

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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Advertisements without limitation, will be continued at 5s. per week.

MAILS.
THE MAILS for the neighboring 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: Wednesday, July 5. Wednesday, Sept. 12. Wednesday, July 15. 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 Shelburne 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 Post.)
AND FARR, JR., (late of the NEW-YORK.)
CORNHILL, N. Y., U. S. A.
June 22, 1854.

CARD.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and trusts by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM DODD,
Auction Room, Sparrow's Buildings, Queen Square,
June 26, 1854. 164d

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.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street), begs to inform his numerous friends that he has REMOVED his business to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Woon, in Pictou Street, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store.
June 2.

DR. HILCOAT, M. R. C. S., England, can be consulted on the various branches of his profession, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., at his residence, Knapock House, late the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq., 1st 4.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.
THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Colours, gold and silver Leaf, and Brushes for Likenesses, done by top of style.
Also, a fine new Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.
W. C. HOBBS.

BRASS FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.
BY W. C. HOBBS.
NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Apprentice wanted.
May 15, 1854.

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.
MRS. C. & J. BELL, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and numerous customers throughout the Island, for the liberal support which they have received, since commencing business; and now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have imported a choice and well selected stock of GOODS, suitable for the Clothing Business, which they will supply to the public, on the most reasonable terms. They will also make up, and have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, ready made Clothing of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as any imported from England, and made up in a superior manner, being practiced Tailors themselves, and employing the best of Workmen; they are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them, superior to any other Establishment on the Island.
N. B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth and Trimmings, can have them made up as usual.
In R. G. Ady St.

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. CANNON, Chief Justice.
Hon. J. DEPARTMENT, Associate Justice.
Hon. G. PATIENCE, Associate Justice.
Hon. H. HENRY, Judge.
Counsel for the people—J. GOODWILL, Esq., Attorney General.
Counsel for the defendant—ANIMAL APPETITE, Esq., and S. INTEREST, Esq.
Sheriff—L. HATEVILL, Esq.
Clerk of Court—B. SELDENAL, Esq.
July 25, 1853—Met at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Present all the Judges.

On motion of the Attorney General, Alcohol, the prisoner, was brought into Court by Mr. Standfast, the deputy sheriff, and placed at the bar. The list of jurors was then called over by the clerk, and the prisoner, by his counsel, was directed to challenge any of them if he saw proper. However, none were challenged, and the following persons, twelve in number, were sworn to try the cause, according to law and evidence.
Mr. Hoastellie, Mr. Nogueil, Mr. Lovegood, Mr. Soanderson, Mr. Lovetruth, Mr. Considerate, Mr. Fairgosh, Mr. Reflection, Mr. Industry.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar, and being directed to hold up his hand, the indictment was read to the jury. The prisoner was asked for his plea, to which he answered NOT GUILTY.

1. With evincing in a great variety of instances; or with having obtained money and other valuable property from persons under false pretences.

2. That he had been the direct cause of leading many persons, especially youth, into immoral and vicious practices.

3. That he was a frequenter of gambling houses, horse races, cock fights, &c.; and that by his instigation and persuasion, many persons had been induced to spend their time and their money at such places, much to their detriment and to the injury of the public.

4. That he had been in the practice of instigating himself into families, and causing divisions and strife; so much so, that in some parts of the country, people no longer called him Alcohol, but by a name they considered more appropriate, viz: "FAMILY DISTURBER."

5. That he had persuaded and caused divers persons to commit suicide, to the great grief of their friends, and to the scandal of human nature.

6. That under his influence and at his instigation, many buildings had been destroyed by fire, and much property lost to the owners, many of whom having been thus reduced from affluence to poverty.

7. That owing to his acts, and when under his influence, many shipmasters had neglected their duty, and thus lost the ships in their charge, whereby not only vast amounts of property, but also many thousands of lives had been sacrificed.

8. That many men by his instigation and connivance had squandered their property, and reduced themselves and their families to poverty, and thus thrown an almost incredible burden upon the community.

9. That persuaded by the prisoner, and instigated by the devil, great numbers of persons had committed theft, and were now, for the safety of their fellow men, confined in jails, state prisons, and penitentiaries; and their families left destitute to the supporting hand of public charity, or to toil out a life of mingled wretchedness and shame.

10. That under the influence of the prisoner, and thus proceeded to call witnesses in behalf of the people. The first witness was Mr. Easy-mind.

Attorney General—Witness, do you know the prisoner at the bar?
Witness—I do, sir, I have been well acquainted with him all my life.

Att. Gen.—You have heard the indictment read, can you tell the court anything respecting the crimes there charged upon the prisoner?
Wit.—I can, sir, I have suffered much from him, both personally and in my family; for the prisoner always was, even in my father's life time, a frequent visitor at his house, and always professed great friendship for him and for his children. When the old gentleman died, he came to the funeral to offer his condolences to the

mourner; and he stayed with us most of the time for several weeks. My wife was then in feeble health, and as he said he was the possessor of great medical powers, and in the neighborhood was so reputed, I employed him to cure her.

Att. Gen.—And did he do it?
Wit.—No, sir; she grew worse under his management; and what was worse than all, she took to very hard drinking; and a miserable life I had of it for a time. Besides, the bill for his services was very heavy; several hundred dollars for medicine and attendance; but I should not have minded that, had he not made my wife a drunkard. At length my eyes were opened, and I forbade him my house; so he did not call on me for several years, and in that time my wife became a sober woman again.

Att. Gen.—Do you now consider him as having any just claim to the possession of such medical powers?
Wit.—No, sir, I do not; I am satisfied that none but quacks would give him a certificate to that effect; at least that is my opinion.

Att. Gen.—Have you any children?
Wit.—Yes, sir, three sons. I had a daughter once, but she, poor girl, died.—(He weeps.)

Att. Gen.—Witness, I am truly sorry to distress an aged man and a father, but the demands of justice are imperative, and though painful, I feel it my duty to inquire more particularly about your family. Are your sons grown to years of discretion?
Wit.—They are grown to years of manhood, sir, but as for discretion, I do not think they are, and when they are, I sometimes wish them away. Indeed, sir, they are no comfort to me.

Att. Gen.—Where do they spend their time?
Wit.—At the public houses, sir, in company with the prisoner; drinking, gambling, and horse-racing.

Att. Gen.—Do they ever come home intoxicated?
Wit.—Yes, sir, much oftener than they do sober; and then they abuse me and their mother, and throw the whole family into great confusion and distress.

Att. Gen.—Did you ever see the prisoner trying to persuade them to go to the public house?
Wit.—I have, sir, many times. In fact, he does it every day almost; and then they have become so attached to his company, that it ceases to be sometimes they cannot live unless he is with them.

Att. Gen.—Did you ever use any means to endeavor to reclaim them from their vicious courses?
Wit.—Alas, yes, sir; I have prayed and entreated them to have some respect for my grey hairs, and not bring them down to the grave with sorrow; but all my remonstrances have had no effect; and they always ridicule and jeer me.

Att. Gen.—You spoke of a daughter who is dead. She was dutiful and obedient, and kept so company with the prisoner, I presume.
Wit.—Ah, sir, I wish what you say was true; but it is not. She was seduced by the prisoner, when he was standing upon her mother, and died a poor creature, before she was twenty years of age.

Att. Gen.—Do you know anything of the other master charged in the indictment?
Wit.—Not from personal knowledge.

Att. Gen.—I have done with the witness for the present.
Cross-examination.

Animal Appetite, (counsel for the defense).—You said, Mr. Easy-mind, that Mr. Alcohol, my client, was frequently a guest at your father's in his life-time. Did not your father regard him as a very valuable acquaintance?
Wit.—I cannot say; I suppose that he did, or he would not have associated so much with him.

An. Ap.—Did you ever hear him complain of any misconduct in Mr. Alcohol?
Wit.—I cannot say that I ever did; I do not think I ever heard him complain.

An. Ap.—Was he not medically employed many years in your father's family; and did not your father esteem him very highly in that capacity?
Wit.—He was employed by my father for a great number of years, but he did not cure him, for he died of the disease at last.

An. Ap.—You said, he, my client, made up your ointment for you, did you not?
Wit.—I do not, sir, and I will give you my reasons.

An. Ap.—Reasons will not answer, sir, you must testify to facts. Do you know that he made her a drunkard?
Wit.—Well, sir, I know this; that when I married her, she had no relish for intoxicating liquor, not even wine; but when our oldest child was born, the prisoner was sent to visit her, and the only thing administered was some strong wine. And then after my father's death, when he became her regular attendant, he persuaded her to take brandy, and sprags, made strong with brandy, till she came to relish spirit, and was very frequently intoxicated. There are the facts, and these facts are reasons why I say he made her a drunkard.

An. Ap.—Witness, have you not been much in the practice of frequenting the public house, and till you and Mr. Alcohol had the difficulty about the payment of a bill which you had run at a store, were not frequently seen in his company?
Wit.—I was, it is true, but I had not then learned his bad character. As soon as I discovered this, I declined all further intercourse with him.

An. Ap.—Well, sir, did you not for a length of time encourage your sons to frequent the company of Mr. Alcohol; and did you never tell them to invite him with them?
Wit.—I have, but did not know him as well as I do now.

An. Ap.—But had you not been told that he was a dangerous companion for young men?
Wit.—I had, it is true; but I thought those who told me were prejudiced. I now regret my folly.

An. Ap.—Has not Mr. Alcohol been several times at your house quite recently; say within six months?
Wit.—He has, but it was not at my request; my sons invited him.

An. Ap.—You can sit down, sir.
The next witness sworn was Mr. Sobermind.

Att. Gen.—Mr. Sobermind, do you know the prisoner at the bar?
Wit.—I do, sir, very well.

Att. Gen.—Please then to tell me what you know of him.
Wit.—Well, sir, I can truly say I know nothing good of him. In my younger days I used to keep his company very constantly, and many has been the bad scrape into which he has led me. I was not yet twenty-one when my father died, and left me a very snug little property—in a year or two after, I found an intimacy with the prisoner, and such a life as he led me to at the tavern, then at the store; the horse-race or the theatre; I tremble, sir, when I think of it. Whole nights has he persuaded me to spend at the card table, and whole days at the nine-pins alley. My property in this way was soon gone, and I came to utter poverty before I quit his company. Many has been the dollar he has lost for me at the gaming-table, the horse-race, or the cockfight. At last, sir, I not only lost my property, but my character also, for I became a vile drunkard, and have often lodged all night on the ground in the open air, when too much intoxicated to seek a shelter. I finally shook off the company of the prisoner, and refused to go any more to his haunts; and since that time I have been slowly regaining my health and character and property. I hope I never shall associate with him any more.

Att. Gen.—Did you ever know any other young man besides yourself involved in like difficulties, by reason of their keeping the company and following the counsels of the prisoner?
Wit.—I have, sir, a great many; and some of them are now in the state prison, and several have been hanged.

Att. Gen.—Please tell the court the manner in which the prisoner proceeded in his acts of seduction and villainy.
Wit.—Well, sir, he would sometimes give them advice in cases of cold, of fatigue, or of weakness; at other times he would persuade them to a supper at the public house, or at an oyster-cellar; at these places he would propose an innocent game of cards for diversion; then he would urge them to go to horse-race, and there they must drink with all his particular friends. These were some of the many ways he has devised and practised to seduce young men and obtain their property. When their money was gone, and want came upon them, their life habits forbade their attending to any labor, and their frequent fits of drunkenness had destroyed their sense of shame, so without difficulty they engaged in acts of theft or highway robbery, and thus ended their career in a prison or a gallows.

Att. Gen.—Do you know anything in regard to the charge against Mr. Alcohol, of causing divisions and strife among families?
Wit.—Yes, sir, I do. I have seen many families where peace and love and happiness abounded, till the prisoner came among them; and after he had made a few visits, there arose confusion and discord, and envy, and jealousy, and every evil work. I have always remarked that very soon after the husband and father began to frequent the company of the prisoner, he began to be fretful, impatient, peevish, fault finding, and quarrelsome; and as the intimacy increased and habits of idleness and liberal expence gained the ascendancy, and the man plainly saw his affairs becoming more and more involved, the more morose, and idle, and extravagant he became; indeed it was an iron hand over his wife and children; often quarrelling with the former, because his property was wasting, and charging it to her want of economy; a sense of unjust treatment and a sure knowledge of the real facts, often in her mind produced recrimination; mutual accusations were in a little time followed by blows on his part, and tears and agony on hers, till in very many instances I have seen the civil authority obliged to interfere, and either imprison the wretched man, or bind him to good behavior. In perhaps an hundred cases, I have known men—husbands, seduced by the prisoner go away and leave their families for years, wandering like vagabonds from place to place, drunken, filthy, degraded, while their families either went to the poor house, or tilled on a life of wretched want.

all the mother found a nesting place in the grave, and the children were put out as orphans or apprentices.

Att. Gen.—Mr. Sobermind, do you know anything of the fact charged in the indictment, that persons instigated by the prisoner have committed suicide?
Wit.—I do, sir. I have seen several such cases, and I know them to have been persuaded to the act by the prisoner, because I saw him operating to induce them to do it.

An. Gen.—Will you favor the court with an account of these reasons?
Wit.—He began by persuading them, that their characters were ruined; their property dissipated; their families and friends rendered miserable by their presence; and finally, that they might as well die so live, and so be removed from all the evils they suffered here in this life. And then to aid his suggestion he would urge them to drink; and three or four instances I have seen, where the victims went direct from the bottle to the fatal, place of self-destruction.

Att. Gen.—Have you ever seen the prisoner standing by one who had committed suicide, when he was found?
Wit.—Worse than that, sir; I have known him to be found hanging to the skirt of the dead man's coat, and using all his strength to weigh him down. And sir, I once saw a mother take the prisoner in her arms, and caress and embrace him, when he had been found in the position I have just described, hanging to the body of her dead son.

(To be Continued.)

CAUSES OF MARINE DISASTERS.
A correspondent in the "New York Daily Times," of the 29th ult., attributes the recent heavy marine losses to the over-spraying of our modern-built clippers. He considers that there is no necessity for such vessels carrying so large a quantity of sail, and that their top hamper is notorious. All this may be true, but the question to be asked is, "were there more modern-built clippers lost during the past stormy season than other kinds of vessels?" There was not, we believe.

The operative ropemakers of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Bushwick, L. I. where there are quite a number of ropewalks, have published a circular in which it is stated that the loss of a large portion of the vessels which were recently wrecked on our coasts, was caused "through the insufficiency of strength and capacity of the cordage-composing their rigging." Instead of using American hand-spun yarn, ropes and cordage have been made in many of the manufactories from Russian hand-spun yarn, much of which had been kept in stores, and packed in the holds of vessels, for months and perhaps years, until it had become defective in strength from dry-rot, although bearing a tolerably good outside appearance. It has been customary with manufacturers to place this yarn in the center and cover it with American yarn, spun from Russian hemp.

It is greatly to be regretted that any yarn but that of the best quality should ever be used for the purpose of rope making. Of course we do not know whether any of the recent marine losses can be attributed to bad ropes or not, but one thing we do know, that bad cordage on the rigging of sailing vessels, is like bad machinery on board of steamships. Upon no consideration whatever should bad cordage be used, and to manufacture ropes from bad yarn—covering up the defective strands with good yarn—is a practice which should at once be condemned and abandoned.

The other day a farmer called at a shop and looked at some rat-traps, but finally remarked, that "he didn't spose he could catch one of the plaguey, sly critters, if he had a dozen traps," and went away without purchasing. The Irish lad who had waited on him, sent him word next morning, to "just step over agin, for, he japers, he'd now got a thrapp he could sell him, with a rat in it ready cotted."

"What on earth ails these 'ere shirt-buttons, I wonder. Jest the minute I puts the needle through 'em to sew 'em on, they splits and flies all to bits."

"Why Grandmother, them isn't buttons, they's 'Tny' paper-mills, an' 'now you've been a spilling 'em."

An Irishman had his head cut off on the Central Railroad, N. Y. His headless body was found, and a jug tightly clasped in his hand, explained the reason for his decapitation.