ISLAND,

HN BOVYER.



ARSENESS, NG-COUGH, AND

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y little son four years were attack of malig-as rotten, and every sed him a dead child. ICTORAL in Califor-

spect, st. Trans., L. R.R. N. J., July 21, 1862. N. J., July 21, 1802.
medicine his become
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C. WHITLOCK

W., June 26, 1852. y certify that I have
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Attorney at Law.



FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 24, 1854.

THE "MAINE LAW" PROJECT.

New Series. No. 106

Haszard's Gazette. CORGE T. HASS LED. Proprietor and Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning for Standay morning Standay morning Standay morning Standay Market Standay Market Standay Sta

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per the first inervision, occupying the space of A lines, including limit, 2a.—6 lines, 2a. 6d.—9 lines, 2a. 6d.—12 lines, 2b. 6d.—15 lines, 4b.—25 lines, 5d.—6 lines, 6d.—5 lines, 6d.—5 lines, 6d.—6 lines, 6d.—6

Treasurer's Office, Charlo tetown, P. E. Island, January Jd. 1854.

In persuance of the Act of the General Assembly I of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the regin of Her present Majesty, initialed "An Act For Teoring further an Assembly in the Eleventh year of the regin of Her present Majesty, initialed "An Act For Teoring further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in minondusent thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her asid Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her and Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the ancouragement of Education, and to raise Fands for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Rest Education (and Common:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the mid Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Commin Usts, Water Lots, Pattura Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in agreers for the gongaying the two Hots, visit, and with on the first mentioned Act, visit.

te . . . Lbmo.

ACRES.

ACRES. 

ade vienti STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces,
L. &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th
December instant via Laps Traverse and Cape
Tormenties.
They will be made up on that day, and every folloying Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mult for
England will be made up every week at the same
time, and forwarded to flailfac.
THOMAS ONES Protomater Concern

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office. Dec. 5, 1853.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March neat, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shinging the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BREMAN, Charlottetown; or PATE. STEPHENS, Eq., Orwell. Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received from competent per-lations by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st February next, for the following work, viz: until WEDNESDAY, 1st recrusty heat, and collowing work, vis.

Making a Frame, 40 by 35, post 23 feet, rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of Church and Tower, and finishing the outside complete.

All materials delivered on the ground, and payment

The Frames, Sashes, and Doors, to be conracted for together, or separately.

Plane to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. Bre-MAR, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by Grankjar Herverason, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and Arruva there are to some of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Exceutors and Trustees unsued and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Liunderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid. Merchant, thecassed to collect all Debts and Some of Money due to the Estate of the sulf, Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to sulf Estate of the said Gilbert Houderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who have been a subscribed of the Estate of the said Gilbert Houderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an intimodiate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS ALLEY.
Charlottetown, Sept. 21st, 1852.

Famile undersigned has removed his Office to his movement, oppor Queen's Street. Dec. 18. Isl& Adv 2m

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

On the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial will compense its aich volume, and will appear vastly improved is all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the fluest paper. As the proprietor of the Pictorial has purchased the entire good will of Burunn's New York Historialed Neway, and has merged that journal in the Pictorial, the public will reap rhe advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and the literary departments. The same brilliant that of contributors and urities will be singaged on Gleason's Pictorial as herestofore, and as large addition is also made to the corps both in talent and unsaber. The most librar arrangements have been completed, and such superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the Pictorial will constantly be heautifed by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully austain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

This pages of Gleason's Pictorial will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all hallings of most in the caston or western housiphore, of all the principal ships and stoamers of the nevy and meedinat services (with fine and accurate portaits of every moted the nature in the sortid, both minhs and female. Sketches of beautiful scattery, taken from 16c, will also be given, with ammerous specimese from the animal kingdom, the birds of the sin, and the lish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution as elegant specimen of art, it will contain filtees handred and sitty four equare inches, giving a great amount of reading uniter and illustrations—and forming a manmonth weekly paper of sitteen outwo pages.

Textar:—Three dollars per usum.

Policial do and the start of the season and the sould given on the season of sitteen outwo pages.

The first condition of the progress of society is that its various classes should become responsible to each other, and it is evident that of late both outward events and the current of moral feeling have tended to enforce a recognition of those reciprocal relations between the rich and poor, the educated and important and even the the educated and ignorant, and even the virtuous and profligate, the discovery of which adds the claims of an enlightened which adds the claims of an enlightened self-interest to those of philanthropy. Had there been no such institutions as Young the 31st day of January, instant, at 3 p. m.

By Order, P. DESBRISAY, G. Scribe.

Cliarlottetown, Jan. 14th, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March neat, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Government itself would be obliged to send forth its inspector and establish model lodging-houses, hospitals, and schools. Were there visitation of no other kind, Cholera alone would compel a house, to house visi-tation by the officers of the sanitary Board. On the same principle, Government demands that by some means the people shall be educated; and if religious bodies, with or without its aid, prove after fair trial incom-petent to effect this, then, verily, the Her-culan arm of the secular power will set to work in carnest, and someway the business will be done. See by how many parties the Government is invoked to con their deliverance. The women and child-ren in our factories, the thousands who are compelled by employers or by competition to labour for seven days in the veek, the tens of thousands more who are kept in unwholesome shops from before surrise till near upon midnight, and the starving fumihear upon midnight, and the starving fami-lies who are the prey provided for those dens of vice and death, the spirit shops, which are the shame and ruin of our coun-try, all appeal, some with clamorous, some

with mute supplication, to the hand of power: Eripe nos his, invicte matis.

When public opinion has addressed itself for a certain length of time to private cupidity in vain, when charity has pleaded long and received a final repulse, then, in some mysterious way, there comes a resolution. mysterious way, there comes a revelation or Providential enlightenment, which shows to the conviction of society at large that some particular nuisance, moral or physi-cal, must be put down. For a time private interest may oppose, and form a successful league; but its arguments, character, and working become more and more edicutes as the contest proceeds: all good men were against it from the beginning, and all who are not lost to a sense of shame desert it in the end. Then the system falls prostrate and ruined for ever.

salls prostrate and ruined for ever.

Such a contest is commencing now in this country. The same battle has been fought and won by the people themselves, in many of the United States, and in one of our own American Colonies. The nuisance to be adapted is the sale of intoxicating drinks—the temptation presented by every transition that the contract of the sale of t twentieth house, in some of our streets, to the labouring man to spend his money for that which is not bread. places which create a famine in a million families after the most plenteous season, and swallow up the reward of labor; which are not less relentless in their exactions during times when food is dear and employ-ment hard to be obtained; which point the fang of hunger with poison, and set vice opposite to misery beside the extinguished hearth. These places are the council-chambers and normal-schools of crime, where old and young, the hardened where old and young, the hardened and the weak, the tempter and the victim, unite in the fellowship of sin. They are the feeders of our gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums; they people whole streets with felous and prostitutes, and whole colo-nies with convicts- By them the mothercountry has been brought to the brink of

nies with convicts. By them the mothercountry has been brought to the brink of
separation from her dependencies. They
have raised one of the most difficult questions of the present time—What are we to
do with our convicts? How strange that the
answer has so seldom occurred,—Lessen
their number, by cutting off the ordinary
incentive to crime. Another pressing question; for what great hopes can be entertained, so long as for every school there are
a score of taverns?

Is it infatuation to preach a crusade
against these pest-houses, which proclaim
every one of our cities to be a city of the
plague; or is it not rather by some infatuation that we have tolerated them so
long? At any rate, Boston and other
large towns of America prove that a city
without a dram-shop is not the mere dream
of a modern Utopia. But some will say,
"Are there then to be no hotels for the
stranger and traveller, are places for refreshment in the town to be shut up, and no
wayside inna to be telerated in the country.

And are we also to be tee-totallers at home. Is there no way of making the land 'virtuous' without a universal sacrifice of 'cakes and ale' This too of the farmers and their barley; of the Characest.on of the Exchagura and Mair That!"

But the proposition is not so stringent as such objections would imply. Private divellings were not the subject of legislation in the Maine Law. Houses of refreshment would still be found open by the rerveller, and by the homeless city clerk. It is only proposed to make their comferts universally accessible on other terms than the expenditure of money in alcohol and beer. Ardent spirits would still be procurable by those who really needed them, (a number much smaller than is commonly thought; but not from persons who had a direct interest in their adulteration and their immoderate use. It must be admitted that there would be less malting and distillation; which is as much as to say, that a less quantity of food would be turned into poison, that the cultivation of other cereals and crops would partially displace that of barley, and that we should be less dependent or foreign countries for corn, which would be cheapened in some proportion to the saving of what is now expended no distillation. In short the price to be paid for the object advocated, is not enormous, or itself catively without any zet-off or compensation. Then there remains all the moral and social compensation. Within the gameyear in which the Maine Law was carried, the prisons of that State were nearly capted, the burden of poor-rates and policy and the state were nearly capted, the burden of poor-rates and policy and the state of the capital and their labor. The contest we say, is now commencing in earnest, and who more probabilities, certainly with unpie precedents of success, such as it never had before. In the American Republic, the cample of Maine has been already adopted to a was a supple of Maine has been already adopted to the success of the capted and and the new States of Michigan, lowa, and diamesors, whi What is more interesting, our own Sove-eign has already given her royal assent to a "Maine Law" passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick. That it will eventually be triumphant here, as elsewhere, there is more reason for hope than doubt. But that there will be formidable difficulties, that it may be long before Government can be persuaded to deal with so gigantic an evil, which pays, as vice is ever ready to pay, so immense a bribe for impunity, must be admitted. So long as every twentieth house in our streets is a gin-shop or a tavern, so long will Government never want an inducement to protect the system on the one side, nor the men who have resolved to

one side, nor the men who have resolved to destroy it an argument on the other. We need not say that we trust the latter will earry on their proposed reformation with wisdom as well as with energy. The object is to abate a proved and public nuisance, to put down that which is itself a national crime, and the source of imnumerable other crimes, miseries, and calamities. Their These are the The chief difficulties are that those who are now preying upon the vitals of the social system must be induced to get their living by more honest means; that Government must cease to give them protection upon the terms of receiving a share in the plunder. In former movements professedly leading to the same ultimate object, there have been extravagances, and object, there have been extravagances, and we think even errors of principle, which have kept many good men aloof. But only by some extraordinary mismanagement can the same difficulties be imported into the present question. The principle is perfectly clear, and there needs be no infringement of private liberty or dictation to private presents. to private conscience in its advocacy. COTTON CLEANING.

COTTON CLEANING.

The seeds of cutton adhere to the fibre with great tenacity, and until these are removed, it cannot be span and made into threads for weaving. At one time the separating of the seed from the fibre was all performed by hand; the price of cutton then was about fifty cents per pound. This restricted its une, as the price was but little, if any, less that lines. The invention of a single machine completely revolutionized the whole business; this was the cotton gin of Whitney, of which is in the Crystal Palece. The cotton gin is composed of a series of circular saws, revolving on the spindle of a wooden roller in a box, between metal ribs, the saws draw in the outton and acutch off the seeds between the ribs; a revolving brush roller behind the saws, strips off the cleaned cotton and acting as a fan, drives it out through a back spout into the cotton room. The brush roller acts the part of a cleaner, as well as a fam.—The cotton gin has been much improved since the days of Whitney, but the principle in them all is the same as that embraced in his originalons.

There are many at the north who have heard of the Cotton Gin that do not know the principle of its section due the nature of its construction,

with—"What a glorious cotton-picker hie would make."

Various kinds of cotton are named according to localities, such as Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, New Orleans, Sea Island Upland &c., &c., There is a very great difference in the quality of cotton grown in one State and in one district. The Sea Island and the Upland are very different. The Upland cotton is shorter in the staple than the Sea Island, but there are some very fine kinds of it. The mixing of the different simples, to produce a good yars, requires great practice and skill, and in respect to its cultivation, no plant has received greater attention.

There can be no doubt but the great increase of the consumption of cutton can be traced to the invention of the Cotton-Gin., it took a female one whole day to clean one pound of citton, and the best machine—the roller-gin with fluted rolls—which as in use in 1788, for cleaning cotton, could only finish about thirty pounds in twelve hours.—The great consumption of cutton for manufacturing is attributable to the cheapness; but it never would have become a great cotton country, if the Octton-Gin had not been invented.

twelve hours.—The great comments to the cheapness, for manufacturing is attributable to its cheapness, but it sever would have become a cheap fibribus material by the old proceases of cleaning, and car country, fithe Cotton-Gin had not been inventiged.

It was carly discovered by Tench Coxe, Esc., and a number of enterprising gentleman of the South, that any amount of cotton could be raised in the Catolinas and Georgia, but owing to the difficulty of cleaning it, a great obstacle vitod in the path of its extensive cultivation. In 1799, with the trade of armed biosis in bartle array; England, separated from the atrife, because the workshop of the world, and the deminal for bier manufactures was greater than she could supply; so the world, and the deminal for bier manufactures was greater than she could supply; so the world, it was at this juncture that a mechanical genius arose to material to the construction of a machine to genius with the widow of General Greans, in Savannah, Gen., was appealed to by the lady to devote his attention to the construction of a machine to pin cotton, as it was in vain to finish of raising it for the market while the means to clean it, and its power, for it separated more cotton from price of a first exhibition, all who saw it were autoritied at first exhibition, all who saw it were autoritied and first exhibition, all who saw it were autoritied and first exhibition, all who saw it were autoritied and first exhibition, all who saw it were autoritied and the deminance of the cotton form of the cotton room, a leanny, a constitute of the saw in the cotton form of the cotton room, a leanny, and a construction of shades stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to the Scanlina American, and the saw it were autoritied and the saw in the cotton for an exhibit of the cotton for an exhibit of the saw in vain to distinct of the Scanlina confided to a string of islands stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to the Scanlina American, and substance of 12 miles from the Aritima beau