HORSE WHIPS & Lashes, English and American COTTON Warp, Looking GLASSES & c. &c.

N. B.—Cash paid for COUNTRY FLOUR at market  
price. The BAKING business will be carried on as  
usual. Always on hand a good article of SHIP  
BREAD.

T. GREEN N  
Kent-street, Corner of Great George,  
Charlottetown, July 4, 1852.



NEW GOODS.  
JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscri-  
ber, at his NEW STORE in Grafton Street—  
CHOICE SELECTION of AMERICAN  
GOODS, consisting of—

SUGAR in bags, barrels, and by retail; CRUSHED  
SUGAR.

Superior SOUPING TEA, in chests, half chests,  
and by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PILOT BREAD, in  
barrels, and by retail; Crackers, Vinegar, Mustard,  
Pepper, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles,  
Starch, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars,  
Cigarettes, ORANGES, CONFECTORY,

NUTS, &c. &c.

Printed Cottons, striped and unstriped do., sheet-  
ing, bedticks, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber  
Boots and Shoes; India Rubber Coats, Oil Suits,  
Tubs, in nests or single, Clothes-pins, Brooms,  
Hoes, Garden do., &c. &c.

Also—an Assortment of CURRIER'S TOOLS; Pails,  
Tubs, in nests or single, Clothes-pins, Brooms,  
Hoes, Garden do., &c. &c.

On Horses, American and Island Manufactured  
SOLE LEATHER, Neats' Leather, Calf-skins and  
Horse Leather.

N. B.—The highest price, paid in cash, for green  
hides, calf and other skins.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.  
Charlottetown, June 10, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received, per Brig. STWOOD,

from LONDON, and other recent arrivals, the  
following GOODS, which are offered cheap for Cash.

Bales & Cases Dry Goods, 50 Chests Choice Tea,

100 Boxes Choice Oaken.

Chain Cables 1 inch to 7-8ths,

Ansvers and Knives, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,

Round and flat Iron, Window Glass, Paints and Oil,

London and Liverpool Soap, London waxed-wicks Candles,

Barrels Choice Sugar, Hds. Molasses, &c. &c.

LONGWORTH & YATES.  
Water Street, Charlottetown, June 10th, 1852.

Glasgow and Manchester House!

The Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED his

SUMMER SUPPLY of NEW and

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

For Brig. STWOOD, direct from London.

DAVID WILSON.  
Bishop Street, 17th June, 1852.

SPRING GOODS.

For Lucy Ailes, from Boston, a choice

ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's summer HATS; including

Turban, Tuskin, Florence, Palm, Kasnuth, &c.; Light BOOTS, Fancy Dressings; Boy's BOOTS

and BOGANS in various variety; a good assort-  
ment of men's CLOTHES, cotton, woolen and mix-  
ture Drilling, Jersey, etc., and various colors and  
patterns; also, Pale-Leaf Fans. A variety of

GLASSWARE, including Fluid Lamp, Tumblers,

Fruit and Preserve Dishes; Plates, Sugar Bowls,

Cream Jugs, Castors, heavy Sals, Lanterns, &c.,

Soda; Soper; and Butter Crackers, Ground Coffee,

Vinegar, Burning Fluid, smoking Tobacco, Sol-

Leather, Superior Axes, Scythes, Shovels, Hoes,

Rakes, Scythe-Saws, manure, and hay Forks,

and various articles of hardware.

GEORGE BEER, Jun.

NEW SHOP! NEW GOODS!

The Subscribers has just received from Liverpool,

G. B., an assortment of DRY and FANCY

GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

CROCKERYWARE,

which he will sell at a low figure for prompt pay-  
ment.

ARTHEAS G. BIRD.  
North Side Queen Square,  
Smurdon's New Buildings, June 4.

HOUSES WANTED.

TWENTY-FOUR SPAN GOOD

DRAFT HORSES wanted.

Apply at the GLOBE HOTEL,  
July 18.

A. MENELEY'S SONS

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1852.

Orders will be received and information given

as to prices, &c. of the Globe Book and Stationery Store.

10m

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

### NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, at the LON- DON HOUSE,

Ex—the "SIR ALEXANDER" and "SEA  
NYMPH". The Subscribers has received a  
Large Supply of Fancy and Staple Goods, Suitable  
for the Season.

Also—Tea, Lust and Moist Sugar; Soap, Starch,  
Blue, Tobacco, Spices of all kinds, &c.

A general assortment of Hardware, Bar Iron, as-  
sorted sizes, round, square and flat; Window Glass;

Pait, Wrought and Cut Nails, Spikes, &c. Pure  
London White Lead; also, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Black,  
Yellow, and Red Paints; Raw and Boiled Linseed  
Oil, &c.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Cash Price,  
in his store, Great George Street, opposite the Cath-  
olic Chapel.

HENRY HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1852.

John Longworth.

Charlottetown, April 8th, 1852.

Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

Just Published.

The British North American

GEOPGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

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

THIS PRIMER contains all the matter in Cham-  
ber's Geographical Primer, with the addition  
of the recent census, and more full descriptions  
of North America. It contains about 5 more maps, so  
arranged as to be light to bear.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Queen's Square.

JULY 27, 1852.

H. J. CUNDALL, Agent pro tem.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.

This can only be done by insuring in the MU-  
TUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only Office where claims for loss can  
be met, without reference to a foreign Company.

Blank forms of application, and any other informa-  
tion can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's

Office, Kent Street.

April 6, 1852.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £80,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

THE COLONIAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—the RIGHT HONORABLE THE

EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor

General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—23 St. Andrew Square, Edin-  
burgh.

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova

Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker.

Hon. William A. BLACK, Banker.

John Hayley BLAND, Esq., Barrister.

John ADRIAN, Esq., Merchant.

James STOWARD, Esq., Solicitor.

Medical Advisor—A. F. CLAWER,

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. RICHIE, Solicitor.

Sir J. THOMPSON, Medical Advisor.

Dr. J. H. COOPER, Secy.

Saint John Safe Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to

inform his friends living in this Island, that he

is about to open a CAVES, CHAMBERS, &c.,

where he will keep up to date, all the latest

news respecting the horses, and other animals

of the Island.

He will also keep up to date, all the latest

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