# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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### 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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30lines, 5s. 6d.—36lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.


### MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Pictou, every *WEDNESDAY* afternoon at Four o'clock, and *SATURDAY* morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those on *WEDNESDAY* by the Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, and on *SATURDAY* by a Sailing Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate *WEDNESDAY* at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz:

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| Wednesday, July 5. | Wednesday, Sept. 13. |
| Wednesday, July 19. | Wednesday, Sept. 27 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 2. | Wednesday, Oct. 11. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 16. | Wednesday, Oct. 25. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 30. | |

Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shediac by the *Lady Le Marchant*, every *THURSDAY* morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Pictou.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General,
General Post Office, June 24, 1854.


### THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

### BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

### AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 5 PLATT STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the firm of Child, Farr & Co., St Louis.) NEW-YORK.
June 28. 6m

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

**Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.**

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

### MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

### 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 Apprenice wanted.
May 18, 1854.

### To Farm Servants,

WANTED several steady single men, who understand farming work and the care of horses. Enquire at George T. Haszard's Book Store.

### LEAVING THE ISLAND.

MR. J. WEATHERBIE intending to remove from this Island, in a few weeks from this date, requests all persons having any claims against him to furnish their accounts for settlement, and all who are indebted to him, are respectfully and earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, without delay, [and thereby prevent the unnecessary trouble and expense of falling into the hands of an Attorney, which Mr. W. would much regret. Office next door on Prince Street to Temperance Hall.

WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. Apply to
ROBERT HUTCHINSO, or HENRY HASZARD. } Church Wardens.
June 20th, 1854.

Just published, price 6d.,

THE

### WAR IN THE EAST.

### The Principals in the Strife,

AND

ITS PROPABLE ISSUE.

### A LECTURE,

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 28, 1854, before the "Mutual Improvement Association," by the

REV. J. R. NARRAWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book Store.


### THE TRIAL OF ALCOHOL, CHARGED WITH MURDER, ROBBERY, &C.

SUPREME COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION IN AND FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### The People vs. Alcohol.

Present—Hon. R. CANDOR, Chief Justice.
Hon. S. IMPARTIALITY, Hon. G. PATIENCE, Hon. H. HONESTY. } Associate Judges.

*Counsel for the people*—J. GOODWILL, Esq., Attorney General.

*Counsel for the defendant*— ANIMAL APPETITE, Esq., and SELF INTEREST, Esq.

*Sheriff*—L. HATEEVIL, Esq.

*Clerk of Court*—B. SELFDENIAL, Esq.

*July* 25, 1853—*Met at* 10 *o'clock, A. M.*—Present all the Judges.

(*Continued.*)

Att. Gen.—Have you ever known any one under the influence, and by the persuasion of the prisoner, set fire to a building, and destroy it?

Wit.—I have, sir, heard of several such instances, but never saw but one. That was the case of a lad who had been much in the company of the prisoner, who repeatedly urged him to fire the barn of a person who had offended him. The boy refused for a time, but one night he and the prisoner were together, and the boy resolved to do it. He was arrested on suspicion, confessed the deed, and was sentenced to the state prison fourteen years.

Att. Gen.—I have done with the witness.

*Cross-examination.*

An. Ap.—Mr. Sobermind, you say you have once associated with my client, Mr. Alcohol, and that you were much attached to his society; did he not on all occasions conduct himself like a peaceable and orderly citizen, and did you see him engaged in any riots and broils, disturbing the public peace?

Wit.—I did not say, sir, that he was riotous or disorderly himself but that it was almost his universal practice to cause others to be so; and I did not say either that his manner and appearance were not insinuating, and calculated to please the fancy; for herein I conceive his great art lies, and because he is so pleasant and ageeeable, and under a smiling face can hide a venomous heart, he is so much more dangerous—Had he come to me in a rough and boisterous manner, I should never have associated with him. I never knew him to appear to any one in his real character, but always in disguise or with a promise of something he was never able to perform.

An. Ap.—Well, sir, you say that you and my client have once had a serious disagreement. Has the difficulty ever been settled?

Wit.—We had no disagreement, sir; that is we had no words or blows. I saw that his company would never do for me, and so I left it—He never so much as asked me the reason; neither did I think it necessary to tell him.

An. Ap.—You remarked that he had lost most of your property for you at cards: had you no hard words about that?

Wit.—Not any sir. By my own folly I put myself into his power, and when I saw what was done, I merely determined to leave him, and grow wiser from the past.

An. Ap.—Well, sir, you said that you had known the peace of many families destroyed by my client; what reason have you for charging family broils and contention upon him?

Wit.—The very best of reasons, sir; for before he came among them all was peace, but so soon as he was admitted, discord prevailed. And then I have seen the same families, which were ever at variance when he was present, live harmoniously when he was expelled. And, sir, I speak experimentally upon this subject, for till I associated with the prisoner, I never knew what it was to be angry with any of my family: but when that acquaintance was formed we hardly knew what peace was: I was always discontented, unhappy, peevish and fretful; everything went wrong, simply because I was wrong myself. As soon as I left associating with the prisoner, I lost those feelings, my natural cheerfulness returned, and now no man lives more pleasantly with his family than myself.

An. Ap.—Did not my client ever repay or compensate you for a part of all the property you say he lost for you?

Wit.—Not a cent, sir, *not a cent.*

An. Ap.—You can sit down, sir.

The next witness sworn, Dr. Rhubarb.

Att. Gen.—Dr. Rhubarb, are you acquainted with the prisoner at the bar?

Wit.—I am, sir; I have known him well for fifteen or twenty years, perhaps more,

Att. Gen.—Well, sir, please tell the court what you know of his course of life.

Wit.—I can say no good of him, sir. The first time I ever saw him, was in the house of one of my patients. He had been called in because the family had heard some of his friends say he was eminent for his medical powers. It was a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism, and he nearly killed the patient.

Att. Gen.—Do you consider him as possessed of any such powers?

Wit.—No sir; I do not think he ever cured a single individual; while I am sure he has killed thousands and hundreds of thousands. It is my serious and solemn opinion, that nineteen twentieths of the diseases which afflict mankind, are first caused or greatly aggravated by the different nostrums and prescriptions, which he assists in compounding.

Att. Gen.—Has not the prisoner a diploma from some college of physicians or medical board?

Wit.—I cannot tell; I never have seen or heard of any. He has some concern with several patents for bitters, medicaments, syrups, &c., all of which are so many deleterious nostrums, made to sell, not to heal.

Att. Gen.—Doctor, have you ever known that the prisoner instigated any one to the commission of murder or manslaughter?

Wit.—I never knew or heard of but few cases of either which he did not instigate; and I have been present at several public executions, and in *every instance* they charged the prisoner as persuading them to the commission of the crime for which they suffered.

Att. Gen.—Will you be so good as to state the diseases which in your opinion are caused by the nostrums of the prisoner?

Wit.—Dropsy, consumption, dyspepsia, apoplexy, gout, mania, and some others.

Att. Gen.—What would be the effect upon the practice of physicians, if the prisoner, Alcohol, should be removed from this country?

Wit.—Beneficial decidedly. It would be much to their comfort, as well as, in my opinion, to the interest and happines of the community generally. There would not only be less sickness, but disease would be more easily cured. So far as my observation has extended, the physical and moral influence of the prisoner, is decidedly bad; and the evil is so very great as to call loudly for removal.

Att. Gen.—Have you ever known, Dr. R. any cases of disagreement in families, which you had reason to think were caused wholly or in part by the prisoner.

Wit.—I never knew any such instances, which were not owing in some degree at least, to his influence. His presence generally produces family disturbances sooner or later.

Att. Gen.—Have you ever known any instances of young men, who fell into the practices of gambling, dissipation, profaneness, &c., chiefly, or in part by the seductions of the accused?

Wit.—I never have known a young man become a gambler, a jockey, a frequenter of lewd houses, a spendthrift, a counterfeiter, a forger, a thief, a robber, or a murderer, but I was able to trace his first departure from the paths of virtue, to an acquaintance with Alcohol, and a habit of frequenting his society. My observations on this point have been of many years continuance, and over an extended field. I consider the prisoner as identified with every gambling house, every house of ill-fame, every cock fight, every murder in our country. Sir, from my observations I am fully satisfied, and I say it under oath, that the prisoner is to a greater or less degree concerned in every crime, and every abomination of every kind in the United States.

Att. Gen.—The counsel for defence can have the witness.

*Cross-examined.*

An. Ap.—How long have you been in the practice of medicine, Dr. R?

Wit.—Thirty years, sir.

An. Ap.—Well, sir, do you now say, sir, that Mr. Alcohol is not possessed of any medical qualifications; and that the valuable and celebrated bitters of which so many *barrels* have been sold, and syrups, &c., of which he is the chief proprietor, are mere quack nostrums, of no utility, but injurious.

Wit.—I do say so, sir, and in this every intelligent physician in the country will agree with me.

An. Ap.—Do you mean to be understood to say that the prescriptions of my client are of no service when a person has been exposed to taking cold, or in very warm climates.

Wit.—I do, sir, and I am ready to discuss the subject with him or with any one else. I cannot discover by what rule a prescription will warm me in Labrador, and cool me in Sumatra; neither can I discover that a cold, which is merely an inflammation, can be prevented by a prescription the most inflammatory and heating of any known in the *materia medica.* Either position is the height of absurdity.

An Ap.—Well, sir, do you not know that in many regions of country, the water is so impure as to be very unhealthy, producing disease of the bowels?

Wit.—I do.

An. Ap.—Well, will you say that the infusions of my client are of no service in the correction of impure water!

Wit.—I will, sir, and moreover will affirm that both reason and philosophy will sanction my assertion. The impurities of the water in most cases are caused by their holding in solution a greater or less quantity of one or more of the neutral salts, as salt, soda and potash, in various combinations. Now what influence any infusion of Alcohol can have in destroying the effects of those salts upon the human system, I have yet to learn. Filtration through alternate strata of sand and charcoal would do it, and render the most impure water both sweet and limpid; perfectly innoxious.

An. Ap.—So then you think if my client were driven out of the country, people would not be sick any more!

Wit.—I did not say that, sir, I said there would be less sickness, and diseases would be more manageable than they are now. When a man who has been drinking the poisonous "celebrated bitters," or slings, juleps, cordials, or brandy toddies, or any of the thousand and one compounds of alcohol, is taken sick, the character and the severity of his diseases are greatly aggravated by these, his previous habits; and the chances are as nine to one against him. Thousands, sir, and hundreds of thousands have died reputably in their beds, of fevers, of consumptions, of apoplexies &c., of whom it was a truth well known to their medical attendants, that the fatal termination of their diseases was chiefly owing to their having long been in the habitual use of the medicines which the accused has been the chief instrument in compounding.

An. Ap.—But, Doctor, you will admit that the prescriptions are at least good to prevent contagion?

Wit.—No, sir, I cannot even admit that. In preventing disease they are of no more efficacy than in healing it. Indeed, any man using any such prescriptions in time of a prevailing epidemic, will be more liable to be seized by that epidemic than the one who does not use them. This has been satisfactorily tested to every candid mind, since the cholera first made its appearance in America.

An. Ap.—You said, sir, that were my client driven out of the country, the effect would be beneficial to the practice of men of your profession, and yet you say there would in this case be less of disease. Will you please reconcile this discrepancy in your statement?

Wit.—I will, sir: and it is easily done. Many diseases are caused by the mixtures and infusions of the prisoner, and others are greatly aggravated by them. Send him out of the country, as I have before said, and there would be less disease. Much of our fatigue and anxiety would then be removed. Again, much of our practice is among the friends of the prisoner; they generally employ him till they are so reduced in property, that he will attend them no longer, or till they are satisfied that his usage will destroy them; or through exposure, hardship and want, their families become ill, and a physician must be called. These cases are not unfrequently very bad, and require long and unremitted attention; and yet, in nine cases out of ten, we receive little or no remuneration for all our time, attention, and labor. I presume I have on my books the names of three hundred persons of the above class, whom I have attended, some of them week after week and month after month, and yet they never have paid me a cent, and I do not expect they ever will. If then, the prisoner, and all the nostrums which he can claim, were sent out of the country, there would be few such cases; and though our practice might be less, our pay would be better.

An. Ap.—Sufficient, sir, you can sit down.

John Coke, Esq., an eminent lawyer, was next called and sworn.

Att. Gen.—Mr. Coke, you will be so good as to tell this court what you know of the prisoner, and of the crimes and misdemeanors of which he is accused?

Wit.—Well, sir, in general, I must say as other witnesses have said, I know not any good of him. The things charged in the indictment are all true, and, if necessary, I can depose to the allegations of each and every count.

Att. Gen.—I suppose, Mr. Coke, that will be necessary, as the counsel for the defence will hardly be willing to admit general testimony without specifications.

Wit.—Well, sir, I will take the counts in their order, if you will permit me to refer to the indictment to enable me to do it.

Att. Gen.—There can be no objection.

Wit.—In regard to the first count then; I know the prisoner, Alcohol, to be a swindler of the worst description. There are a multitude of instances in which by representing himself, his business, and his qualification to others, he has induced them, by means of forgery, and almost every species of false pretence, to defraud honest men of their money and property, in order to squander it upon him. I can particularize many cases if his counsel desire it.

An. Ap.—It is unnecessary at present.

Wit.—As to the second count I know this to be true, for all my class in college, which was large, only one beside myself has escaped his seductions. The rest were led by him to the tavern, the dram-shop, the gaming table, the theatre, the brothel, and the grave, and all this in early life. Some of them were young men of good families, and of distinguished talent. The last one died but a few months since, a poor, miserable outcast, a grief to his friends, and a disgrace to his country. The third count is true, for as an officer of justice, I have again and again been called upon to attend such places, either to keep the peace, or to investigate some breach of it; and I can solemnly declare that I never yet saw a horse race, or anything of that kind, where he was not present, and in nine cases out of ten, he instigated some riot before he left the ground. My papers will show hundreds of cases of assaults and batteries, attempts to kill, breaches of the peace, &c., &c., at such places, which have come before me either as justice or attorney, and I have invariably found the prisoner at the bottom of the whole, I have a minute of more than a hundred such cases which I have tried in less than a year. The fourth count—I have seen many instances of its truth. Very many females have come before me, and entered complaint against their husbands for neglect and abuse. And never has such a case come before me but on investigation I found it true, as was alleged, that their neglect and abuse was caused by the instigations of the prisoner, and that he was generally, if not always, present, aiding and abetting. The fifth charge—I have been present at a great number of examinations in cases of suicide, and in each, as has appeared in testimony, the person was in habits of constant intercourse with the accused, and instigated by him to the commission of the deed. I will pass to the seventh count. I have often seen him operating, and successfully, to persuade masters and pilots of steamboats and others to neglect their duty, and even to run foul of other vessels. Sometimes I have seen him put a helms-man to sleep until it was too late to save a ship from striking on breakers. I myself have witnessed several! If it is necessary I can be equally minute with the other counts of the bill.

(*To be Continued.*)

### GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.—The Emperor has in the last five months grown older than in the preceding ten years, and wears an expression of haggard care both in his countenance and bearing. The heir to the throne, Alexander, is in a rapid decline, and is at night afflicted with such heavy sweatings that his bed-linen has frequently to be changed twice the same night. As he is known to be averse to the present war, even to such an extent as to have prayed his father on his knees to desist, plenty of Russians are found who hint darkly at the singularity of his being attacked with symptoms dissimilar from any that his family have ever suffered from just at the very time when his known sentiments are at variance with those of his family and the people. Delicate allusions to some antecedents in Russian history suffice to make the hint intelligible even "to the meanest capacity."

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN TURKEY.—By a letter with which we (*Medical Times*) have been favoured from Constantinople, dated June 15, we find that the whole force of infantry at Varna, Scutari, and Gallipoli is 21,863. Of these, 821, or 3¾ per cent., are on the sick list. The force of artillery is 2108, 2¼ per cent. only being sick. Of the small force of cavalry arrived up to that date, 8 per cent. were sick, but mostly from slight accidents. The infantry force is distributed as follows: At Gallipoli, 5187, of whom 175 are sick; at Varna, 6005, 319 being sick. The remainder of the force is at Scutari. The first division of Guards and Highlanders, on embarking for Varna, left their sick in the General Hospital: these are included in the 821. The porter had arrived, and is said to be very good, and received as a great boon. All the medical arrangements are now perfect. Tea and sugar are supplied to the troops much cheaper than they can be bought in the bazaars.

France is the largest producer of beet sugar in the world. A favorable soil and climate, and a rural and industrious population, contribute to the successful prosecution of the beet sugar manufacture. This manufacture originated during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE HARVEST.—The *Banner of Ulster* publishes an elaborate report of the state of the crops in the north, by which it appears that for years past there has not been so hopeful a prospect of an abundant harvest as that which is now fast ripening to maturity. Flax is greatly improved, a vast change for the better having taken place within a very brief period; and an equally satisfactory report is given of the state of the potato crop.

APPOINTMENT.—The HON. JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The St. John *Morning Freeman* complains that the high prices of provisions and the consequent apprehensions of a panic and reaction tend to make business at present dull and unsatisfactory, in many of its branches.

A public meeting of the friends of the Maine Liquor Law was held in Dublin.

THE MONSTER STEAMER.—The immense screw and paddle-steamer, building at the yard of Messrs. Scott Russell, at Millwall, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition. A railroad has been laid down along the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows:—Tonnage, builder's measurement 22,000 tons; tonnage burthen, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; power of engines (screw and paddle), 2,600 horses. Her engines are in the course of construction by Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Soho, and Messrs. Scott Russell, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength. From her keel up to six feet above the water-line is double, of a cellular