// Haszard's Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
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TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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NEW FIRM.

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

Haszard and Owen.

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

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

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

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

November 11th, 1854.

Administration Notice.

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

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, }
JAMES MATHEWSON, } Administrators.

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

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. }

S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

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

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CHEMICALS,

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Dr. Johnson's Lecture

ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ON TUESDAY THE 6TH MARCH.

In bringing this important subject before this respectable assembly, I take leave to say that I am influenced by no political feeling whatever, excepting that I most certainly do feel deeply interested in the onward movement of this interesting country. The subject, as considered by me, has purely a social character, you have a political constitution governing nomadic people; the principal element, for its operations, is wanting; there is no compression, no consolidation of the people; the government appears as a soul without a body, or as a body without a soul; there is a restless, unsettled, moving mass of people, who gather up the treasures of the land, and then vanish away, and your beautiful little outline of a town is but a caravansary, a travellers' inn, in which the passenger hangs up his carpet-bag, ready, at the sound of the coachman's horn, or the scream of the steamer's whistle, to be taken down, and the visitor hastes away to a more sociable, settled, and permanent community. You have to bear in mind, that this country, above almost all others, has to make itself; it will be, what its people make it, and in the first place *you must make it, and call it, your home*, for "there is no place like home"; to live in one place and call another your home will never do; all our best feelings have reference to home—where is patriotism without home? a home that kindles the fires of the domestic and national affections.—We may be a party of adventurers—a company of speculating traders, but we are not a people—what is our name? all that can be said is, that, we are the people who are come to Prince Edward Island; but, as yet without a name or a nature! where is our identity? where is the name, that cheers the heart at the salutation of a "Brother Countryman?" a social people, so unique, as to be without a capital; a commercial people, so singular, as to be without a Bank!—my friends and neighbours, if you mean this country to be *your* home, if you mean to bring out its capabilities—if you mean to make it, what you *wish* it to be, what it *ought* to be, and what it *will* be (under right fostering, management and care)—you must make it up into something more substantial—you must bring out and arrange its natural beauties—you must make it an inviting residence—you must remove, as far as it is possible, the barriers to intercourse between your own settlements, and your neighbouring states—you must add, to its justly-lauded character for healthiness, those attractions which I will endeavour to call *civic attractions*—attractions by which the invalid and the pleasure-seeking traveller may be lured to your coast, in search of what is more desirable than riches or grandeur. Now a political government is not adapted to the minutiæ and details of things concerning the construction and ordering of a town; there is higher, but not more important work,—to do municipal work there must be municipal Government established upon purely social principles, having nothing at all to do with politics, an *imperium in imperio* with power to enact such bye-laws as shall beneficially affect every family within their operation,—laws that secure to property all its just rights and privileges, but enforce the performance of its social duties; so that every inhabitant, be he rich or poor, may have his health and social comfort secured to him, and liberty, and encouragement too, to make the best of his abilities, his property and his industry; so long and so far as he does not interfere with the health and comfort of his neighbours. By a municipal corporation, I do not mean those old fashioned bodies that paraded the streets and temples in gold-laced hats, ermined cloaks, gold collars, preceeded by silver mace and sword—the members of which, but too often had a better relish for my Lord's venison, than for the advancement of the interests of the people—and whose Legislation was an annoying impost, in the shape of *Tolls*, to provide a luxurious provision in the shape of *white-bait—stewed turbot*, and *turtle soup*,—these are among things *that were*, now only to be found, as fossil-remains, in the strata of a past formation, patron appointed, on self-elected bodies, the *amor patriæ* was not in them, hecatombs of slaughtered human beings have been immolated by pestilence and famine, before these important beings; but pick out men of understanding and enterprise, men who look forward before the mass of the people;—men of integrity and uprightness in their dealings; men who manage their own business well; men of patriotic feeling, forward to promote the welfare of the country—men who see what should be done, and who know how to do it, and will take care it shall be done, bring an elected body of such men together, with full and free constitutional power, and you will soon see many present evils removed, and impending evils avoided. This town is lauded, as a model in its arrangement of plan—the original design was excellent, not perfect; but innovations upon the original have greatly, and I fear incurably, marred its institutions. The want of fore-thought and the ever-ready interference of property have robbed their squares of one half the patrimony of the people, are completely spoiling the largest and the most important—have taken away all your *common rights*, you have no *suburb* left; and if there be no guardian appointed with local interest and power, the same awful results may be expected to come upon your posterity as I have shown to you have occurred to other towns, your *intended* squares were the fundamental principle upon which all towns should be founded. When your town increases, as it ought to do, and will do if judiciously governed and nursed, these will be wanted as lungs to breathe the pure air of heaven, as regenerators and purifiers of the malaria of the surrounding blocks—they will be wanted as places of *recreation* for the people—they will be wanted as inviting *residences* for your visitors—they will be wanted as *sanitariums* for your invalid visitants, who may seek health in your prophylactic climate,—they will be wanted to give *area* to your increasing population, to prevent their unhealthy grouping—they will be wanted to check the progress of consuming *fires*—they will be wanted to give *expansion* to the value of property, and prevent the effect of that evil principle of our nature, that looks to money-profit, at the expense of sacrificing the health and comfort of the inhabitants—they will be wanted to *prevent* the formation of a putrid plague-soil that will nourish the pestilent epidemics that may visit the place—and they will be wanted as the most *beneficial ornaments* of the Town; destroy them, and you will drive your children to obstruct the thoroughfare of your streets, and your artizans to the ale-house, where they obtain a more inviting home than their own. In the public corporations of former times, private interests were but too diligently attended at the expense of the funds and interests of the poorer classes especially, who were driven to closes, courts, alleys and cellars without a breathing place to sweeten their blood; they permitted the moloch of trade and commerce to ride rampant over the natural rights of the people, and sacrifice their health and social comfort to the god of gold. Property has its rights, and sacred rights, and a wise people will carefully guard them; but it has its duties too, which must be performed, in order to sustain those rights; the neglect of those duties of property nearly threw England upon chartism—for property after all has but a conventional title—the parts assigned to individuals are but allotments, in trust for the good of the community, and the Duke of Newcastle theory, that every man has a right to do as he *likes* with his own is over proof, for it is *not* his own *absolutely* but *relatively* and *conditionally*, that is, that he shall do what is right according to the just construction of the convention by which he obtained it—so long as he does this, he has a just claim to security in his possession; but if he uses property to the detriment of the people's *natural* rights, in their progress and improvement, or in their health and social comfotrs, then he forfeits his conditional rights and property reverts to its original possessor, and again becomes the property of the people. Now these facts have much to do with Town legislation, because it is found, (as I have shewn you) that Property but too often has but one eye, and if allowed to do as he likes, he will soon put labour into courts, and alleys, and yards and lanes and swamps, and seldom bring the other eye to look at the health and comfort of the people; this has been the awful sin of England (as I have shewn you, by its working in older towns than yours) certain localities becoming convenient to trade or to manufacture, are crammed with small ill-ventilated houses, and these are crammed full of human beings, the property becomes valuable and the evil incurable. Now if you wish to prevent these things to yourselves and to your posterity, you must watch over it now, or as soon as you have lost your common and your squares, you will lose the healthy character of your Town; your blocks will have *interior courts* and alleys, and wynds, as the Scotch call them—and they will manufacture fever and pestilence—your streets *perhaps* may be left free, and you may exhibit a fair outside, but inwardly, there will be putridity that will taint the air, pollute your waters, and destroy the health and comfort of the people. There is already abundant work to drain the streets, the yards and the houses—a great many yards cannot be drained, until the outfalls are deepened—the wells are becoming polluted, and except your superficial drains are made better, the contamination must hourly increase, and except you commence the ordering and arrangement of your town, you will find difficulties daily increase, in the shape of encroachments, and vested interests, such as will prevent your making the best of your privileges and local advantages. The general principles to be attended to in the ordering of a town should be:—1st, A sufficient area in relative proportion to its inhabitants in every part. 2d, That there should be no cellar habitations. 3d, That there shall be an abundant supply of the purest water attainable. 4th, That there shall be effectual drainage for every part, water shall not be allowed to stagnate, either in the streets or yards, and if possible, this drainage should be deep underground. 5th, That all accumulations of organic matter in a state of decomposition, shall be promptly removed. 6th, That there shall be no interior courts or yards built over with seperate human habitations. 7th, That the whole Town shall be subject to the ordering and inspection of officers of health with power to remove nuisances and effect such alterations in drainage and habitations, as shall be needful to promote the general health and comfort of the inhabitants. Now, to effect these things, Municipal Corporation, having a proper latitude of power, is the best constitution a town can employ, and without some such constitution, and some such ordering, as such a body could promote, your town will be what it ought to be, the residence and birth-place of artizans of no mean city. I leave the political department quite out of the question, or it might be easily shewn how much a government of this kind can do in so carrying out those plans of the general economy of the people, or to promote the interests of the community at large; for if you make a good town, you make a good maket for the country,—you offer a public invitation to other countries to visit your shores, you provide for them suitable entertainment, and you advance the interests of the whole country, and promote the centrality and stability of the times. And I conclude with saying that the best way to promote permanent prosperity to a people, is to promote their health and personal comfort, and to do this, you must take care that they have suitable habitations and healthy localities.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

The Electors in this part of the Island, in common with others, have been anxiously looking for some time past, for the fulfilment of the pledge given by an Hon. Member last winter, (when he was in a minority.) Viz. the giving protection to the Electors in the use of the franchise, by introducing the system of Vote by Ballot, to protect the voters from undue influence, be it Landlordism, Agentism, Mobbism, Ledgerism, Intimidation, Bribery and Corruption of every kind,—If he and his Colleagues does not introduce the measure, when they are in a majority and have the power, the Settlers on the Public Lands, may expect to be coerced in their votes, at future elections, time will tell, actions speak louder than words.

Yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

Lot 47, March 7th, 1855.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE;

Sir;

I hear that the present Government party still boast, as vainly as ever, the increase of the Revenue (of course I suppose they mean during the last year also) is the effects of Responsible Government and their good management! Are they doing any thing, can you inform me about a Bonded Warehouse for Charlottetown, preparatory to the importations which free trade is about to bring us? Or have they brought in any measure for *securing* by *safe means* the duties to the Government? I have been informed quite lately that amongst the List of Treasury Bonds returned to the House of Assembly among the public accounts, there appears no less than *Six thousand five hundred pounds* due by only three Shopkeepers in Queen Street, neither one of whom are known to own any freehold estate in the Island? I assure you I could hardly credit this information, but coming from a member of the House, who has seen and read the fact I cannot doubt it:

I forgot to inquire who were the sureties to these Bonds, but as the Merchants are generally sureties for one another, perhaps it is the case with the three shop keepers alluded to; yet this enormous proportion of our Revenue is counted upon certain as if it were in the Treasurer's chest! Is it not time, I would ask, for a reformation in the system of securing duties?

Your obedient servant,
NO JOKE.

March 5th.