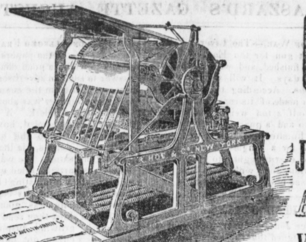
HASZARD'S GAZETTE,



FARMERS' JOURNAL, & COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Establisned 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, August 29, 1855. New Series. No. 269.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,

Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.

P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir,

Your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter form Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 185

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILIEY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and langour, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	
Bowel Complaints		Lumbago
Cholics	Fevers of all kinds	Piles
Constipation of the Bowels	Fits	Rheumatism
	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	
Debility	Indigestion	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	Tumours
	Venereal Affections	Worms all of kinds
Ulcers	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E Island.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line

GEORGE BRACE.

Sydney Street, July 23d.

To Daguerreian Artists.

A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.

W. C. HOBBS.

Jnea 7th, 1855.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAE, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulph. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises,

JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Bricks!

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownal Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M), after the 10th July next.

July 2. J. P. BEETE.

THE LATE MR. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.

On Saturday, June 30th, after a severe and protracted illness, eventuating in a placid and apparently painless end, died James Silk Buckingham, the well-known and veteran advocate of temperance, and other movements designed for the benefit of mankind. Mr. Buckingham's life was an eventful one. At the early age of nine years, he "embraced the maritime profession;" a year afterwards, he was captured and kept for several months a prisoner at Corunna; and before he had attained his eleventh year, he had been marched a distance of many hundred miles, barefoot, through Spain and Portugal, from Corunna to Lisbon. After other adventures, he attained a maritime command at the age of twenty-one; subsequently became a favourite companion of Mohammed Ali, the Egyptian Pasha; was stripped, plundered, and left naked, nearly in the middle of the great desert, at a distance of sixty miles from any supply of food or water; travelled to India; traversed many Oriental countries, encountering storms, plagues, shipwreck, battle, imprisonment, hunger, thirst, sickness, and want; settled in India, laboured there, through the medium of the press, to promote free trade, a free press, and justice to the native population; became on that account, obnoxious to that governing body, called the East India Company, who drove him from the shores of India, and robbed him of his property to the amount of £40,000; returned to this country, and obtained the recognition of his just claims for compensation from the late Lord Durham, Lord John Russell, the late Lord Denman, and other distinguished men in parliament; from Sir Charles Forbes, Sir Henry Strachey, Mr. John Smith, and other India House proprietors; from Lord William Bentinck, late Governor General of India; and from almost the whole of the press and public throughout Great Britain. But to the day of his death, no redress was granted him, although two committees of the House of Commons recommended that it should be. Mr. Buckingham spent some years in disseminating information, respecting India, through the press, in connection with several public journals established by him in London for that purpose; and by means of lectures delivered, and auxiliary associations formed, in all parts of the three kingdoms. In 1832, Mr. Buckingham was returned as one of the first members of parliament for Sheffield under the Reform Bill, and sat for six years, in two successive parliaments, as representative for that borough. He originated and carried through several measures of public good; such as, the virtual abolition of impressment for the navy; the substitution of a general registry for marines, with an act for the encouragement of voluntary enlistment; the appointment of committees for inquiring into the best means of preventing the destruction of life and property, occasioned by intemperance on shore and shipwrecks at sea; the establishment of copyright in engravings published in Ireland; and the abolition of a heavy tax on all authors and publishers, levied on them by eleven public institutions, under the authority of parliament. He also introduced bills for the establishment of public walks and gardens in all large towns, and of literary and scientific institutions for the benefit of the working classes; but these, unfortunately, he was not able to carry. In 1837, Mr. Buckingham resigned his seat in parliament, and made an extensive tour in America, where he lectured, held temperance and other meetings, under distinguished auspices, and contributed to the progress of several important public measures. An elegant silver vase was presented to him by ladies in Boston, for his efforts in behalf of seamen, and in the cause of humanity in India. In 1843, he originated the "British and Foreign Institute," with the most favourable prospects of success; Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge were the patrons, the Earl of Devon was the president, and dukes, marquises, earls, lords, and many M. P.'s, were among the vice-presidents. The institute was intended to be a sort of literary club for gentlemen of all political parties and of all nations; and one of its principal objects was to promote intercourse between foreigners of learning and merit and our countrymen. This institute, begun so well, was ere long attacked by certain enemies of Mr. Buckingham, and a constant fire of sarcasm and depreciation was discharged against it in *Punch*, and other unscrupulous publications. Many of the subscribers failed to pay the subscriptions they had promised; and at last it became necessary, on pecuniary grounds, to wind up the institute. At the fourth annual meeting, the Earl of Devon, adverting to the untiring zeal of Mr. Buckingham, said it was painful indeed to think that so much time, labour, and expense were to be fruitless, and the more so, when it was considered that the necessity for the closing of the institute did not arise from any failure of success in the management or proceedings of the society, but merely from the fact, that a large number of persons, who had been among the earliest and loudest to encourage the institute, had left to others to give it that substantial support which they had promised to bestow. His lordship also said, that the institute was under the greatest obligations to Mr. Buckingham, and that Mr. B. was under none whatever to it. Indeed, Mr. Buckingham expended £1,350 out of his pocket, through his connection with the institute, which was never reimbursed; and devoted nearly five years in the direction of the institute, without any emolument, beyond the occupation of apartments on the premises. The sense entertained of his services by those of the members who were most conversant with the affairs of the institute, was unequivocally manifested by their contributions to a testimonial to that gentleman, amounting to £700. From this time forth Mr. Buckingham took comparatively small part in public labours. His presence at the inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, in October, 1853, will not be forgotten by any of our friends who had the pleasure of being present. He there read an essay on the Justice, Policy, and Safety of Maine-law for England, which was afterwards printed by the Alliance, in a pamphlet form. In our 32d number, we published a letter from Mr. Buckingham, in which he stated that ever since our inaugural meeting, in 1853, he had been laid prostrate by severe and continued illness, brought on by mental labour and pecuniary anxiety; and announced the publication of his autobiography. A portion only of this work has yet appeared, and we believe the MS. was never completed. In our 34th number, we published another letter from Mr. Buckingham, encouraging us in our labours; from that time forward, Mr. Buckingham's health declined, and death, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th ult., terminated a life, which had been one of singular activity, and was rendered illustrious by indefatigable labours in the sacred cause of philanthropy.—*Alliance.*

JOHN B. GOUGH.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—A British editor thus writes: Mr. Gough has given his farewell addresses, and received his farewell honors in the Western and Eastern capitals of Old Scotland. It is impossible for language to describe the impulse which his visit has given to the cause of temperance among us. We have no doubt it has hastened the arrival of a Maine Law by a good number of years, besides bringing joy to many thousands of hearts and homes. We are glad indeed to know that, if spared and able, in the course of a year, this able orator may be expected to revisit our shores. He has some engagements to fulfil in London, and sails for the United States on the 4th of August. He will not fail to be the object of gratitude and of prayer on his voyage and during his absence, nor will the welcome be cold or doubtful, with which, should our God so order it, he and his devoted partner will be hailed on his return.

VALUE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.—The full amount that would be required to pay the regulation price for the commission of every officer who has died in active service during the present war, is £377,230. It includes £36,380 for Cavalry commissions; £71,350 for the Foot Guards Commissions; and £259,500 for those of the Line. The value of each commission is as follows—viz., in the Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, £6,175; captain, £3,225; lieutenant, £1,190; and cornet, £810. In the Foot Guards, captain and lieutenant-colonel, £4,800; lieutenant and captain, £2,050; ensign and lieutenant, £1,200. And in the Line, lieutenant-colonel, £4,000; major, £3,200; captain £1,800; lieutenant, £700; and ensign, £450.