HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, December 9, 1854. New Series. No. 195.

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, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

Timothy and Flax Seed.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

A BAZAAR.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.

WILL be held (D. V.) at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, the first week in January uext, in aid of benevolent purposes. The public are invited to contribute.

Nov. 23, 1854.

New York, October 17th, 1854.

THE undersigned beg leave to notify their friends that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a Brokerage and Commission Business in the City of New York. By giving the above business their strictest attention, and from their experience, they trust to ensure the confidence and support of those who may favor them with any orders or consignments.

FARNUM & LONG.
109 Wall Street.

N. B.—Messrs. F. & L. are are prepared to make advances upon consignments.

REFERENCES.—D. Davies, Esq. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. George Sutherland, Esq. St. John, N. B. William Kelly, Esq. Chatham, N. B. Parker, Chapman & Co., 50 William Street, N. York. James Taft, Esq. 83 Beaver Street, N. York.
189 6inx

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.
Barrister at Law,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.

WILLIAM B. TUPLIN.

Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 8in

WILLIAM M. HOWE,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.

Office in Grafton Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. Edward Palmer.

All Island papers 1m

BENJAMIN DESBRISAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

☞ Office—Desbrisay's Buildings, Queen Street Charlottetown.

Notice to Travellers.

IT has become an established fact that accidents will happen notwithstanding the care and attention which may be paid to the safety and convenience of travellers. Explosions will take place, bridges will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual.

It is well enough for the public and legislators to caution companies to "beware," and "take heed," yet these casualties will occur, which result in severe contusions, broken limbs, burns, bruises, &c.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment,

Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its soothing and healing properties have induced many, who have tried it, to always carry a bottle of it with them when they are travelling.

Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in curing Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofulous diseases, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Chafes, Galls, &c., on *Horses and other animals*. It is external in its application, and we GUARANTEE it to cure PERMANENTLY in every case for which we recommend it.

Many Physicians use it because they can depend upon it—so can their patients.

Farmers and Livery-stable Keepers.

Say they WILL have it, and will not be satisfied without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we say to travellers upon highways and by-ways *use the Mustang Liniment*! It has become so thoroughly introduced throughout the United States, British Possessions, and West Indies, that it is almost impossible to step off the cars at any Station without beholding the gay banner of the "Mustangs."

The prices are as follows:—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; the 50 cent being three times as large as the 25 cent size, and the $1 size nearly three times as large as the 50 cent size, so that the large bottles are cheapest.

D. TAYLOR, jun. & Co., 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.

Agent for P. E. Island, M. W. SKINNER, and sold by dealers generally. 6m

Collegiate School, Windsor, N. S.

REOPENED.

THE Principal of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, Windsor, as follows:

Boarders, at £35 per annum.
Day Scholars, at £8 per annum.

Payments in both cases, to be made quarterly, and in advance. Parents intending to send their sons at any time during the coming winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Reverend JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to

D. W. PICKETT, Principal.

N. B.—Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Encænia, A. D. 1855.

BARLEY!

WANTED a quantity of good clean four-rowed Barley, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

GEO. BEER, Jun.

October 4th, 1854.

LOOK HERE.

ANY persons wanting COOKING STOVES, FRANKLIN STOVES, or FARMER'S BOILERS, just call at Dodd's Auction Room, Queen's Square, and they will get suited at their own prices.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per. lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from Pictou or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freights will be given. Apply to

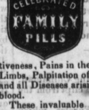
G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or
S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.

August 4th, 1854.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June 2.

THE PSALMIST,

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel Charlottetown.



FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS.

Mr. De Bow, Superintendent of the United States Census, has just issued a new volume, of which a very heavy edition was printed by Congress. It is a most complete cyclopædia of new and interesting statistics. The following facts are digested from it, but the whole volume is worthy of study and reflection:

The cost of the census of 1790 was $44,377; of 1840, $833,370; of 1850, $1,362,500, exclusive of final printing. Upwards of 3,500 persons were employed in collecting and digesting the facts.

The area of the United States has increased from 820,628 square miles, in 1783, to 2,963,666 in 1854, being more than a third of the area of North America, and equal to the Roman empire or that of Alexander in their palmiest days: 1,217,562 miles of this territory is in the Mississippi valley, and 766,002 on the Pacific. The main shore line of the Union, including bays, sounds, &c., is 12,609 miles, of which 6,861 miles are on the Atlantic, 2,281 on the Pacific, and 3,467 on the Gulf. Of the continental shore line 907 miles are on the Atlantic north, and 1,256 south of Virginia (inclusive;) 1,764 are on the gulf; 1,343 on the Pacific. The distance from New York to New Orleans is equal to that from London to Rome; from New York to Astoria by water equal to that from Liverpool to Canton by the way of Cape Hope. The total length of shore of navigable rivers is 49,065 miles. The frontier line of the Union on the British possessions is 3,303 miles; on Mexico, 1,456 miles. Nebraska constitutes one-ninth of the Union; Texas, one-twelfth; Virginia, one-fiftieth; Rhode Island, one-two-thousand-three-hundredth. The States and Territories have about an equal area. The slaveholding States have 851,508 square miles; non-slave-holding, 612,597; 1,970,077 miles are north, and 966,089, south of latitude 36 30. Six States and Territories are larger, as large, or a little less than either of the powers of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, or Turkey. Eight of the largest States are equal to the 23 others in territory.

The States should be classed as—1, eastern, or Atlantic; 2, interior, or middle; 3, western, or Pacific. The northeastern would then comprise New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; the southeastern the remaining Atlantic States, including Florida; the northwestern, Oregon and Washington; southwestern, California, New Mexico, and Utah; the northern interior, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota: the southern interior, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tenessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas and indian Territory. There are now 40 States and Territories.

The population of the United States was—

1701	262,000.
1749	1,046,000
1775	2,803,000
1790	3,929,827
1800	5,305,925
1810	7,239,814
1820	9,368,131
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,875
1854 (estimated)	26,500,000

The number of persons to the square mile in the United States in 1790 was 4.79; 1840, 9.55; 1850, 7,90; 44 per cent. of the population resided, in 1850, in the Mississippi valley and Gulf slope. This region, which had in 1790, 221,711 persons, in 1850 had 10,344,746. If as dense as the southern States our territory would embrace 45,000,000; as New England, 123,000,000; as the middle States, 170,000,000; as Great Britain, 660,000,000; as Belgium 1,150,000,050.

In 1800, 132 members represented slaveholding States in the house of Representatives, and 27 only non-slaveholding States; in 1790, there were 15 States; and 1 territory or district; 1800, 16 States and 3 Territories; 1810, 17 States and 7 Territories; 1820, 23 States and 5 Territories; 1830, 24 States and 5 Territories; 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories; 1850, 31 States and 5 Territories; 1854, 31 States and 9 organized and unorganized Territories.

In the last ten years the increase of white population was in the slaveholding States 34.26 per cent.—in the non-slaveholding, 39.42. The greatest increase in ten years was made in Wisconsin, which reached 891 per cent. between 1840 and 1850. The average excess of white males at each census over females, has been about 4 in the hundred, the females being always in excess in New England. The white males of 21 years and over in 1852 were 5,222,314; the popular vote cast, about 3,170,000. Foreign-born voters, 371,839. More than half of the whole population are under 20 years of age.

The free colored population, which in 1800 had increased in New England 31.63 per cent. in 10 years, in 1850 had increased but 1.71 per cent. in the same time. The corresponding figures for the southern States were 57.33 and 12.07. In Maine, in 10 years the increase was but 0.07 per cent. Increase of the whole colored in the slaveholding States, 27.40 per cent.; non-slaveholding, 14.38; 4,090 free colored were born in foreign coumtries; one-fifth of the free coloured in New York were born in the present slave States. In New Orleans, one-eleventh of the free-colored males were employed in pursuits requiring education. The mulattoes in the United States are one-eighth as numerous as the blacks; the free mulattoes are more than half of the free blacks. In the United States the number of Africans and their descendants is nearly 8 or 10 to 1 of those that were imported; in the British West Indies there are not 2 remaining for every 5 imported, and their descendants. About 10,000 imported Africans survive in the Southern States. About 2,500,000 slaves are connected with the field work of agriculture, in every 100 of whom 2 are employed upon hemp, 5 upon rice, 6 upon sugar, 14 upon tobacco, and 73 on cotton and other products. There are 347,525 families holding slaves, or 2,000,000 persons. One-fifth of the slave properties are in a single slave, and nearly one-half in less than 5 slaves.

New-York has about one-eighth of the population of the Union, Pennsylvania one-tenth, Delaware one-two-hundred-and-sixty-third part. In the last ten years Vermont gained 886 per cent.; in 60 years Delaware gained but 54 per cent., and Tennessee 2,701 per cent. There are about two families to every eleven free persons in the Union, and one dwelling to a little more than six persons. The average age of white persons in the Union is 23 years; of free colored 24.54; of slaves, 21.35; and the age which equally divides each of these classes of population is 19.15 for whites, 20.27 for free colored; and 17.02 for slaves. Not more than 20,000 persons who were in the country when the Declaration of Independence was signed can still survive. In 1850, 1 in every 709 colored persons were insane or idiotic in the non-slaveholding States, and 1 in 1821 in the slaveholding.

Connecticut, South Carolina, and Vermont have more than half as many native born residing in other States as remain at home; North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia nearly one-half; Massachusetts, Maryland, and New-Jersey one-third. The largest proportion of foreigners is in Wisconsin and Minnesota, being about one-third of the whole; the least proportion is in North Carolina, being 1 to 229 native; in South Carolina, 1 in 32; in Arkansas 1 in 98; in Mississippi, 1 in 62. More than a quarter of the free persons born in the South have left for other sections; only one-sixth have left the eastern or middle States; only one-tenth the South-west. 726,450 persons born in the free States, now live in slave States; whilst 232,112 born in the slave States reside in the free. 1,800,000 foreigners reside in the free States, and less than 400,000 in the slave States.

There are in the United States 961,719 persons born in Ireland, 278,675 in England, 70,550 in Scotland, 29,868 in Wales, or in Great Britain and Ireland 1,340,812—considerably more than half of the foreign-born residents of the country; in France, 54,069; Prussia, 10,549; rest of Germany, 573,225; Austria, 946; Switzerland, 13,358; Norway, 12,678; Holland, 9,848; Swêden, 3,559; Spain, 3,113; Italy, 3,645; West Indies, 5,772; Denmark, 1,838; Belgium, 1,313; Russia, 1,414; Portugal, 1,274; China, 758; Sandwich Islands, 588; Mexico, 13,317; South America, 1,543. The number of foreigners who arrived in the United States in 1853, was 372,725; in 1854, 368,643. About 40 in every 100 Irish live in the large cities, and about 36 in the 100 Germans. 56,214 persons born in the United States reside in Canada.

If the United States increase in the next hundred years as fast as in the last sixty, the total population would be 446,159,670,; if as fast as between 1840 and 1850, deducting immigrants, 252,152,290. The most moderate ratio would give in 1,900 70,000,000, and in 1950 125,000,000, of whom 64,000,000 would reside in the valley of the Mississippi. The annual increase of the United States has been nearly three times as great as that of Prussia, notwithstanding what she gained from Poland, more than four times as much as Russia, six times as much as Great Britain, nine times as much as Austria, ten times as much as France. Upon the basis of past increase, in 1950, France would have 61,000,000, and Great Britain 83,000,000.

There are 38,183 buildings used for religious worship in the United States having accommodations for over 14,000,000 persons, and of a total value, including other property, of $87,446,331. There are about 30,000 clergymen. The Methodists have more than half of all the churches. There are about 5 churches to every 3,000 of the total population. The churches of Charleston accommodate a larger portion of the whole population than do those of Boston.

The federal government has granted over forty-eight million acres of land for school purposes, and over four millions for universities. Maine has a lager proportion of scholars at school than any other State or country in the world. Denmark exceeds the United States; the United States exceeds all other countries, even including the slaves. Thus, there is one person at school to every 4.9 whites and free colored, and one to every 5.6 of total population; in Prussia, 1 to 6.2; in Great Britain 1 to 10; France, 1 to 10.5; Russia, 1 to 50; Portugal, 1 to 81. In New-England so admirable is the school system that only one person over twenty years of age in every four hundred of the native whites is incapable of reading and writing; in the South and Southwest, the proportion is 1 in 12; in the Territories, 1 in 6; in the slaveholding States, 1 in 12; in the non-slaveholding, 1 in 40; in the whole Union 1 in 22. The proportion of the illiterate to the whole foreign born is 1 in 12.

There were in 1775 thirty-five newspapers in the United States, in 1810, 359; 1828, 852; 1740, 1,631; 1850, 2,526—circulating annually nearly five hundred millions of copies. Of the newspapers in 1850, 855 were whig and 742 democratic. The public libraries of the United States contain near five millions of volumes.

In the slaveholding States thirteen free colored persons in every 10,000 are in jails, or prisons, or penitentiaries; in the non-slaveholding, 28 in every 10,000. About one-third of the paupers on the 1st June, 1850, were foreigners, although they constitute but one-tenth of the population.

There are 1,449,075 farms and plantations in the United States averaging 203 acres each, and of the value, with implements, each $2,362; about one-thirteenth of the whole area of the organized States and Territories is improved, and one-eighth more is occupied, and not improved. In New England, 26 acres in the hundred are improved; in the South 16; in the Southwest 5. About one-sixth of the national domain is occupied or in ownership. The average value of occupied land in New England is $20 27; in Middle States, $28; Southern States, $5 34; south-west, $6 26; north-west, $11 39; Texas, $1 44 per acre. Of a large number of cultivators taken at random, 1 in 9 in Kentucky, 1 in 22 in Louisiana, 1 in 27 in Rhode Island, 1 in 56 in South Carolina, 1 in 198 in Michigan, cultivate less than ten acres each.

The value of the agricultural products of the United States in 1854 may be estimated at $1,600,000,000.—Thirty-three millions acres of land are in meadows; 11 millions in wheat, 31 millions in corn, 5 millions in cotton, 2 millions in potatoes, &c., &c., &c.—113 millions in all crops. There are 64,000 planters, producing over 5 bales of cotton each; 2,681 sugar planters; 551 rice planters, growing over 20,000 lbs. each; 15,745 tobacco planters, raising over 3,000 lbs. each; 8,327 hemp planters.

PACIFIC MILL AT LAWRENCE.—*The Largest in the World!*—The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific at Lawrence. The floor surface of this immense structure is *sixteen acres*.—The largest mill in England has eleven and a half acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; and these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation, to be increased to 2,400. These with 2,000 hands, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one-half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 lbs. say 1,500,000 lbs. per annum, and 500,000 lbs wool.

Once a month the two thousand hands assemble at the cashier's office, were Mr. Clapp pays out $500,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she has earned.—*Lowell Courier*.

WHO IS MRS. NIGHTINGALE?

Mrs. Nightingale is Miss Nighingale, or rather Miss Florence Nighingale, the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of her father, William Shore Nightingale, of Embley-park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular endowments, both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science, and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand, and she speaks French, German, and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest cataract. Young, (about the age of our Queen,) graceful, feminine, rich, and popular, she holds a singularly gentle and persuasive influence over all with whom she comes in contact. Why, then, should a *being* so *highly* blessed with all that should render life bright, innocent, and, to a considerable extent, useful, forego such palpable and heartfelt attractions? Why quit all this to become a nurse?

From her infancy she had a yearning affection for her kind,—a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering, and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler, expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions of London, Edinburgh, and the continent. Three years ago, when all Europe had a holyday on and after the Great Exhibition, when the highlands of Scotland the lakes of Switzerland, and all the bright spots of the continent were filled with parties of pleasure, Miss Nightingale was within the walls of one of the German houses or houses or hospitals for the care and reformation of the lost and infirm. For three long months she was in daily and nightly attendance, accumulating experience in all the duties and labours of female ministration. She then returned to be once more the delight of her own happy home. But the strong tendency of her mind to look beyond its own circle for the relief of those who, nominally, having all, practically have too frequently none, to help them, prevailed; and, therefore, when the hospital established in London for sick governesses was about to fail for want of proper management, she stepped forward and consented to be placed at its head. Derbyshire and Hampshire were exchanged for the narrow, dreary establishment in Harley-street, to which she devoted all her time and fortune.

Meanwhile a cry of distress and for additional comforts beyond those of mere hospital treatment came home from the East, from our wounded brethren in arms. There instantly arose an enthusiastic desire to answer it. Bnt, inexperienced zeal could perform little, and a bevy of ill-organized nurses might do more harm than good. There was a fear lest a noble impulse should fail for want of a head, a hand, and a heart to direct it. It was then, that a field was opened for the wider exercise of Miss Nightingale's sympathies, experience, and powers of command and control. But at what cost? At the risk of her own life,—at the pangs of separation from all her friends and family,—and at the certainity of encountering hardships, dangers, toils, and the constantly renewing scene of human suffering amidst all the worst horrors of war. There are few who would not recoil from such realities, but Miss Nightingale shrank not, and at once accepted the request that was made her to form and control the entire nursing establishment for our sick and wounked soldiers and sailors in the Levant.