'clock, at the east end at Campbell', day, £4 on the new line of Road buse's Road, commencing at the near Donald Nicholson's. And Douce's Road, commencing at the near Donald Nicholson's. And the tend of the Nain Settlement. And in the Wood Island Road from the on the Wood Island Road from the on Naturday, 19th, June, at 9 o,clock, om Aitken' to St. Andrew's i oint; ay £10 on the Road from Aitken's o commence at the north end of the

E. THORNTON,

4, King's County. June next, £4 10 will be expended de of Souris River; £11 on the Read ohn M'Aulay's; and £3 on the New mence West side of Souris River, at

£5 on the Road East side of Son. John Gregory's; £7 on Bridge at £6 on Road from Little Harbou therine's Road; sale to commence

0 o'clock, a.-m.

June, £15 on the Lot 45 Road; £9 10s.
£3 10 on Bear River Bridge; sale to
Lot 45 Road, at 10 o'clock, a.m.
26th June, £4 10 on the Bridges from
sen Lots 43 and 44.

JOHN MACGOWAN,

that I will, on Tuesday, the 22d day of public Auction, to the lowest blade New Bridge on the South Shore Read arf and Nine Mile Creek, near Jame at 10 o'clock, forenees. Same day on Nine Mile Creek and Canne foreneed on the New Argyle Settlement nence at the Division Line near Mile-

etting the repairs of the Skye Settle-commence at 9 a'clock, forenous, Pool, repairs of the Road between Lots 30 1 and to Patrick Dogherty's—sale to

inor's Farm, Emmy Vale Settlement tlement to Edward Hughes's Farm. Same Road an I Bridges from Patrick Murray's ie Load, where most required—sale is

JOSEPH TROWSDALE,

No. 8, Queen's County. will let at Public Auction to the lowest of the Roads and Bridges in the above

order, viz :of June instant, at 8 o'clock, the renais the Hillsborough Ferry to the Cross, same day, from Cross Roads to Fullapiclock, from Stewart's, Cross Roads to Lo'clock, £6 will be expended on the

ost required. At 3 o'clock, the repairing to 4 o' lock, Tarentum Road. At 6 o'c a R ad to Batter Point Ferry. 23d of June, at 9 o'clock, a. m., will be puring the Road from Allau McDonalds At 11 o'clock, from Glenfinnen Schol. At Lo'clock, from Fullarton's Mish At 3 o'clock, Me' onnell's fem

the Hillsborough. At 4 o'clock, Rad Pisquid. 1th of June, at 9 .. 'clock, the Road from Glafinnen Settlement. At 11 o'elek, Road to Heard's Mills. At 1 o'elek,

n Kood to Tearn's Minis. At 1 o ceek, n's to the Line of Lot 49. At 3 o'clock, to the Monaghan Road. 5th of June, at 10 o'clock, from the Head ne of Lot 49. At 2 o'clock, the Verson e farms of Martin and Alex McDonald. 26th of June, at 12 o'clock, £10 will b nt Hill Road, Lot 48.—Good security will

JAMES DUFFY, Commis

pastard's Sa Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

Legislative Brocerdings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1852. HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE

PETITIONS. Mr. PALMER. It is usual, in addressing an audience, o the subject of Temperance, to go into all the abases and evils-blich result from the traffic in liquor in a civil community; but it is not necessary that I should pursue that course now, for its baneful effects, both as experienced in this and in other tries, have been brought so completely to our knowledge, hat to particularize them to this House, would not afford the shalt to particularize them to this House, would not affect the shightest additional information with reference to the subject. There is not, I believe, an individual in the House, who can deay, that the most serious evils, and to an incalculable extent, have proceeded, and are proceeding, from the traffic in ardent partits; or show that it does not materially interfere with the hold comforts, the social condition, and the happiness of the poid comforts, the social condition, and the happiness of the people; or prove that, whilst it impovertshes individuals, it does not also impoverish the country. These facts are so clear, at it appears to me almost impossible, that there should be y disagreement with respect to them; and that, as the subtinity presents itself to us, there can be no room for any ifference of opinion, except on the question, "Is it necessary and proper to legislate—and, if so, in what was and how farfor the currection of the manifest and acknowledged evils which for the correction of the manifest and acknowledged evils which result from the traffic!" We are very prompt and alert when lite is in danger from epidemic diseases to provide for our security, as far as possible, by the operation of wholesome and stringent laws intended to circumscribe the infection. But there are moral pestilences, the spread of which ought to be guarded against with much more vigilate than that of physical condenders, and more of these call more budly and importatively. epidemics; and none of these call more loudly and imperatively epidemics; and none of these call more loudly and imperatively for legislative interference than the all-destitying judgue of intemperance. It would be useless, I think, to cite enactments to show that Legislatures are guardians of men's morals, as well as of their properties and civil rights. This function of a Legislature, I will, however, first test by submitting a Resolution, declaratory of it. As intended to be broughly into operation, the threating a resolution of the properties and civil the testing in the control of t i in for the restriction or suppression of the traffic in liquor, I thow, however, that it will be disputed and contested; but so know, however, that it will be disputed and contested; but so let it be, since it is only by discussion that we can arrive at the real merits of the case. In the United States, the question has, of late years, undergone a great deal of discussion. And, although in that enlightened country, there are laws and codes of laws to prevent the evils of intemperance, yet we know that the ravages of that moral pestilence have there in spite of such checks, been spread to a most fearful extent. In some States they have, seeing this, determined that puthing but complete "Resolved, That the House be recommended to take into its checks, been spread to a most fearful extent. In some States they have, seeing this, determined that nothing but complete prevention of traffic in all intoxicating liquors will secure them from the fearful consequences of intemperance; and laws for its total suppression have consequently been passed by their Legislatures; and this example has been followed by some British Colonies. I find, by reference to our imports in spirits, that they amount to £15,000 a year. If to this the duty therease he added, the amount will be £28,508; and, with the that they amount to £15,000 a year. If to this the duty therens be added, the amount will be £28,508; and, with the addition of the merchants' and the retailers' profits, the amount annually expended, in this Island, in ardent spirits, will not be less than £42,100. Now it is bad enough to endure, melan-holy enough to reflect upon, the evils which result from the intemperance, of which this fact is the evidence,—the disease, the poverty, and vice which it brings upon the people—but, surely, all these must appear still worse, when we perceive, that we not only endure them, but really pay a price for them, and actually expend annually. £42,100 to bring them upon and actually expend, annually, £42,100 to bring them upon us. Surely the view of the subject demands our reflection, and is alone sufficient to induce the Legislature to take it into their most serious consideration, whether they ought not to provide laws for the suppression of the traffic.

ought not to provide laws for the suppression of the traine.

[The remainder of this Speech is given as reported by the Rev.

Mr. Rand.]

The evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors are great and manifold. They affect the morals, the health, the prosperity, the lives of the people. Is it not a melancholy reflection, that we are obliged not only to endure these evils, but to pay for them! They tax us to the amount of several thousands annually. It is high fifthe for the Legislature to take thousands annually It is high fifthe for the Legislature to take the matter into consideration. They may not be able to do, at once, all that the petitioners desire; but they can do something. I know well that, if such a law were to be p. seed and carried into effect, as that contemplated in the Petition, it would be a very great and sudden change. Not only would our mercantile affairs and our social habits be affected, but the effect upon the revenue would be great; several thousands pounds of which are derived from this source. But I contend, that if we are to have derived from this source. But I contend, that if we are to have reforms, we must abide the results. We must expect to perceive some so does reflects from them. It always had been so, in reforms introduced into the colonies: and it had always been so in the old country. Witness the abolition of Slavery. Witness the Post Office Reform. But the attendant evils are but small, in comparison with the good resulting from such changes. They gradually pass away and are forgotten. But the advantage is incalculably great, and remains. In the change now contemplated, with respect to the Liquor Law, were it accomplished, individuals and individual interests would, of course, be affected. Some few might be losers by it; but the country at large would be gainers: and I believe, that were the measure carried out, the revenue, instead of being permanently diminished, would soon be visitly increased. The poor man, for instance, who now spends several pounds a year for rum, is nisted, would soon be visitly increased. The poor man, for instance, who now spends several pounds a year for rum, is often prevented, by these very means, from purchasing much class that increases the revenue. If he did not purchase rum, he would, of course, spend the same amount in some other articles. Nay, by becoming a sober man, he would become a more industrious man. His farm would be better cultivated; his house would be better furnished; he and his wife and children would be better relad. Numerous comforts, of which they now, alsa! know nothing, would spring up around them. All this would operate beneficially upon our mercantile interests. There would be a vastly larger demand for articles really beneficial. This would swell the revenue, a.d, at the same time, promote the prosperity of the Island every way. All this is so plain and seif-evident, that it needs no labored argument to establish it. I will not, therefore, detain the Committee by any further observations upon this point. To do so would but plain and seif-evident, that it needs no labored argument to establish it. I will not therefore, detain the Committee by any further observations upon this point. To do so would but be travelling over ground that has often been gene over, by those who have put it in rauch more torcible language than I can do. It opens a wide field for discussion; and we may be obliged to enter upon it at some future day. At present, however, I mean merely to suggest such an improvement in the Liquor Law, as would, I think, remove, to a great extent, the evils complained of, if it would not entirely suppress them. The laws which go to regulate the traffic in ardent spirits, have, like many others, but little effect, because they are not regarded. They are often evaded, and openly violated with impunity. Those which are intended to regulate the granting of Licenses are not carried into effect. The parties often pay scarcely any attention to them. And, as long as the law remains as it is, the evil will increase. I well remember that, a few years ago, just after the enactment of the law as it now stands, there was something like an improvement. A check had been put to the improper use of the article to some extent. The efforts of Temperance Societies too had done much good. They had put down the evil in a great degree. But I fear we are now retrograding. Many people seem to bid defiasce to

the law. In the face of the authorities they violate it; and, unless some more stringent measure be adopted, the evil, in my opinion, will go on increasing. When the subject was before the House, on a former occasion, I suggested, that no License should be granted, except at the joint request of a number of responsible persons, residing in or near the locality where it was proposed to establish as line. They should be men, the most competent to judge whether a tavern were really needed there, and whether the individual applying were a fit and proper person tor the occupation. It should then be compulsory upon the civil authorities to vivil and inspect these houses, from time to true, and see that the regulations were properly complied with. If they were not, summary measures should be adopted with them. They should be visited several times during the year, and be kept under the strictest surveillance. adopted with them. They should be visited several times during the year, and be kept under the strictest surveillance. Such a measure might now, in my opinion, be adopted. The matter might be so placed in the hands of the Grand Jury, that more efficient regulations respecting the granting of Licenses, and the selfing of Ardent Spirits, might be carried into effect, so as to lessen the evils under which the Island is now groaning. At all events, the Liquor Law ought to be amended. The honand learned member then concluded by moving the following

" Resolved, That the suppression of vice claims the attention of every enlightened Legislature."

The question having been put on the above Resolution, it was agreed to nem. con. Mr. PALMER then submitted the following Resolution :-

"Resolved, That the intemperate use of Ardent Spirits, as a boverage, is demoralizing to soviety, and, by impoverishing the people who indulge in it, essentially retards the prosperity of the country which they inhabit."

Mr. CLARK, moved that the Resolution be amended, by striking out the word "intemperate;" and Mr. YEO seconded

Mr. MOONEY said he would oppose Mr. Clark's motion Mr. MOUNEY said he would oppose Mr. Clark's motion of amendment, for even the great Apostle of Temperance. Father Mitthew, would allow spirits to be used as a medicine. And neither did he (Mr. Mooney) think, that a little of it would destroy a man's constitution:—withers the hon, member for B-flast; no one would say, that he was not a temperate man; but he tasted no d-ubt; and if it was what Mr. Clark called it,—"a man slayer."—its sword had lost its edge in Mr. Duwer, case, who was certainly as fine a anceymon of reave. Douse's case, who was certainly as fine a specimen of rosy

terested person will find the strongest of all reasons for legislitive interference for the total abolition of the Spirit Traffic Such backislders cannot bring their reason to justify their conduct in the matter; they show that their weakness is too great to resist an evil which they previously denounced: an evil which has been the source of many a vice—of much wretchedness—of poverty—of crime—of nakedness—starvation—and of death;—the parent of many a helpless orphan—and the destroyer of domestic peace. Intoxicating Liquor is a corroder of beauty, of youthful vigor, and of health—the spoiler of morality, of equanimity, and of social order, and of social peace. As regards the lessening of our revenue, by the abolition of the Spirit Traffic, I maintain, Sir, that it were better to have no revenue at all, than that the revenue should arise from the sale of that which is an evil in the community. You would be gainers at least of the amount of the revenue that is annually spent in Coroners' Inquests on the bodies of those who may be gainers at least of the amount of the revenue that is annually spent in Coroners' Inquests on the budies of those who may come to their death by drankenness; and it is well known, that by far the greatest number of such deaths, in this community, are the consequence of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. I do, therefore, Sir, raise my voice against the trade as injurious, and do not hesitate to assert fearlessly, that those who carry on the liquor traffic are not patriots; but, that they infliet, by that trade as injury on their country, and promote, with many other trade, an injury on their country, and promote, with many other evils, the debasement and the immorality of the world. Sir, the ground I bave taken. I have no wish to abandon: and I am, in this instance, at least, willing to meet the opposition of any adversary of my views. I can assure the members of this honorable House, that they may quiet their fears, as to the breaking out of a political combination, under the auspices of Temperance. Why. Sir, all political interference is excluded from their deliberations; but he is a degraded Son of Temperance who would not exert himself, by the exercise of has evil prerogative, to extend the influence and benefit of the temperance cause to every inhabitant of the land of his adopted home. I do not think the Sons of Temperance expect, that you will this Session legislate for the total abolition of the liquor trade; but, Sir, I know they think the time is at hand, when they will unite their influence with yours, for the total expulsion of the baneful traffic from the land. I have no special authority from them, or any one of their body, to take a distinct action in this matter; but I am of opinion, that no countenance should be given to the distillation or importation of liquid poison, more than any other poison, by the legislators of this Colony. I would not go the length to destroy all that dealers in liquor, or distillers have appertaining to the trade, so that such trade is may have an opportunity to abandon their former pursuit, and adopt a more inoffensive source of maintenance, before the traffic be finally brought to a close. As to smuggling liquor into the Colony, that is likely to be done at so great a risk, that no man, excepting a desperado, would engage in it. And the extent of the Colony is so small, as to make the discovery of any smuggled liquor inevitable; if the sauggler did escape in landing, the consequence would be certain to lead to detection, and to the total abolition of the baneful pursuit. trade, an injury on their country, and promote, with many other evils, the debasement and the immorality of the world. Sir,

(To be continued.)

Miscellancous. THE PHENOMENA OF SLEEP.

Dr. Dickson, of South Carolina, has recently published a work on Life, Sleep, Pain, and Death, which contain some curious facts and spaculations. The following facts are given in relation to sleep, which is described to be the repose of the mind:—

called it,—"a man slayer."—its sword had lost its edge in Mr. Douse's case, who was certainly as fine a specimen of rousy good looks and full and hearty condition as could be found any where.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was lost; and then on the Resolution, as submitted by Mr. PALMER, which was carried.

Mr. PALMER then submitted the following Resolution:—
"Resolved, That the House be recommended to take into its consideration, at its next sitting, the expediency of prohibiting by Law, the Importation and Distillation, for purposes of traffic, of all Spirituous Liquors at present used as a beverage; and that the Laws now in force, regulating the retail of Spirituous Liquors, are insufficient and are often evaded; and that much of the vice and evil arising by the improper retail of Spirituous Liquors, are insufficient and are often evaded; and that much of the vice and evil arising by the imposing further restrictions on the sale thereof, and a different mode of granting Licenses for that purpose."

Mr. MACAULAY. There is not a body of men in being, who come more completely under the application of the words of the great man of Avon than the Order of the Sons of Temperance, when he says that, "if you should be as pure as the sun, and as chaste as the unsuaned snow, you cannot escape calu my;" but, Sir, in viewing the backsliders from the temperance cause in a proper light, an impartial and disinterested person will find the strungest of all reasons for legislitive interference for the total abolition of the Spirit Traffic Such backsliders cannot bring their reason to justify their traffic reasons in the fact, that unconsciousness of and insensibility to care and anguish constitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such as a substitute the best boon that can be such a

(From the New Orleans Della.)

THE LOVERS—AN INDIAN LEGEND.

A large body of Redmen, after repeated persecutions by the pale faces, and all their efforts faiting to retain possesses on their of the content of the tries of theirs. He was never even afterward to the force of the pale of the pale

These compleyed by our race, is estimated at smached. He Jahn Sites, and the street of the street of