Failing Remedy!

WAY'S OINTMENT.

TS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AF-
N YEARS SUFFERING.

*from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Le-
dated August 20, 1852.*

LOWAY,

am enabled to furnish you with a
y cure effected by your invaluable
which has astonished every per-
with the sufferer. About 10 years
mmins, of Saltney Street, in this
from his horse, whereby he receiv-
juries; he had the best medical ad-
and was afterwards an inmate of
s, yet he grew worse, and at length
g ulcer settled in his hip, which so
ed him, that he could not move
for nearly 10 years; recently he be-
ntment and Pills, which have now
, strengthened his limb, and enabled
with his crutches, so that he can
atest ease, and with renewed health
gned) J. THOMPSON.

ORDINARY CURE OF A DREAD-
EASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID
HAD FAILED.

*from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Kea-
sbro', dated March 1st, 1852*

LLOWAY,

e since, one of my children was af-
tiful eruptions over the body and
l the advice of several eminent Sur-
ans, by all of whom the case was
s. At length I tried your Oint-
d without exaggeration, the effect
for by persevering in their use, all
kly disappeared, and the child was
health.

a child from a similar complaint,
re, had I in her case adopted your
ould have been saved also. I shall
the truth of this to any enquirer.
d) J. HIRD, Draper.

RISING CURE OF ULCERATED
EBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL
HEALTH.

*from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newc-
e, dated September 20th, 1852.*

LLOWAY,

am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of
in this town, to inform you, that for
ied she had been a sufferer from de-
l ill health, accompanied by a dis
and great derangement of the sys-
to this, she was terribly afflicted
unds, or running sores, in both her
was totally incapable of doing her
his distressing condition she adopted
Pills and Ointment, and she states
al short time, they effected a perfect
, and restored her constitution to
th; and that she is now enabled to
ease and comfort. Several other
eighbourhood have also received ex-
from the use of your invaluable

dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

EDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS
TONISHING CURE OF AN OLD
YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

*from Messrs. Walker and Co.,
Chemists, Bath.*

LLOWAY,

mong the numerous cures effected
r valuable medicines in this neigh-
y mention that of an old lady living
Preston, about five miles from this
cerated wounds in her leg for many
y they increased to such an alarming
all the usual remedies; her health
y under the suffering she endured.
condition she had recourse to your
ills, and by the assistance of her
bled to persevere in their use, until
rfect cure. We have ourselves been
at the effect upon so old a person,
70 years of age. We shall be hap-
enquiries as to the authenticity of
erful case, either personally or by

Bath Police Force, also, has been
f an old scorbutic affection in the
r means had failed. He states that
e use of your Ointment, and speaks
. We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
gned) WALKER & Co.

be used conjointly with the Ointment
of the following cases:—

Chiego-foot	Fistulas
Chilblains	Gout
Chapped hands	Glandular swellings
Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Cancers	Piles
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism
Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples
Skin-diseases	Scurvy
Tumours	
Yaws	

ablishment of Professor HOLLOWAY,
r Temple Bar,) London, and by all
ggists and Dealers in Medicines
vilized World, in Pots, at 2s 9d 8s
a considerable saving by taking the

ons for the guidance of patients in
e affixed to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

NEY TO LEND.
the Office of CHARLES PALMER,
ottetown.
853.

HECARIES' HALL.

Established
1810.

ETOWN, JANUARY, 1853.
ESBRISAY & Co.
eceived, per late arrivals from Lon-
n, United States and Halifax, their
Season, comprising, in the whole, an
and Varied Assortment of
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;
ours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,
Medicated and other Lozenges; with
edicines in repute, and every other
pt at similar Establishments in Great
othecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The
they can with confidence recommend
d, if quality be considered, at as low,
e, than they can be procured in the

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, May 4, 1853. New Series. No. 30.

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, 3s. 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.

Charlottetown GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

THE Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company are hereby notified that two-thirds of all the Shares of the said Company having been subscribed for, a Public Meeting is hereby ordered to be held, at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of electing Directors of the said Company, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation passed the last Session of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

The public are likewise informed, that in pursuance also of the directions of the said Act, a Book for additional subscriptions has been opened at the Office of the Chairman (Mr. Brenan), and that such Book will continue open for Twenty Days from this date, for Subscribers to the amount of not more than twenty Shares each.

Shareholders and intending Shareholders are hereby notified, that a call of Twenty-five per cent. upon each Share has been this day ordered; and that payment of the same will be received by the said Chairman (Mr. Brenan), with whom the original Share Lists have been deposited, on or before the 5th day of May next.

DANIEL BRENAN.
CHARLES YOUNG.
CHARLES HENSLEY.
JOSEPH POPE.
GEORGE BIRNIE.
JAMES WALKINSHAW.
FRANCIS LONGWORTH.
HENRY HASZARD.
JAMES ANDERSON.
JAMES DOUGLAS HASZARD.
GEORGE BEER.
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS.

Committee Room, Charlottetown Gas Light Company, April 19, 1853.

Charlottetown Horticultural Society.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Society, it was determined that there should be three Exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables for the ensuing year, viz: on the last Wednesday in May, the last Wednesday in August, and the last Wednesday in October.

The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded in the Exhibition of May, viz:—

Geraniums, or Pelargoniums,	2 prizes
Roses in pots, crimson,	1 do.
" " pink,	1 do.
" " white,	1 do.
" " yellow,	1 do.
Calceolaria,	1 do.
Cineraria,	1 do.
Begonia,	1 do.
Cactus, prickly,	1 do.
Do. smooth leaved,	1 do.
Aloe,	1 do.
Wallflowers, single,	1 do.
Do. double,	1 do.
For the rarest Plant,	1 do.
Chinese Primrose,	1 do.
Myrtles, broad leaved,	1 do.
Do. narrow do.,	1 do.
Do. Flowering,	1 do.
Fuchsia, fulgens,	1 do.
Do. best of sorts,	1 do.
Carnations, do. do.,	1 do.
Lily in pot,	1 do.
Best Balsam in pot,	1 do.
" Pansey, do.,	1 do.
" Bouquet of Flowers,	1 do.
" do. Moss Roses, red and white,	2 do.
" Pot or box of Mignionette,	1 do.
For the best group of Geraniums, in bloom, not less than 4 plants, the property of one person,	1 do.
Best group of Roses, do. do.,	1 do.

No Plant having taken a 1st Prize, will be allowed to compete except as belonging to a group.

VEGETABLES:

Best Dish of Lettuce.	
" " Radishes.	
" " Cress and Mustard.	
" Hundred of Cauliflower Plants, raised under glass.	
" bundle Asparagus, not less than 25.	
" " Rhubarb, " " 6.	
" Hundred of Cabbage Plants, raised in the open air.	

There will also be Prizes given for the first dish of Green Peas, not less than a pint; first do. of French Beans, not less than 50; do. Spinage, peck; do. Carrots, 12; do. Asparagus, 50;—brought into Market for sale, on production of certificate of Market Clerk and Article to Secretary or Treasurer.

By Order,
JOHN LAWSON, Sec'y.

31st March, 1853. 3in22

BOATS.

THE Subscriber having been for several years employed in building Ship, Fishing, and Pleasure BOATS of all Kinds, begs leave to return thanks for the generous support he has hitherto experienced in that line, and to notify his friends and the public at large, that he is making preparations for a larger and more extended business, and that, for the purpose of accommodating persons who may favor him with Orders, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as his Agents:—

Captain MATHESON, of the Steamer 'Rose.'
Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown.
Captain HUBBARD, Tignish.
Mr. WM. M'EWEN, Innkeeper, Summerside.
NICHOLAS CONROY, Esq., Kildare.

Boats of any description, dimensions or build (whether Clinker or Carvel), delivered in Charlottetown, or elsewhere, with promptitude. Workmanship and materials warranted of the best description. Produce or cattle will be taken in payment, if desired.

CHARLES M'QUARRIE.

De Sable, April 19, 1853.

☞ A handy LAD, of about 14 or 15 years of age, may find employment by application as above.

SOIREE!

IN BEHALF OF PROVIDENCE CHAPEL AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

THE Ladies of the Baptist Church, and Congregation, at Charlottetown, intend holding a *SOIREE*, or Evening Entertainment, at the *TEMPERANCE HALL*, on FRIDAY, May 6th.

Addresses on the various subjects connected with Christian Union, Sabbath Schools, and the Spiritual Wants of Seafaring Men, will be delivered, by several Clergymen, and others,—interspersed with vocal and instrumental Music. Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be had at the following places, viz: at the Stores of David Wilson, James DesBrisay, Jonathan Weatherbe, and George T. Haszard. Children's Tickets half price.

☞ A full house is confidently expected.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. T. DesBrisay	Mrs. Nicholson
Mrs. S. T. Rand	Mrs. Barnstead
Mrs. J. Weatherbe	Mrs. Scantlebery.
Mrs. Hobbs	Mrs. J. Currie.
Mrs. D. Wilson,	

April 27, 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.

PEOPLE'S PACKET!

THE well-known and highly appreciated clipper Schooner

"*H. INGRAM*,"

THOMAS LUNN, Commander, will ply regularly, as *THE PEOPLE'S PACKET*, between BEDEQUE and SHEDIAC, until the 1st July next,—when, it is expected, *a much superior mode of conveyance will be provided*,—and will leave Charlottetown for the Station on Thursday next, the 28th inst.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, please apply to the Master, on board.

God save the Queen!

Charlottetown, 23d April, 1853. 1m27

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late LAWRENCE WILLIAM GALL, Esq. of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber for settlement—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

LOUISA GALL, Administratrix.

Charlottetown, March 21st, 1853.

ALL Persons indebted either by Mortgage, Judgment, Bond, Promissory Note or otherwise, to THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums due by them as aforesaid to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney, to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same. And all Persons to whom the said Thomas Heath Haviland is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts for payment.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Barrister-at-Law.

Queen Square, Nov. 29, 1852.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, with the *best* description of Hangings.

These Bells are made from the *best* stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells An experience of thirty years, with a great many *recent* improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have fifteen Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to the getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old Copper. Old Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1853.

☞ Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Haszard's Book and Stationery Store. 10m

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Lawrence 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.

Ship's Paint.

THE Subscriber has on hand a lot of PETRA METALIC PAINT, which has been proved to be a superior article for

SHIPS AND HOUSE ROOFS.

It will be sold low for cash by the Cask or otherwise.

E. L. LYDIARD.

April 29. n29tf

GOOD BARLEY.

GOOD BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.

March 10, 1853.

Notice of Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Old Establishment to the corner opposite the "Apothecaries Hall, formerly known, as the "Agricultural Society's Store."

CHARLES DEMPSEY.

April 12, 1853. 4in

The Laws of Prince Edward Island

FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vols. Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of

G. T. HASZARD.

April 29.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

CHAP. XXI.

Kentuck—Women never understand Business—Aunt Chloe's Proposition.

Our readers may not be unwilling to glance back, for a brief interval, at Uncle Tom's Cabin, on the Kentucky farm, and see what has been transpiring among those whom he had left behind.

It was late in the summer afternoon, and the doors and windows of the large parlour all stood open, to invite any stray breeze that might feel in a good humour to enter. Mr. Shelby sat in a large hall opening into the room, and running through the whole length of the house to a baleony on either end. Leisurely tipped back in one chair, with his heels in another, he was enjoying his after-dinner cigar. Mrs. Shelby sat in the door, busy about some fine sewing; she seemed like one who had something on her mind, which she was seeking an opportunity to introduce.

"Do you know," she said, "that Chloe has had a letter from Tom?"

"Ah! has she? Tom's got some friend there, it seems. How is the old boy?"

"He has been bought by a very fine family, I should think," said Mrs. Shelby; "is kindly treated, and has not much to do."

"Ah! well, I'm glad of it—very glad," said Mr. Shelby, heartily.

"Tom, I suppose, will get reconciled to a southern residence—hardly want to come up here again."

"On the contrary, he inquires very anxiously," said Mrs. Shelby, "when the money for his redemption is to be raised."

"I'm sure *I* don't know," said Mr. Shelby. "Once get business running wrong, there does seem to be no end to it. It's like jumping from one bog to another, all through a swamp; borrow of one to pay another, and then borrow of another to pay one—and these confounded notes falling due before a man has time to smoke a cigar and turn round—dunning letters and dunning messages—all scamper and hurry-scurry."

"It does seem to me, my dear, that something might be done to straighten matters. Suppose we sell off all the horses, and sell one of your farms, and pay up square?"

"Oh! ridiculous, Emily! You are the finest woman in Kentucky, but still you haven't sense to know that you don't understand business; women never do, and never can."

"But, at least," said Mrs. Shelby, "could you not give me some little insight into yours!—a list of all your debts, at least, and of all that is owed to you, and let me try and see if I can't help you to economise."

"Oh, bother! don't plague me, Emily!—I can't tell exactly. I know somewhere about what things are likely to be; but there's no trimming and squaring my affairs, as Chloe trims crust off her pies. You don't know anything about business, I tell you."

And Mr. Shelby, not knowing any other way of enforcing his ideas, raised his voice; a mode of arguing very convenient and convincing when a gentleman is discussing matters of business with his wife.

Mrs. Shelby ceased talking, with something of a sigh. The fact was, that though, as her husband had stated, she was a woman, she had a clear, energetic, practical mind, and a force of character every way superior to that of her husband; so that it would not have been so very absurd a supposition to have allowed her capable of managing as Mr. Shelby supposed. Her heart was set on performing her promise to Tom and Aunt Chloe, and she sighed as discouragements thickened around her.

"Don't you think we might, in some way, contrive to raise that money? Poor Aunt Chloe! her heart is so set on it!"

"I'm sorry if it is. I think I was premature in promising. I'm not sure, now, but it's the best way to tell Chloe, and let her make up her mind to it. Tom 'll have another wife in a year or two, and she had better take up with somebody else."

"Mr. Shelby, I have taught my people that their marriages are as sacred as ours. I never could think of giving Chloe such advice."

"It's a pity, wife, that you have burdened them with a morality above their condition and prospects. I always thought so."

"It's only the morality of the Bible, Mr. Shelby."

"Well, well, Emily, I don't pretend to interfere with your religious notions, only they seem extremely unfitted for people in that condition."

"They are, indeed," said Mrs. Shelby; "and that is why, from my soul, I hate the whole thing. I tell you, my dear, *I* cannot absolve myself from the promises I make to these helpless creatures. If I can get the money no other way, I will take music scholars; I could get enough, I know, and earn the money myself."

"You wouldn't degrade yourself that way, Emily! I never could consent to it."

"Degrade! would it degrade me as much as to break my faith with the helpless! No, indeed!"

"Well, you are always heroic and transcendental," said Mr. Shelby, "but I think you had better think before you undertake such a piece of Quixotism."

Here the conversation was interrupted by the appearance of Aunt Chloe, at the end of the verandah.

"If you please, missis?"——said she.

"Well, Chloe, what is it?" said her mistress' rising, and going to the end of the balcony.

"If missis would come and look at dis yer lot o' poetry."

Chloe had a particular fancy for calling poultry, poetry, an application of language in which she always persisted, notwithstanding frequent corrections and advisings from the young members of the family.

"La sakes!" she would say, "I can't see; one fis good as turrer, poetry suthin' good, any how; and so poetry Chloe continued to call it.

Mrs. Shelby smiled as she saw a prostrate lot of chickens and ducks, over which Chloe stood, with a very grave face of consideration.

"I'm a thinkin' whether missis would be a havin' a chicken pie o' dese yer."

"Really, Aunt Chloe, I don't much care; serve them any way you like."

Chloe stood handling them over abstractedly; it was quite evident that the chickens were not what she was thinking of. At last, with the short laugh with which her tribe often introduce a doubtful proposal, she said—

"Laws me, missis, what should mas'r and missis be a tronblin' theirselves 'bout de money, and not a usin' what's right in der hands?" and Chloe laughed again.

"I don't understand you, Chloe," said Mrs. Shelbey, nothing doubting, from her knowledge of Chloe's manner, that she had heard every word of the conversation that had passed between her and her husband.

"Why, laws me, missis!" said Chloe, laughing again, "other folks hires out der niggers, and makes money on 'em! Don't keep sich a tribe eatin' 'em out of house and home."

"Well, Chloe, who do you propose that we should hire out?"

"Laws; I ain't a proposin' nothin; only Sam he said der was one of dese yer *perfectioners*, dey call'e 'em, in Louisville, said he wanted a good hand at cake and pastry, and said he'd give four dollars a-week to one, he did."

"Well, Chloe?"

"Well, laws, I's a thinkin', missis, it's time Sally was put along to be doin' something. Sally's been under my care, now, dis some time, and she does most as well as me considerin'; and if missis would only let me go, I would help fetch up de money. I an't afraid to put my cake, nor pies nother, 'long side no *perfectioner's*."

"Confectioner's Chloe."

"Law sakes, missis! 'tan't no odds; words is so curis, can't never get 'em right!"

"But Chloe, do you want to leave your children?"

"Laws, missis! de boys is big enough to do day's works; dey does well enough and Sally, she'll take de baby—she's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin' arter."

"Louisville is a good way off."

"Law sakes! who's afeared? its down river, somer near my old man, perhaps?" said Chloe, speaking the last in the tone of a question, and looking at Mrs. Shelbey.

"No, Chloe; it's many hundred miles off," said Mrs. Shelbey.

Chloe's countenance fell.

"Never mind, your going there shall bring you nearer, Chloe. Yes, you may go; and your wages shall every cent of them be laid aside for your husband's redemption."

As when a bright sunbeam turns a dark cloud to silver, so Chloe's dark face brightened immediately; it really shone.

"Laws! if missis is'nt too good! I was thinking of dat ar very thing; cause I shouldn't need no clothes, nor shoes, nor nothin'. I could save every cent. How many weeks is der in a yer, missis?"

"Fifty-two," said Mrs. Shelbey.

"Laws! now, dere is! and four dollars for each on 'em. Why, how much dat ar be?"

"Two hundred and eight dollars," said Mrs. Shelbey.

"Why-e!" said Chloe, with an accent of surprise and delight; "and how long would it take me to work it out, missis?"

"Some four or five years, Chloe; but then you needn't do it all, I shall add something to it."

"I wouldn't hear to missis' givin' lessons nor nothin'. Mas'r's quite right in dat ar; twouldn't do no ways. I hope none our family ever be brought to dat ar, while I's got hand's."

"Don't fear, Chloe; I'll take care of the honor of the family," said Mrs. Shelbey, smiling. "But when do you expect to go?"

"Well, I warn't spectin' nothin'; only Sam, he's gwine to de river with some colts, and he said I could go 'long with him; so I jest put my things together. If missis was willin' I d go with Sam to-morrow mornin', if missis would write my pass, and write me a commendation."

"Well, Chloe, I'll attend to it, if Mr. Shelby has no objections. I must speak to him."

Mrs. Shelby went up stairs, and Aunt Chloe, delighted, went out to her cabin, to make her preparations.

"Law sakes, Mas'r George! ye did'nt know I's a gwing to Louisville to-morrow!" she said to George, as, entering her cabin, he found her busy in sorting over her baby's clothes. "I thought I'd jist look over Sis's things, and get 'em straightened up. But I'm gwine, Mas'r George—gwine to have four dollars a-week; and missis is gwine to lay it all up, to buy back my old man agin!"

"Whew!" said George, "here's a stroke of business, to be sure! How are you going?"

"To-morrow, wid Sam. And now, Mas'r George, I knows you'll jist sit down and write to my old man, and tell him all about it—won't ye?"

"To be sure," said George; "Uncle Tom 'll be right glad to hear from us. I'll go right in the house for paper and ink; and then, you know, Aunt Chloe, I can tell about the new colts and all."

"Sartin, sartin Mas'r George; you go 'long, and I'll get ye up a bit o' chicken, or some sich: ye won't have many more suppers wid your poor old aunty."

ITALIAN EXILES.—Orders have been sent to Genoa to prepare the corvette San Giovanni to convey the exiles that are about to be removed from the Sardinian States to New York. The number does not exceed forty. On their arrival in America they are to be presented with the sum of 100f. in addition to their free passage.

It is as meritorious to attempt sharing in a good man's heart as it is contemptible to have a design upon a rich man's money. A noble nature aims its attentions breast high; a mean mind levels its paltry assiduities at the pocket.

Mr. HASZARD;

Sir,—I will thank you to insert in your Gazette, the following from an American writer, (Horace Greeley, Editor of the *New York Tribune*), for the information of Messrs "Civis" and "Vox." I expect shortly to furnish more information on the same subject from English Authors. Little does the poor sick mother know what she may be using while drinking what she thinks is good Port Wine. Yours truly,

JOHN BOYYER.

ADULTERATION OF BEER AND WINES.—They greatly mistake who in this country hope to live longer by drinking Wines or Malt Liquors than they would expect to if addicted instead to Distilled Spirits. True, there is less Alcohol in the same quantity of the Fermented beverages, but *the same quantity will not content them*. Deceive themselves as they may, it is the Alcoholic stimulus that their depraved appetites expect, and, if indulged at all, they will be indulged to the constantly receding point of satisfaction. The single glass of Wine or beer per day which sufficed at the beginning, will soon be enlarged or repeated. It was enough to start the blood into a gallop yesterday, but fails short to-day, and will not begin to do to-morrow. And, even were the fact otherwise, the Wines and Malt Liquors drunk in this country are nearly all so adulterated that drinking them would be foolhardy even if those liquids, when pure, were naturally wholesome instead of being the poisons they are known to be. White Lead, Red Lead, (Litharge,) Copperas, Sugar of Lead, Rhatany, Logwood, Alum, Elder-Berries, Opium, Henbane, Quassia, Aloes, Tobacco, Nux Vomica, Oil of Vitriol, Cocculus Indicus, Grains of Paradise, and even Arsenic, beside many comparatively harmless ingredients, are all in current use among the preparers of Wines, Malt and Distilled Liquors for consumption. Few of the Wines drunk out of the wine-producing districts are even comparatively pure, while nine-tenths of the liquids imbibed by the drinkers of this country never smelt of a grape. Even in the Wine-producing districts of France and Germany, there have been formidable and fatal epidemics, raging through a lifetime, caused solely by the adulteration of wine with lead. So with Cider in England and Rum in Jamaica, in the very regions where these beverages were respectively produced. 'Lead Colic' is a well known disease, whereof drinking drugged liquors is the source. The facts here stated do not rest upon anti-Alcoholic authority. In the standard Vintner's Guides, Brewers' Manuals, &c. you will find directions for correcting acidity, producing paleness, clearness, briskness, body, color, head, &c. by the use of the notoriously poisonous substances above enumerated. Sometimes the reader is warned *against* liquors so drugged, or the practice of using such deadly poisons is condemned and less object onable substitutes are suggested; but the manufacturers take the hint. British Custom-house returns show indisputably that the use of Nux Vomica, Cocculus Indicus, &c. has rapidly increased of late in England, as it doubtless has also in this and other civilized countries. Nine-tenths of these poisons are consumed in the form of drugged liquors, and that alone. The British Channel Islands are not subject to the British Tariff of Duties, and are consequently places of deposit for wines destined for British consumption, which the dealers choose to have within easy reach, while they defer the payment of duties as long as practicable. The official returns show that for every pipe of wine imported into those islands some *ten* or *twelve* pipes are in due season exported thence to London. It is the same the world over, save that the farther the liquors are transported the greater is their probable adulteration. In Southern Europe, half the wines consumed may contain no other poison than the alcohol; but in more Northern countries, it is not probable that one-fourth are thus uncorrupted; while in America not one bottle in ten is free from gross adulteration. Our home-made Whiskey, New Rum, &c. is a little better; our Porter, Ale and other Malt Liquors generally worse. Adulteration with regard to these is the law; purity the exception. Of Liquors ostensibly imported, observing, experienced drinkers habitually observe that they grow worse as you recede from the seaboard, so that the pretended French Brandy, Holland Gin or Jamaica Rum which is a tolerable imitation of the genuine in New York or Boston, becomes one-fourth Whiskey and d[illegible] Albany to Syracuse, half ditto thence t[illegible]o, three-fourths ditto to Chicago and Mil[illegible]ee, beyond which points it is difficult to detect the flavor of the genuine article at all. Now, while this fact does not necessarily imply the pernicious character of Alcohol, it *does* show that the use of Alcoholic Liquors is pernicious and perilous. If we waive altogether the proof that Alcohol is *essentially* a poison, the fact that it is habitually mingled in beverages with ingredients whose poisonous qualities no man ever disputed, should induce us to let it carefully alone. Partridges are naturally wholesome and savoury; but they sometimes eat noxious berries which renders their flesh a poison. When it is known that some of them have done so in any locality, the eating of partridges in that locality is at once desisted from by all but the greatly ignorant or stupid; and if it shall ever become a habit with these birds to eat the poisonous berries freely and generally, so that their bodies shall be usually poisonous, who can doubt that their flesh will be generally rejected and unesteu? In nothing else do sensible, moral, intelligent men act so irrationally as when they persist in the habitual use of Alcoholic Liquors.

INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.—At one of the last meetings of the congress of pastors of the Protestant Church, held in Bremen, to discuss such moral and social questions as come within their sphere of activity, Mr. Wald, the superintendent of Koningsburgh, stated that drunkenness was the greatest vice of the lower classes of Germany. There are annually he says, throughout Germany, 40,000 deaths from *delirium tremens*; in the Zollverein alone, 360,000 quarts of brandy are sold and consumed; and in Hesse one-half of the grain produced is used for distillation. And yet, it is a fact that intemperance prevails to a much less extent in Germany than in England and America.