

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, October 1, 1853.

New Series, No. 73.

Hazard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."
W. R. DULYEA, Commander.
New Arrangement.
The Steamer Fairy Queen will, commencing on the 15th inst., leave Queen's Wharf, for Badegon and Shidley, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the Evening, as heretofore.
Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 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 via Pictou, and the MAILS 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 30, 1853.

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

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

FOR SALE, a staunch clinker built BOAT, 16 feet keel. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, perfectly tight, and sails remarkably well. For further particulars apply at Hazard's Gazette Office.
July 11, 1853.

BAZAAR.
THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH and congregation, are holding a BAZAAR, in the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising funds for the erection of a Tower and Porch to the said Chapel.
Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committees.

Mrs. W. BARNSTAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERBY,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DESBRAY,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CUNY.
Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Saint John Sale Stables.
M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to inform, that he is about to open a Sale Stable, those positions next the Catholic Chapel, head of King's Square, St. John; where Horses will be kept at liberty, and bought or sold on commission.
(There being no well-understood place in St. John where those Horses, and those wanting parties, have where to find each other, M. A. C. favors himself that a Horse BAZAAR, or Sale Stable, properly conducted, may in some measure supply a want often felt by the public; while from his knowledge of Horses derived from his profession, he may be able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.)

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COMETS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

The appearance of the long-tailed stranger in the heavens, which has attracted the gaze and admiration of all, may give interest to the following facts and speculations about comets.

According to Dr. Dick, the real diameter of the nebula of a comet increases proportionally as it becomes distant from the sun. Hevelius appears to have been the first who made this observation, for until his time an opposite opinion was maintained. As the tails of comets increase in length, as they approach their perihelion, so it was generally considered that the nebulae followed the same law. But the observations which were some time since made on Biela's comet, confirmed the theory of Hevelius. Sometimes the tails of comets occupy an immense space in the heavens. That of the comet of 1680, was estimated at 112,000,000 of miles. Sir W. Herschel estimated the length of the tail of the great comet, which appeared in 1811, at 100,000,000 of miles, a space larger than the whole distance between the earth and the sun. Its breadth was calculated at about 15,000,000 of miles. Philosophers have differed in relation to these long trains of light. Tycho Brahe supposed them to be the light of the sun transmitted through the nucleus of the comet, which he believed to be transparent like a lens. Kepler thought that the impulsion of the solar rays drove away the denser parts of the comet's atmosphere, and thus formed the tail. Sir Isaac Newton supposed it to be a thin vapour raised by the heat of the sun from the comet. Dr. Hamilton thought it to be a stream of electric matter. If, says Dr. Dick, these trains consist of vapour raised from the comet, why should this vapour extend to such a prodigious length through space? why should it be illuminated through its whole extent? The most splendid comet of modern times was that of 1680. Its tail reached from the zenith to the horizon, an extent of 90 degrees. When nearest the sun, it was calculated to have been within 150,000 miles of his surface, and its rate of motion at that time was computed at about a million of miles an hour. The period of its revolution round the sun was calculated at 575 years, so that it will not again visit this part of the system until A. D. 2255.

A curious question is discussed in the "Celestial Scenery," namely, whether a comet may ever come in contact with the earth, and produce a concussion. Dr. Dick says that as comets move in orbits, which form extremely elongated ellipses; as they move in all imaginable directions; as they traverse almost every part of the solar system in returning from the furthest verge of their excursions; as they penetrate within the interior of the planetary orbits—even within the orbit of Mercury—and cross the orbits of the earth and the other planets, it is not impossible that a comet may come in contact with our globe. An apprehension of such an event produced a considerable degree of alarm on the Continent at 1832, as formerly stated. But when we consider the immense cubical space occupied by the planetary system in which the comets move, and compare it with the small capacities of these bodies; and when we take into view certain mathematical calculations in reference to the subject, the probability of a shock from a comet is extremely small.

"Let us suppose," says Arago, "a comet of which we only know that at its perihelion, it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 281,000,000 of chances there is only one unfavourable; there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies." As for the nebulae, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty-one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their nucleus would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an unknown comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 281,000,000 balls, and his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing.

Another question is discussed by the same writer, namely—whether any comet has ever fallen into the sun. It was, he says, the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, that one purpose for which comets are destined is, to recruit the sun with fresh fuel, and repair the great consumption of his light by the streams continually emitted every way from that luminary; and that such comets as come very near the sun in their perihelion, meet every time with so subtle their projectile force; by the constant diminution of which, the centrifugal power, or gravitation towards the sun, would be so

NEWSPAPERS.—It is uncertain (says the Boston Post) what country first used newspapers.

In the days of James I., in England, news was occasionally circulated in small quarto pamphlets. The earliest one preserved in the British Museum is entitled *News of Holland*, of the date of 1619, and printed by N. Newbury; and there are others of the date of 1620, 1621, 1622. In 1622, these quarto issues were converted into a regular weekly issue, entitled *News of the Present Week*, edited by Nathaniel Butler, and this was the first weekly newspaper printed in England. In the days of Charles I. these news pamphlets multiplied greatly. In 1623 the *Kingdom's Intelligence* was commenced in London, which contained a greater variety of matter than had been customary. In a few years the advertisement feature began. It was not until Queen Anne's time, 1709, that the Londoners had the luxury of a daily journal—*The Daily Courant*. Scotland had a newspaper in 1663; Ireland in 1641; Germany in 1612; the American colonies in 1704. The earliest country that had them is supposed to be Italy.

SOUTH AMERICAN OX-DRIVERS. The wagons drive their oxen in a way peculiar to themselves, perfectly harmonizing with their indolence. Usually three or four yoke are fastened to the shaft, and to drive these with a whip, it would need to be a very long and heavy one; but this would not be agreeable, and therefore they have another fixing, which is a very long pole, generally a bamboo, which swings from the forepart of the wagon in such a way as to reach out with its sharp iron-pointed end to the furthest yoke—at the same time being balanced at the but end by some weight, it is very easily managed. The driver, who leans lazily back in the forepart of the wagon, needs only to keep the bamboo swinging; being able, at the same time, to reach the first yoke with its point. The third yoke, indeed, cannot be reached in this way, and for their benefit another point, about a foot long, is fastened right over their backs, and the driver has only to lift up the point drops down on the poor beasts. For the two yokes nearest to his waggon, he carries another little pole, also sharp pointed, and just long enough to reach the second yoke.

"We see but in part," in the beautiful language of the Bible, is well and forcibly illustrated in the following: A traveller, as he passed through a large and thick wood a part of a huge oak, which appeared misshapen and almost seemed to spoil the scenery.

"If," said he, "I was the owner of this forest I would cut down that tree."
But when he had ascended the hill, and taken a full view of the forest, this same tree appeared the most beautiful part of the whole landscape.

"How erroneously," said he, "I have judged, while I saw only a part!"
"This plain tale," says Dr. Olin, "illustrates the plans of God. We now 'illustrate in part.' The full view—the harmony and proportion of things—all are necessary to clear up our judgment."

From late American Papers.
SANTA ANNA has infused more energy into the Mexican Government than has ever manifested before. He is building roads, punishing robbers, and for the first time for many years shows the Mexicans a government which they are obliged to obey. His movements are benefiting the country, all of them, excepting, perhaps, that which is consolidating a powerful, and well disciplined army. He is arraying a powerful army, which, if he is disposed to quarrel with the United Government, will give us no little trouble. He is said to have an army of 92,000 men, and is training and arming them in a skillful manner.—*Portland Advertiser.*

FEVER at NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health report the deaths for the week ending September 30, to have been nine hundred and fifty-five; by yellow fever eight hundred and four. The whole number of deaths since the 28th of May has been nine thousand five hundred and forty-four, of which seven thousand two hundred and thirteen were by yellow fever. The fever is beginning to attack the more wealthy portions of the community; several prominent citizens were lying in a critical state. Among the fever victims not previously reported are Rev. Mr. Childers, Methodist clergyman, William Emory and Catharine McGinnis of New York. Five vessels had arrived in the river from New York, with crews and passengers numbering 250. They were forbidden to come up to the city, and steamboats were to be sent down to convey them to places above New Orleans without stopping there.

A late despatch from New Orleans states that the ravages of the fever in that city continue to show a gratifying decrease. Private Telegraph Despatches: "Quebec 30th Sept. Flour 32" Boston 30th. No change in price of Canada flour here.

NEW PLAN of HAT VENTILATING.—We observe in a foreign journal that a London tradesman has taken out a patent for a new sort of hat, with ventilation in the sides of the crown, near the band, and not by a hole in the top. Baldness is frequently produced by our close hats, which, in a hot day, operate like a tight cylinder for receiving and condensing hot air. Headaches, too, is a common effect of tight, and unventilated, and unventilating hats. We trust that if the London patent be a real advantage, or rather a certain comforter to the head of man, we may speedily have it over on this side of the water.

SAN FRANCISCO AS IT IS TO-DAY.

A California correspondent, under date of the 15th ult., the latest received, says: San Francisco contains something over 60,000 inhabitants. There are ten or twelve river steamers running daily to Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other places. We have as beautiful a bay as can be found any where, and plenty of good wharves filled with shipping. The streets are laid out at right angles, running east and west, north and south. Montgomery is the fifth street up from the bay, running north and south, and is the Wall street of San Francisco. All the bankers and money exchangers are in this street. The banking houses of Page, Bacon, & Co., and Adams & Co., are built of Chinese cut granite. Builders do not use any here from this State, as they can get it from China much cheaper, and in forty days' time. All the buildings going up now within the fire limits are built of brick, the first story either of granite or freestone, which is quarried thirty miles up the Sacramento river, near Benici, the capital of the state. You can get no insurance here, and that is the reason why they are building fire proof stores.

The wages for mechanics of all kinds are from \$6 to \$8 per day last week, and in some instances got it; for there are hundreds of stores, and one or two hotels, under way here, and also on Rincon Point, Happy Valley, the United States Marine Hospital, a very large brick structure.

There is plenty of silver change, but nothing circulates less than a dime, and that goes for a bit. Nearly all the gold in circulation is minted at the United States assay office in \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50 pieces, which are called slugs. You bid good bye to all bank-rags when you leave the Atlantic States, for here we have nothing but the pure metallic currency. The bankers buy gold dust, receive deposits from merchants, mechanics, and others, but issue no bills, except bills of exchange on all parts of the world. By the last steamer, one house alone, that of Page, Bacon, & Co., sent on a million dollars of treasure to New York.

There are three marble yards here, but the bosses do all the work pretty much themselves; there are also three granite, and three freestone yards. I have worked since I arrived here, 123 days, at \$8 per day. Board is from \$10 upwards per week; washing \$3 per dozen; drinks in the large whiskey mills at 2 bits each; cigars the same.

TEMPERANCE.
Among the varied subjects for study and discussion relative to the Temperance Reform, the following are deemed to be, at the present time, worthy of especial attention:—

1. The necessity of wise, just and effectual laws for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Are such laws consistent with the principles of right and justice? And in suppressing the sale, as a beverage, is it necessary or desirable to attempt to regulate the sale for other and lawful purposes?

2. The extent to which prohibition may be carried. Is the right of any Government to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks an arbitrary right, or is it founded in reason?

3. The duty and responsibility of legislators, and of executive and judicial officers. If legislators, whose oath of office requires them to take care of the moral as well as the pecuniary welfare of the Country, disregard the claims of humanity, and make no provision for the removal of the evils of intemperance, are they not morally responsible for the continuance of those evils? And may not executive and judicial officers, by neglect of duty, make themselves equally guilty?

4. The duty of gospel ministers to preach the whole truth on this subject, as they may find it by careful study of the Bible, and to urge upon the members of their churches and congregations the importance of conforming their principles and conduct to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, as those teachings are illustrated and confirmed by the providences of God.

5. The duty of christians to pray, to labor, and to give money for the advancement of this great reformation; and of all men who engage in this work to conform their principles and measures, as nearly as possible, to the law of love revealed in the Scriptures.

Our principles, as thus developed are open to remark, and we court the candid criticism of the wise and good.

The latest novelty in the way of food, is that of making chicory to resemble the coffee-berry. The chicory is ground and made into a stiff paste, and in this state is so moulded as to resemble the real berry. The imitation is so perfect as to deceive the keenest eye.

A coal mine is said to have been discovered on Mt. Sinai. It is said to be the largest yet discovered in the world.

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