

HER.

large assortment of
House in the Trade.
variety of

SHAWLS, KITS,
&c., &c.

et-cetera, Quire and
TIONS.

ads that if future busi-
ness were furnished to the
firm, he would be well
rewarded.

A Shilling India
Clothing made from
the finest materials
and workmanship.

TS'S PILLS.
E OF LOSS OF HEALTH,
TS, INDIGESTION AND
BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Mr. John Lloyd, of Er-
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a short time.

JOHN LLOYD.

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Edward Rowley, Esq., of
dated April 8th, 1852.

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COMPLAINT AND SPASM
EFFICIENTLY CURED.
Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of
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and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.

Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Morning light is most preferable for rapid process,
such as children, &c.

May 14. ".

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into
COMPARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their business here-
tofore carried on by them individually, will in future
be conducted under the Name and Firm of LONG-
WORTH & YATES.

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1852.

N. B.—The AUCTION business will at all times
receive their best attention.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND
ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE—over the Booksellers of Mr. G. T. HAS-
ZARD, Queen's Square (South side), Char-
lottetown.

Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions,

Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Adminis-
tration, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds,
Indentures, Apprenticeship Bills, Bills of Sale, Chars-
ters, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c.,
copied with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books,
Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c.,
arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

J. S. DEALY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
Ship Broker.

No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Freight and Vessels procured, at short notice
for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Aus-
tralia and California. Books secured for the latter
place.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and
Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of the Right
Honorable, Laurence Talbot, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceeding will be insti-
tuted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1852.

Twelve Brothers'

Useful and Economical Preparations.

THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.

Their Ineffable Furniture Polish, at 2d.

Their Univalved Metal Paste, at 2d.

Their Incomparable India Rubber Blocking, 1d.

packets.

Their Elegant Ball-shaped Glass Ink, filled, at 3d.

Their Superior Glass Square Ink—Black, Blue,
and Red, at 2d. each.

Their Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade

Regenerator.

Their Univalved Garment and Carpet Revovator,
at 3d. and 6d.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square

TO LICENSED TEACHERS.

WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class

for the Stanhope and Cavendish Districts.

An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON

June 2nd, 1852.

By Order,

J. B. COOPER, Secy.

17, 1852.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 3, 1853.

New Series, No. 56.

Hazard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, £1. Discount for cash in advance.

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One fourth of the above for each insertion, for each additional line.

Advertisers are charged 2s. per line for each additional line.

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May 14. ".

CARD.

THEY TANTON'S DAGUERREIAN GALLERY,
Great George Street, opposite Mr. J. R. White,
where Likenesses are taken by the most improved
Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a
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HASZARD'S GAZETTE, AUGUST 3.

GRANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The advice from Havana, by the steamship *Chevalier*, just arrived, report a continuous and active increase of the slave-trade.—A correspondent of one of the morning papers has prepared a table of all the slave importations that have been made during the last five months, from which we extract the following facts.

In January \$60 were landed at Cárdenas, consigned to Don Joaquín Gómez, of whom 200 were sold to Amancio Paraje, a reputed agent of Queen Christians. In February \$60 were landed at Cuyo Medina, and \$60 at Rio Zaire, in March \$60 were landed at Cuyo Vado, 1,200 at Cuyo Piedid ; the vessel which brought the former having been burnt in sight of a Spanish cruiser, in April \$60 were landed on the south coast, and \$60 between Sagua and San Juan Remedios ; in May \$60 were landed near Cleopatra, 317 at Matanzas, and 1,100 at Encarnación de Cochechito, the latter being those brought by the celebrated ship *Lady Suffolk* ; and in June thus far the following have been landed :—\$60 at Balíos, south coast, \$60 same neighborhood ; \$60 at Cuyo Frances ; 472 eastward of Trinidad, and \$60 at Camerones—total in five months, \$60.

Under the administration of the late Captain General Conde, it is said that this infamous traffic was near put an end to ; but as soon as the present Captain General, Canales, came into power, it was revived, and the above particulars show an alarming increase of it in all parts of the island.

It is surely enough to arouse the indignation of the civilized world, that nine thousand wretched negroes should have been doomed to the horrors of Cuban slavery in the course of a single season. And yet there is every reason to suppose that many more than those who are thus publicly chronicled have been secretly brought into this island. A writer in the *World* makes date of Havana, June 15th, says, "The slave-traders here are holding a jubilee ! The traffic never was more flourishing than it is at the present time. No less than five or six cargoes have been landed within almost as many days. The disbursements were effected, most of them, under circumstances of the most squalid impurity on the part of the slaves, fully demonstrating how much they reckon upon the convenience and protection of the local authorities."

It is told of the *Lady Suffolk* that she sailed from Africa with 1,000 negroes on board, many of whom had been caught as they were running at large through the country, and confined in the holds of the vessel ; but the traders, finding the room scant, threw most of the sickly and dead overboard. They remained at Encarnación about the 20th of May ; but as no provision had been made for their reception in the swampy and unpopulated district, they had scarcely anything to eat, and upwards of a hundred of the negroes, who were very weak and emaciated, as well as several of the crew, died while marching from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zetina's estate, the "Alva," where many others died of cholera. Signor Eugenio Vianca, who owned the vessel—

" Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark," after spending a few days at Havana, where he was entertained and feted by several of the richer families, sailed on the 7th inst., in the steamer *Zetina & Catholic*, for Spain.

Of the open manner in which this trade is carried on, it is narrated that early in the present month, June 3, a large ship having American colors at the mast-head, arrived at Cuyo Frances, a small bay situated near the Port of San Juan de los Remedios, on the north coast, considerably to the eastward of Cartagena. Six hundred and eighty-four Africans were landed on this day, from which they were conveyed to the stores in launches belonging to the Government, called *distintos* and the *Fidei*, which were furnished by the *Sociedad de los Marineros* (marine official) of the port of San Juan de los Remedios, Don Hipólito Escobal. Said individual personally accompanied the negroes to town, where he saw them comfortably lodged in the houses provided for their reception in the streets San Salvador and Valme, for great distance from the Governor's residence. This large number of slaves were disembarked at Remedios in broad daylight, about eight o'clock, A. M., and their arrival was a matter of public notoriety to the entire population. Don S. Alberis, in the employ of the Government, was the principal actor in this affair, and it was by his order that the negroes, the day following that on which they were brought to Remedios, were sent to the neighbouring estates, where they were sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Spain is under the most solemn obligations to arrest the slave trade which it is possible for a nation to impose upon herself ; and yet her agents are allowed as surely to wish it, but to participate in it in this most abominable manner. Her treaties in favor of its suppression are the most solemn, direct and unequivocal that could be expressed in words ; but she appears to pay no more regard to them than if they had never been signed. The very men who are employed in the atrocious traffic parade the streets of the island, boasting of the fortunes they have made by it, and they pass not merely unnoticed, but with social distinction and honour.—*New York Evening Post*.

TURKEY.—"Four hundred years elapsed on the 29th of May last, since the day on which the Crescent took the place of the Cross on the mosque of St. Stephen's in Constantinople ; for on that day, Anno 1453, Mahmood's hosts entered the 'Golden Gate' as conquerors, and the waning star of the Paleologus was utterly eclipsed by the meridian sun of Ottoman ascendancy. The temples of the living God were at once dedicated to the false Prophet, and the hoofs of Turkish couriers trod the floors, which the feet of Christians pollarded, had hallowed. The Crescent has shone over the garden of eastern Europe for four centuries, and we are in the very year of the Turkish prediction." Four hundred years shall the people of Ishmael hold sway in Shambol. In what manner, and at what hour, is the prophecy to be fulfilled ? This is certain—the Turks have walled up the gate through which, as they are warned by another prediction, "the yellow-haired people of the North are to force themselves, and tear down the Crescent from the 'pinnacle of the City.' There is indeed a prevalent impression among the Molesca themselves, that their European dominion is fast verging to its end—so much so, that the more affluent Turks have for some years past ordered their remains to be interred in Asiatic ground. And what is the actual condition of the Ottoman State ? It has abandoned the principles of Islamism as the basis of its policy ; and has, therefore, become a *coup d'état*. It has no longer life, or soul, or energy. It is incapable of preserving its existence, and sunk into such abject corruption and pauperism, that its rulers can no longer uphold the security of either persons or property. It has made a feeble attempt to imitate the institutions of its European contemporaries, without laying any solid foundation, or deriving its reforms from any newly-posed energies of its own—a sufficient characteristic of its impotency and exhaustion. For that Islamism, which is the encyclopaedia of its religion, policy, jurisprudence, and literature, it has substituted "negativism," which sits enthroned over the very threshold of the Sublime Porte."

Van Buren's State of Turkey, 1853.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.—It appears that the melancholy condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago is paralleled by what is now found in the dominions of Spain :

taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says, that in the mountains the starving die by dozens, and in many places flocks of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicines. The streets of cities, it further states, are encumbered with old men, women, and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succours of the public charity. At the gates of the Archiepiscopal Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread ; and we hear that one day lately, four thousand five hundred poor assembled to receive the alms distributed to the city by one gentleman.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—Dr. Modestus, an English Missionary, speaking of a proclamation which he has translated, says that whether it is genuine or not, "one thing is certain—the movement has shaken, not only the empire, but idolatry to the very base, and may be the prelude to the thorough opening of the whole country to the Messengers of the gospel. The progress of the rebellion is such that the chief cities of the empire are menaced, and the tottering dynasty has called upon the British government to interpose for its protection.

ANOTHER MIRACLE IN ITALY.—The official paper at Naples records another miracle. This time an image of the "Mother of God, the Holy Virgin," caused flames to issue from her chest. The whole affair is very gravely printed in the Government paper.

THE DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.

The following extract of a letter from Baron Humboldt to Dr. E. C. CULLEN of London, dated Potsdam, June 15th, says, "The slave-traders here are holding a jubilee ! The traffic never was more flourishing than it is at the present time. No less than five or six cargoes have been landed within almost as many days. The disbursements were effected, most of them, under circumstances of the most squalid impurity on the part of the slaves, fully demonstrating how much they reckon upon the convenience and protection of the local authorities."

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THREE MEN LOST AT NIAGARA.—A fearful accident occurred on the 10th inst. at Niagara Falls. Three men, belonging to a snow which came down the river on Monday night, fell asleep in a small boat, which presently became loosened from her moorings, and two of the men were hurried over the falls. Of course they were instantly killed. The other lived long in the falls for several hours, and all efforts to his rescue proved abortive. Late in the afternoon he lost his hold upon a rock, which had hitherto sustained him, and was dashed over the American Fall. The catastrophe elicited the utmost consternation in the vicinity.

THE LATE BISHOP IN ISLE.—Soon after the death of our late lamented Bishop, a few of his friends residing in this City set foot on a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Church, of which he had been the Rector before his consecration.

They found no difficulty in procuring funds, but were delayed for some time, because there was no suitable place for it in the church without disturbing some other monument, and they were unwilling to place it in an obscure corner.

The object, however, was never lost sight of, and some months ago it was suggested that it might be united to that monument which he had himself erected to the memory of his Father, and thus be made doubly interesting to the members of the Church.

THE TABLET OF THE FATHER.—The Tablet of the Father has accordingly been raised high enough to admit the new one, and the object of placing this tribute of affection and respect for our late beloved Diocesan, in a conspicuous part of the church where he is often mentioned as pastor and prelate, has been effected.

It is generally admitted that the exertion of the work does great credit to Mr. Sinclair & Wesley, who have recently established marble works in this city.—*Church Times.*

CANADA.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A comprehensive union of all the Associations for promoting Temperance, and of those desirous of an anti-liquor law, not connected with Temperance Societies, has been undertaken in Canada West, under missionary auspices. It is called the Canadian Prohibition Liquor Law League ; and the Association has begun its service by offering a premium of £25 for the best essay on the nature and objects of the League, embracing full and valuable statistical information upon the extent, expense, and results of the liquor traffic in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Professor Lille, and Professor Taylor are the adjudicators.

A manufacturing company has lately been established in Montreal for the manufacture of India Rubber articles, on a large scale. They can be manufactured in Canada, much better than they can be imported. The raw material is not bulky, labour is cheap, and they have the protection of a small duty.

We announce, to-day, a great event in the history of Lower Canada, the opening a direct Railway communication with the Atlantic. The long talked of Portland line is, at last, passable ; and was on the 18th, formally opened to the public.

No line, perhaps, ever struggled with more difficulties. All who have held, or rather who have been able to hold their stock, are now

holders at par, and whenever the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, the very easiest and shortest way

is laid out to us on the open sea.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 3, 1853.

This is the first time, that what may be fairly called a *crisis*, has happened, since Responsible Government has been introduced among us. The President of the Council has, or will, lose his seat in the House of Assembly. The Attorney General has lost his chance of a seat in either House. The office of Treasurer, which ought to be held by a member of the Representative House, goes a begging—two of the newly-elected members have refused it—and there can be no doubt upon the minds of candid and reasonable men, that the present Government will not be able to command a majority when they meet. Now, under these circumstances, what ought to be the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor ? Let it be granted that, under a Government fairly and properly constituted, it is his duty to act with the majority of that Council—is it he after a dissolution of the House, when an appeal has been made to the people, and when on reviewing the Council, he finds none of the members standing the election of the House of Lords on the subject of the Colony of Jamaica and is published in the London Times of 1st July.

Yours,
A SCRIBE.

29th July 1853.

Earl Grey concurred in what had fallen from the noble earl opposite upon the subject of what was called "responsible government." He could not help feeling from various indications which he had seen, that there was too great a readiness on the part of many persons to believe that representative government in a colony necessarily implied what was called "responsible government." He should remind those who entertained that opinion that responsible government, in the sense in which it was now understood in Canada and other places, was, as the noble earl had justly stated, neither more nor less than party government.

Party government, such as we had in England, was upon the whole, in a great country like this, with a large and enlightened population, the most perfect system of government that had yet been attained ; but he could not help remarking that in no other country in the world had that system of Parliamentary government to which we were accustomed succeeded for any number of years.

It had been tried in France, and after a few years had led to a catastrophe,

while, as far as our own colonies were concerned, it was utterly unknown, until 1840.

Representative constitutions of a different kind had succeeded in those flourishing provinces which now constitute the United States.

Without anything at all of the nature of what was called responsible government, they did enjoy all the substantial advantages of representative institutions.

He believed it was perfectly possible to continue such a system, but he was persuaded to establish it, if they endeavoured to establish that which was called responsible government prematurely in a colony where the state of society was not suited for it, they would inflict a considerable mischief.

(Hear, hear.) As compared, however, with the present anomalous state of government which existed in Jamaica, even the establishment of a party government would be an infinite gain, for he could conceive scarcely any change that would not be an improvement upon the present system. Still, he must say, when he looked at what that colony was, and what it was likely to be for some years to come, that, in his opinion, he would be a bold man who ventured to recommend a responsible government for Jamaica, without any check or control.

Verdict, found drowned.

The Fairy Queen brought a New Brunswick

and American Mail this morning from Shadie.

News by which will be found in our columns.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains in addition to other interesting articles, a review of "Weep's History of the French Protestant Refugees," well worthy the attention of the reader.

There is, perhaps, no event in the history of Europe, more important in its consequences,

and more pregnant with instruction, than the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at N. York on Saturday evening last with Liverpool date to the 13th instant, and 140 passengers, among whom was Mrs. T. F. Meagher. The *Arctic* arrived out on the 16th.

The London papers have the following rumor :—That Mr. Bruk, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory Mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Liungen's mission.

The latest news is contained in the following from the *London Times* of the 19th :

The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question in the following strain :

" We are not bent on making war, but if the Empress, to whom the honor of her government is due, the all should think that national honor's cause, we will certainly not recoil from necessity."</p

