HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. 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.—12 lines, 8s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

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.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMER,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Hand, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

Jnst published, and approved by the Board of Education.

A NEW EDITION of the THIRD BOOK OF LESSONS, revised and adapted to the use of the Schools in Prince Edward Island.

Of this edition, the Board of Education, have ordered 1000 copies.

Also,

Just Published.

The British North American GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

Price with 7 Maps 1s. 6d.; without Maps 1s.

THIS PRIMER contains all the matter in Chamber's *Geographical Primer*, with the addition of the recent census, and more full descriptions of North America. It contains also 5 more maps, so arranged as not to be liable to tear, and is approved and recommended by the Board of Education.

The Subscriber, anticipating an extensive demand for School Books, is now publishing the four Reading Books of the National Series. Persons desirous of ecouraging Home manufacture will purchase at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book store.

The Far-famed Medicine!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I have suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy, I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigor to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GAMIS.

Nov. 23, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became eecessary; notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

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 o Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	
Debility	Indigestion	Scorfula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	Tumours
	Venereal Affections	Worms of all 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 sizes.

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.

THE "JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND' MOVEMENT.

From the Glasgow Citizen, of 29th, Oct., 1853.

The movement in favour of "Justice to Scotland' has been met by the *Times*, and other organs, with a good deal of very entertaining badinage. Now if we try to be angry, we shall only, we fear, be met by additional explosions of merriment. No doubt, a very little suffices to make John Bull laugh. He is a rare fellow. Such a gem of wit, for example, as—"Who are you?"—"Does your mother know you're out?"—or "You shan't sleep here, Mr. Ferguson!"—keeps him cacchinating for half a life-time. But, as Scotchmen, we have no desire that his fun should be at our expense. We shall accordingly do our best to preserve our good humour.

Will the opponents of the "Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights" be satisfied if we join—although, of course, with reservations—in their hilarity? The good cause has no doubt some very odd advocates. Although Scotch ourselves to the back-bone, a funny Scotchman is to us quite as funny as a funny Englishman. For instance, the "North Briton," who wrote a long letter in a late number of the *Times* to Lord PALMERSTON, must be an exceedingly amusing person.

But this does not get rid of the agitation on behalf of Scottish Rights. The cause may have its fanatics—as what cause has not! We cannot, for example, prevent Scotchmen from waxing, in a few instances, romantic, vapouring about Bannockburn, and even going into kilts. To cherish recollections of our glowing and picturesque past, is very grand and ennobling; but, of course, perfectly out of place in this age of money-seeking, utilitarianism, and steam. The sentiment of nationality must, of necessity, languish in the marts of commerce. But because a handful of enthusiastic Scots, forgetful how the world has moved, exhibit the bagpipe and the tartan, the heather and the thistle, in their disposition—is that any reason why our glorious old Red Lion should be systematically snubbed! Are Scotchmen in general to submit to kicks and cuffs, because certain Scotchmen in particular are a little too intensely patriotic! Should justice be denied because more than justice is demanded!

Let us, however, deal with our swamping English friends and with the Imperial Parliament, in all fairness. In a certain sense, Scotland is, at least in some respects, by far the most highly honoured, and the best governed division of the Kingdom. This we frankly admit. For example, she has only 53 representatives in the House of Commons, while Ireland is cursed with 105, and England with 494! Now, what havo England and Ireland done to deserve such treatment! Why should *they* have their legislative broth spoiled by too many cooks, while Scotland is suffered so completely to escape! Apart from the Parliamentary infliction of too many talkers, look at the enormous evils inflicted on the sister kingdoms, in electioneering times, by deluges of oratory and beer. How generous in Scotchmen to get up an association to equalise the burden of representation! Only think of such petty places as Thetford and Chippenbam being loaded with as many members as Glasgow!

Another unquestionable superiority enjoyed by Scotland is her comparative non-participation in all corrupting and degrading boons. Her hands are as nearly as possible without stain—her honour ditto. While the noble and well-merited compliment is paid to her of being allowed to support her own police, and her own charities, London and Dublin are every year insulted and degraded with large and lavish grants from the public purse! To the countrymen of SMOLLETT—of him who sung,

> "Thy spirit Independence let me share,
> Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye!"—

no Parliament has ever dared to offer payment of their police-rates, or grants for the maintenance of their infirmaries, their hospitals, or their public gardens. Whatever insults may be heaped upon Scotchmen, no Southernor, thank Heaven! has ventusrd to wound their honourable pride with mean gratuities. No, no; the hat-touching business has been left to cabmen, Cockneys, and Irishmen, London gets £131,000, and Dublin £36,000 a-year for their police alone. As for the sums doled out to their Houses of Refuge, Vaccine Hospitals, Bethlehem Hospitals, Orphan Houses, Fever Hospitals, Country Infirmaries, Public Parks, Museums, Colleges, and Schools, they amount yearly to many tens of thousand of pounds. Why, the very revenues of the Scottish Woods and Forests go to the maintenance and adorning of English and Irish public edifices and pleasure-grounds! How humiliating to the two countries which have the honour to be united to Scotland!

Now, we have no desire to disparage the superior independence with which we have been flattered. We are even disposed to be grateful for the regard paid to those inviolable principles of self-respect which we delight to cherish as a nation. While Ireland has been clamouring, like a sturdy mendicant, and getting largely, and while England has been getting largely without the trouble of clamouring, Scotland has been doing stubborn work—digging mines, constructing machinery, knocking up cotton mills, deepening rivers, showing what "high farming" could make of a barren soil, and amassing property for England to tax and pocket, and for Ireland to cringe and beg, and bellow, and yell for, with the fury of hunger and the shamelessness of rags—and all this with never so much as a grumble out of our mouths! The position thus attained by Scotland is no doubt a proud one. We admit it, and, but for our characteristic modesty, would clinch it with additions. MACAULAY long ago, and Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE lately, have been loud in their praises of the Scotch. But "fine words butter no parsnips," quoth the proverb. As one of a club of three, we deprecate the honourable distinction of always paying more than our fair share of the reckoning. This is *our* interpretation of "Justice to Scotland," We don't want separation. England is pretty well, and Ireland, we are happy to think, is mending. What we want is association on equitable terms. We want some little respect, not merely to our tax-producing powers, but to our dignity as an ancient kingdom—not allowing that dignity to interfer with needful reforms, but keeping it in view as shielding us from needless slights. Above all, we desiderate that England and Ireland shall be raised to the same digified and independent platform as Scotland; and that London and Dublin shall, like Edinburgh and Glasgow, pay their own police, support their own charities, and build and maintain their own local edifices. Could anything be more reasonable—less extravagant and romantic—less provocative of that brilliant Cockney wit of which we have, in an early part of this article, recorded our appreciation?

Ah, but then there is the affair of the Red Lion! What shall we say of the complaint pnt forward on behalf of his leonine kingship! We confess that with regard to this matter we were at first inclined to be jocose. A heraldic grievance, in this age of newspapers, can with difficulty be treated seriously. But who provoked the dispute! Admitting it to be a matter of supreme moonshine which quarter the said royal beast occupies in the shields and standards of Scotland, why disturb the old arrangement—the only arrangement, in fact, which was historically or heraldically accurate! What offence had the old animal—rampant only in picture—committed, that his place in the said shields and standards should be shifted, and reduced! Was he supposed to have threatned the three mongrel leopards of England with his innocent uplifted paws! Was he supposed to have no ear for music, and to have menaced with that valiant attitude of his, which is stamped on every half-crown, the strings of the forlorn Irish harp! We know that we live in a practical age, when no plea of antiquity can bar the way to any useful improvement. But what purpose was served by the heraldic displacement of the Scottish Lion! Now we think on it, we have only lately made any real and satisfactory acquaintance with the emblematic quadruped; for the life of us we cannot help taking a liking to him like another ANDROCOLES; pacific as is our disposition, we almost begin to feel the heroic brute rampant in our heart!

In perfect seriousness, there cannot, we think, be a doubt that Scotland, because she has been quiet, sober, industrious, and little addicted to agitation, has been treated by the Government, and by the Imperial Legislature, with considerable contempt and unfairness. Hence the "National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights," the first meeting of which, under the presidency of the Earl of Eglinton, is to be held in Edinburgh on Wednesday next. Against the tendency to a more thorough union—to something even of a centralising spirit—and to denationalisation in so far as the abolition of useless courts and sinecure offices is concerned, it would be vain, even were it expedient, to remonstrate. But there is basis enough for the Association in the actual, solid, unmistakeable grievances at which we have glanced. Let not Scotland, which has lost so many of her own establishments, be called upon to contribute to the support of the useless vice-regal establishments of Ireland. Let not Scotland be required to support her own police and her own charities, and yet be called upon to contribute to the support of the police and the charities of the two sister kingdoms. Neither let Scotland, if only out of respect for her very venerable and highly respectable Red Lion, suffer her historic glories to depart, without cause assigned, along with so many of her other, perhaps less defensible, distinctions.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

In his late oration before the Alumni of Harvard University, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop speaks as following of the power and responsibility of the American Press:—

"The Press of America—the periodical press, the pamphlet press, and light literature press, and above all, the Newspaper press of America, that tremendous enginery which throws a fresh broadside at morning and evening and noonday beneath almost every roof in the Republic, and whose competitions so often betray it into fatal compliances with the prejudices, the passions, and even the profligacies of its supporters. Who can estimate the influence of such an enginery upon our social and moral condition? Who can calculate the pernicious effect upon the community of a single corrupt, licentious Newspaper, coining slanders like a mint, changing phases like the moon, 'with 365 opinions in a year' upon every subject which it treats, spicing its daily and nightly potions with every variety of obscene and sensual stimulant, controlled by no sense of responsibility, finding its way to the knowledge and perusal of the young, the ignorant, and inexperienced, and ministering and pandering to their diseased tastes and depraved appetites! And who can calculate, on the other hand, the influence which might be produced—nay, let me say, which is produced—for I have in my mind, I thank Heaven, more than one example—by such an engine in the hands of upright, intelligent, independent, and conscientious men—espousing and advocating neither ultraism nor citraism—neither a wild fanaticism nor a bigoted conservatism—with the fear of God before their eyes, with the love of truth in their hearts, and by whom the advancement of knowledge, of morality, of virtue, of right and righteousness, is not held subordinate to the popularity of the hour, or to the state of the subscription list.

The accomplished and eloquent Prime Minister of England, who has been personally known and esteemed by so many of us in this Country, as well as in his own, has recently declared somewhat emphatically on the floor of Parliament, that 'as in these days the English press aspires to share the influence of statesmen.' It would be more true in this Country, I fear to speak of statesmen aspiring to share the influence of the press. But, however it may be as to the point of relative aspiration, there can be little question as to that of comparative responsibility. Certainly, if responsibility is to be measured by power, the responsibility of the press is greater than that of any statesmen under the sun, howevar exalted he may be. Who has forgotten that splendid exclamation of another great English Minister and Orator, in 1810, when he challenged and defied all the authorities of the realm to contend against the power of the press? 'Give them said he, 'a corrupt House of Commons: give them a tyrannical Prince: give them a truckling Court; and let me but have an unfettered press—I will defy them to encroach a hair's breadth upon the liberties of England.'

Yes, an unfettered press is a match, and an over-match, for almost anything human. Neither tyranny nor freedom can stand aginst it. Neither corruption nor virtue can survive its systematic and persevering assaults. It may be rendered all but omnipotent for evil; it may be rendered all but omnipotent for good; according to the ends to which it is directed, and the influences by which it is controlled. And the only reliable earthly influence to which we can look for safety, is a sense of responsibilty, on the part of its controllers."

WHITE WASHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Rev. James Williams, the well-known and philanthropic missionary, so long resident in the South Sea Islands, taught the natives to manufacture lime from the coral of their shores. The powerful effect produced upon them, and the extraordinary uses to which they applied it, he thus facetiously describes: "After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed to be to cook the coral for their food, what was their astonishment when, in the morning, they found his cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow; they danced, they sung, they shouted and screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity, and the laughable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the brush and tub baffle description.

The *bon ton* immediately voted it a cosmetic and kalydor, and superlatively happy did many a swarthy coquette consider herself could she but enhance her charms by a dab of the white brush. And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was or who was not best entitled to preference. One party urged their superior rank; one had got the brush and was determined at all events to keep it; and a third tried to overrun the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure. But soon new lime was prepared, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment but what was white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but what was similiarly whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering with extravagant gestures and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed infants.

"I could write down twenty cases," says a pious man, "when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which, I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief."