liam Smith, of No. 5, Little Lambeth, dated December 12,

arly 5 years I hardly knew what from extreme weakness and debi-giddiness and sickness of the on of spirits. I used to think that to many medical men, some of heir power, informed me that they slain beyond the reach of cure, the stomach and liver, making sould be done for me. One day ate, I saw your Pills advertised perhaps from curiosity than with found myself better by taking them ruse for six months, when, I am

WILLIAM SMITH. NTY YEARS' STANDING.

K. Heydon, 78 King Street,
November, 1849.

you that many extraordinary cures means of your l'ills. One is that k, " who after having for T-westy t exertion, suffering very fearfully d spitting, but is now, (to use her he top of that mountain. Another thinson's buildings, Clarence-street, confined entirely to his bed-room ag with your l'ills, and attended resounced him to be in a dying state, is been res-forced to perfect health by r Ointment night and morning into

gned) J. K. HEYDON, H CURED OF A LIVER AND OMPLAINT. Lordship, dated Villa Messina bbruary, 1845.

ented the possibility of my thanking ses in sending me your Pills as you sending you an order for the amount ur. Pills have effected a cure of a discipality of the faculat, had not been able to effect; no, Marisubad, I wish to have another case any of my family should ever and obedient Servant. sed)

ALDBOROUGH.

erfully efficacious in the following aints.

aints.
Liver complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Tumors
Retention of urine
Scrotula or
King's Evil
Store Throats
Stone and Gra-whatever cause
vei

VATSON. treet, Charlottetown. Edward," from London, his usual

MEDICINES. natums, Hair Oils, Preparations fo lying Cakes, Fancy Soaps, Orienta land Ball Soap, Sand Tablets, Hair

PINIFUMINITO nd Eaux of every Perfame, Court Hair Brashes, Distilled Water, Eau oth Powders, Cosmotics, Hair Dyes, ers for removing Saperfluous Hair, ory, of every variety of pattern and

and description, in Tortoise-shell, LE NOVELTIES.

de Lavande aux Millefleurs, and affi admired Select Articles for the Toilet, quet and Spermaceti Tablets, made

ET LAD. L was bred by the Right Honorable rick Park, and imported from Engage, and subsequently purchased by n, thorough bred and valuable stockment further than being by far the a British North America, and is well sers desirous of improving their stock. sire "Suced Lad," the property of dialo, of Castle Howard, by "Bel-

of small means, being at a distance, ne on reasonable terms, and good grain by a promissory Note, at a short date, reet Lad."

nts on Lots 9 & 61.

by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th
been appointed Agent to take charge of
i, the Property of Lawrence Sulfren
those Townships, that all rents, and
said Property, are required to be paid
sing authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

"ROSE."

To sold a supplied to the

VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

NO. 1123.

Sheriffs' Sales.

Y virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of John Frederick Clark against James Frederick Webber, I have takenand seized, as the property of the said James Frederick Webber, all the Right, Title and Frederick did James Frederick Webber, all the Right, Title and Frederick in the Right (Right), in the Right County, and I do bereby give Public Notice, that I will on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of September, 1846. Sd., beside Interest, Sheriff 's Fees and incidental expenses.

DONALD MONTGOMERY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, September 12, 1849.

The above mentioned Sale is POSTPONED for want of bidders, until Wednesday the Isth October next, then to take place at the hour and place mentioned.

September 13, 1851.

our and place mentione September 13, 1851.



ournge the above Home Association. Keep your Property Insured. Keep your Money on the Island.

HE COMPANY has more than doubled its Capital in CASH within the last year. Each person insuring has a share in the

Policy holders will please take Notice, that all Policies ex the 31st December, 1850.

DANIEL BRENAN, President.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y. & Treasurer y's Office, Kent St. December 11, 1850.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament. DOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis,
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,
Robert Hutchisson, Esq.,
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

Notice.

A LL Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of Rent, or moneys due to him and his late Wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formerly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of lands or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to her, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been day empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent er Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay.

JOHN LONGWORTH. JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

Daguerrian Miniatures.

GEORGE P. TANTON,

DEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and the Island in general, that he has commenced business as DAGUERRIAN ARTIST, at his dwelling in Great George-street, where no expense has been spared in fitting up his rooms with superior North and Sky Lights. Having every facility, he pledges himself to furnish his customers with the very best Daguerrian Likenesses that can be produced by the Art. No person is desired to purchase a likeness which is not satisfactory, and if returned, another will be given in its stead.

Likenesses that can be produced by the Art. No person is desired to purchase a likeness which is not satisfactory, and if returned, another will be given in its stead.

His prices will be low, therefore all will have an opportunity of procuring a perfect likeness, at the same price that an inferior one would cost.

Profest the procure of Children (cost of prostite of the procure ect likenesses of Children (over 6 months of age) warr

Rooms open from 7 a. m., to 4 p. m. Sept. 1. tf.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that Mr. GEORGE P. TANTON has received instructions from me in the Daguerrotype art, and that I have kept nothing back from him; and do recommend him as a competent person to excel in the profession; and I have given him full authority to use my name as a reference in any way he may deem proper.

Charlottetown, July 22, 1851.

Eligible Business Sites to be Let,

THOSE well known superior Business Stands in Charlottetown, fronting on Queen's and Sydney Streets, at present, and for some years past, eccupied as MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esquire, and Mr. JAMES MCRATTE. Apply to Apply to MRs. ELEANOR ROBINSON, or JAMES PEAKE.

For Sale,

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 100 acres of Land,
A Miles from Charlottetowa, fronting on the Union Road,
known as Black Berry Hill; shout 48 acres are cleared, and in good
caltivation, together with the Crop consisting of 12 acres Oats, 6 do.
Wheat, 15 do. Buckwheat, 4 do. Potatoes & Turnips, & the remainder Meadow. nainder Meadow.

For Terms of Sale, &c. Apply to the Subscriber on the pre-nices.

BENJAMIN ROPER.

(6 w.) TO BE SOLD,

TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY ACRES on Township No. 65,
adjoining Lot 30, and about four miles below Bonshaw. The
land has been partly cleared and some portion of it might very eaeasily be brought into caltiration, being of excellent quality; and
extending from the Ellist River township the South Shore, about a
mile along the Township Line. Also to be Sold or Let, several
improved Farms fronting on the Ellist River, about Eight miles
from Charlottetown.

ern.
rticsfare apply to the Subscriber.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

Miscellancous.

[From the London People's Journal.] WEALTH AND POVERTY.

BY GEORGE WILSON.

Wealth and poverty are now abstract and insignificant words, expressing certain ideas, but they are indicative of two great social realities. The former is regarded by some as an unspeakable blessing and the latter by others as an unbearable curse. For our own part we most candidly acknowledge that we have not the least sympathy with these views; we simply look apon the one as a source of pleasure and happiness, if it be legitimately used; and the other as a state of discipline to the wise and virtuous, that is capable of developing and exalting the best parts of our nature. Both have their disadvantages, temptations, and unfavorable tendencies, and it is well for the rich when they understand the duties and responsibilities which attach to them, and the poor, when they seek for happiness not in external circumstances, but in those higher and nobler blessings—virtue and religion. Let us glance at a few of the characteristics of these great social existences. If we take a view of society, what shall we behold? The symbols of wealth and the badges of poverty, meet the oye everywhere. Splendour and squafer, luxury and want, palaces and hovels, are antitisesse that strike the eye of the most casual observer. Pride and tyranny, disease and crime, vice and ignorance are usually their concomitants. Far be it from as to affirm that the latter necessarily result from the former; but alae! in too many instances they are associated with them. To the superficial discerner it would appear as though they were inseparably connected; but it is a pleasing fact there is a class composed of both rich and poor, whose lives demonstrate that such is not the case. They consecrate wealth by the use which they make of it, and they prove that poverty is honerable when it is accompanied by moral excellence. What a noble sight it is to behold a rich man who is possessed of the bounties of Providence, dispensing them to the poor and afflicted! He visits the homes of the vicious and ignorant, and leaves behind him the footprints of love and

The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the goud for a' that,

are beginning to be more appreciated. Why should the perishable valued more than the imperishable? It is virtue that dignifies the man, and if he be poor, his poverty adds lastre and value to his virtue.

DIAMOND DUST.

If others sin towards us in one respect, we unjustly infer that hey are ready to sin in all.

Unmerited oblivion is but another name for the ignorance of the many of the virtues of the few.

Luxury—the conqueror of conquerors; the consumption of states, the dry-rot of the constitution; the avenger of the defoated and the oppressed.

Luxury—the conqueror of conquerors; the consumption of states, the dry-rot of the constitution; the avenger of the defeated and the oppressed.

Patience is very good, but perseverance is much better; while the farmer stands as a Stoic under difficulties, the latter whips them out of the ring.

Long sentences in a short composition, are like large rooms in a little house.

In the condition of men, it frequently happens that grief and anxisty lie hid under the golden robes of prosperity, and the gloom of calamity is cheered by secret radiations of hope and comfort, as in the works of Nature, the bog is sometimes covered with flowers, and the mine concealed in the barren crags.

Happiness depends upon the prudent constitution of the habits.

Eschewing evil is but the half of the work; we must also do good.

Be not too diffident of thyself; those who are always afraid of falling, do nothing but stumble.

To give and to lose is nothing; but to lose and to give still is part

of a great mind.

Fow people know how brave or how cowardly they really are.

Embalming, making a flesh statue, eternalizing a corpse, perpetuating the perishable with more pains, than we take to save that which is immortal.

He that indulges negligence will quickly become ignorant of his own affairs, and he that trusts without reserve, will at last be decired.

SILENT LOVERS.

An eminent clergyman one evening being the subject of conversation, a wooder was expressed that he had never married. "That wooder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed to the reverend gentleman in my bearing, and he told a story in answer which I shall tell you; and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he presched, once every Sabbath, for a clergyman in a small Village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, Sanday after Sanday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and so it chanced that he went on for a year without even knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve of it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read epprobation in her face. Gradually he began to think of her, at other times when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sandays; hat the weeks stepped on, and though he fancied she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to speak to her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek acquaintance and marry her, if possible; when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpuse was the same that had looked at him Sanday after Sanday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was numble to perform the service, another elegyman officiated; and, after she was burned, her father took him and, and he had afried that a concealed affection for him had harried her to her grave. "Since that," said the clergyman in question, "my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward to the time when I shall speak to her in heaven."

Novel way to Evade Toll.—A few days ago, some young men, near Deddington, being unable to pay tell for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a cost and fast and raising it on its hind legs, proceeded to support it through the gate with these coasoling words, "come along brother, you been't so drunk, as you pretended to be."—Liverpool paper.

(From the Halifax Atheneum.)

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Several years having elapsed since a General Temperance Convention was held in the United States, it was thought advisable by some of the more prominent labources in the cause, to call another General Convention, from the various Orders and bodies of Temperance men in North America, to meet at Saratogs on the 20th ult. The invitation specified, that the great object for consideration would be legislation with regard to the traffic in intexicing drinks, in view of the recent action of according to the Union, capecially Maine and Ohio, apon that ashject. The response to this appeal cause from a large number of the States, and from some of the Provinces. New England being most numerously represented. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, and held its sosies in the Frasbyterian Church at Saratiogs, the delegates filling the properties of the Convention and the Convention and the Convention and the Convention of the Provinces, and Secretaries. A committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, reported a saries of resolutions, which we give beneath. These resolutions will be seen to be well suited to the present times; they came chiefly from the pen of D. Justin Edwards, of Andover, and the Rev. John Marsh of New York; men well known, and justly estencel for their high ability and indefatigable labours in the Temperance cases.

The Convention continued for two days, having morning and afternoon assessions, and pablic meetings in the evening. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the Convention; the speeches are reported as having been replete with deep and important thought and embodying the results of much observation and experience. The address of Dr. Jewrit is highly spoken of; the dwelf at length upon the attribution and continued to the first of the traffic in intoxicating liquoty and entirely evil—a cancer in the city of the continuation of the continuational evil of the traffic in intoxicating the continuation of the continuational eventures and the continuational eventures and the con

8. Resoved, That the ineffectual and permanent prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any one State, will, we hope, be the precursor of its being prohibited in all the States, and the stopping of it in this country, will, we trust, be the forerunner of its being banished from the world.

9. Resolved, That wherever the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is done away, all wise means for the promotion of the intellectual elevation, the moral parity, the social happiness, and the highest good of men, may be expected to produce greatly increased and much more beneficial results.

Resolved, That the efforts of the wise and good of all lands for the promotion of Temperance, we hall with gladness and great joy, and will unite with them in all judicious measures for the hastening of the time when there shall not be a drunkard or a drunkard-maker on the globe.

11. Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in all their efforts

the promotion of Temperance, we hall with gladness and great joy, and will unite with them in all judicious measures for the hastening of the time when there shall not be a drunkard or a drunkard-maker on the globe.

11. Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in all their efforts be entreated to cultivate a sacred regard to God and good will to all men; that they habitally seek wisdom from Hine; and to Him, as the author and finisher of all good, ever give the glory of their success.

The correspondent of the New York Observer says:—"These resolution, especially the seventh, elicited a protracted and brilliant discussion. The best feelings prevailed; and when we consider, that a mannimous vote was obtained on these resolutions from Representatives not only of Maine but Lonsiana, not only New York, but South Carolina, representatives of fifteen States, and in Canada, we may well conclude, that a new and fiercer battle has been begun than any yet waged.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

One of the most striking poculiarities of the late Convention, was the harmony and good feeling that prevailed throughout.—There were, in fact, no really conflicting views brought forward, the only difference being about the manner and extent to which it was desirable the Convention should pronounce its convictions. Another very remarkable and most gratifying characteristic of the Convention was its piety. Not only were such day's proceedings commenced with prayer, but four or five of the twelve resolutions passed, distinctly recognised the dependence of the Temperance cause on the Divine hand, the stilly of all efforts unaccompanied by the blessing. A few years ago such resolutions would have been souted at many Temperance meetings in the States as applicable to a cause which it was the delight of speakers to represent as wholly dependent on human benevolence and effort; but at this great gathering of delegates from all quarters, they were tunnimously and condelly adopted. As here we would say that the frequent and loud accentance

THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF SOCIETY TO DEFEND ITSELF BY LEGISLATION.

It was contended both in the resolutions and by the speakers, that civil government is the institution of God to defend society from injury and wrong, and that the arms which government uses are legal ensetments. These arms, it was said, are long enough and strong enough, if properly used, for the defence of society; and, therefore, inasment as they are of Divine appointment, and adequate to the case, they ought to be used for the public good. In a great variety of cases, this principle was shown to have been acknowledged and acted upon already. For instance, the sale of unwholesome food is prohibited; gambling, counterfeiting, rieting many other developments of evil are put down by the strong arm of the law; and why should not that arm be unsparingly applied to the traffic in intoxicating drinks,—which did more harm than any of those evils? What interest of the State or of individuals would suffer by suppressing this traffic? except the interest that individuals might find in ruining their neighbours, which were it a valid objection to legislation, would suffice to screen the gambler, or pirate. On the contrary, what good to every interest of the State and individuals would not grow out of such legulation? To illustrate one source of advantage, some of the Massachusetts men thought that the saving of waste caused by the Temperant reformation in that State, had, in a great degree, enabled it to sunstruct its extraordinary net-work of Railways.

The Maine prohibitory law was not so much the assertion of a new principle in legislation, since various States had prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks, as the development of a suitable machinery for enforcing the prohibition; and the most prominent part of this efficient machinery was the confiscation and destruction of the outlawed article. By this law the possession of intoxicating drinks is deemed efficient evidence that they are intended for illegal sale, unless the contrary can be shown by the owner.—He may, for instance, prove that he requires them as a chemical agent in his trade, or that he is transporting them to persons beyond the State, but in all cases the burden of proving that possession is for lawful purposes lies on the party with whom the liquors are found, and failing this, the liquor is destroyed. Now, a more efficient way than this of breaking up the traffic could hardly be devised. Attempts to panish infractions of license laws with us, nearly always fail from the difficulty of obtaining proof,—sympathy for the offender, or the period of the latter, placing bim above the law. But the plan adopted in Maine, makes at one and the same time, the proof self-evident, and secures the infletion of the penalty—the destruction of the liquor being in itself a heavy penalty. Nor was such a principle previously unknown to law. The slave trade, a kindred enermity, was carried on with impunity in defiance of the most stringent laws and conventions until the fitting up of a ship with a large supply of water-casks and fetters was deemed sufficient evidence that she was engaged in the slave trade, and ensured her condemnation. Nor is the objection, that the liquors so confiscated are private property, more valid, where the traffic is made illegal, than the same objection would be with regard to the confiscation of slave ships, or the tools and machinery of gamblers or counterfeiters. It was also observed, that, though much sympathy was always excited on behalf of individuals, however nefations their

with these views brought before them, it will not, we think, be deemed strange, that the Convention should unanimosely recommend the destruction of the article as a suitable means for enforcing a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The Convention being agreed respecting the necessity of accompanying moral suasion with legal suasion, was naturally much interested to learn the way in which political action might be brought to bear on the liquor traffic.

The celebrated Neil Dow, having been mainly instrumental in achieving the passage of the prohibitory law through the legislature of that State, it was deemed very important, that he should be elected Mayor of Portland, where he resides, both as a means of securing the administration of the law in that city, and as stamping the approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping the approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping to approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping to approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping to approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping to approbation of the law in that city, and as stamping to a few weeks before the election, by any one not behind the scenes. The way in which his election was secured, however, was simple. Connected with the Temperance societies, where about five hundred young men, belonging to the political parties, all of whom look care to attend the primary meetings of the parties with which they were respectively connected, and to use their votes and influence in favour of the nomination of Neil Dow: so that when the question came to be decided, every thing was prepared for carrying him triumphantly. The advice of the speakers from Maine, to all others similarly circumstanced, was, therefore, Do not forsake your party in order to form a new organization, but make your influences favour of Temperance to be felt in it, espepeicily, at the primary meetings for the nomination of analdates, and when this is faithfully done, the way is paved for any triumph.

ADDRESS

Springs, State of New York, August 20, 1851, to the friends Temperance throughout the United States and the British Pro-

FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABOURERS: We address you at the present time with mingled emotion of

FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABOURERS;

We address you at the present time with mingled emotion of hope and joy.

We have been suddenly and unexpectedly called from our homes, not by the toosin of alarm at some threatened calamity to the Temperance enterprise, but by a rapid series of public movements which indicate to us that the great principles of our reform have sunk deep in the public mind, and that there is a special call for us to gird on our armour afresh, and, with new vigour, in the strength of God, renew our conflict.

To every mind it has been distinctly visible, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, has been, in every city and village, the great obstacle to the progress of Temperance. So universally have the evils of intemperance been acknowledged, and so fully have principles of reform been developed, so well understood and admitted as correct, that it seemed, no more could be said on the subject; and yet, while the temptation was every where before the weak and anthinking, and even sanctioned and licensed by law, a tide of drunkenness was rolling in upon us, which soemed to put at bay every effort.—Appeal had followed appeal to Legislative bodies, that the strong arm of Government might be extended over the people for protection; but so timid, so slow to act in moral reforms, so awayed are all such bodies by a thousand political considerations, that out faith and patience were well night exhausted. But there is a limit to evil. Even men who look little at moral principle, are careful of their own interest; and an outraged community will sometimes suddenly become its own avenger. In the last few months, the people in masses have apoleen in no mistakeable tones, and Legislatures have acted boldly, giving hope that the day is dawning when we shall see that traffic hedged up and barred out, in State after State, until its desolutions are ended for ever.

In the last year, the State of Vermont so outhawed it, by prohibitory statute, that it creeps in only like the midnight assassing and the