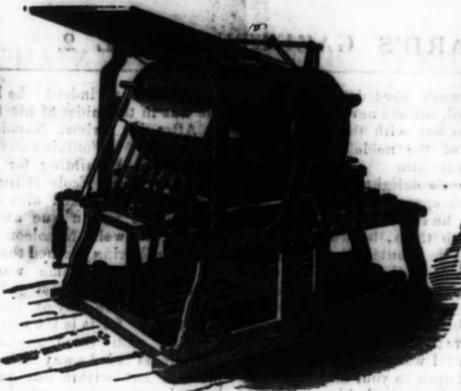


# HASZARD'S

PAINTER'S  
COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 2, 1856.

New Series, No. 330.

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this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from  
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of  
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formation, English Literature,  
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to  
July, 1855—  
Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History  
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illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,  
to be completed in 10 volumes.  
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Dymock's Catechism; Reid's English Dictionary;  
Fulton's Johnson's do.; Watson's Book-keeping;  
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**HASZARD & OWEN** have received a large  
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1 1/2 Inches by 1/4 5-16 3-8  
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3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2  
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These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered  
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can  
be made for on the Island.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
THE  
**RINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
CALENDAR**  
FOR  
**1856:**

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a  
number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRA-  
VINGS, and besides the usual information, contains,  
at request of several friends, the day's length for  
every day in the year.

**ALLIANCE**  
**LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.  
**CHARLES YOUNG,**  
Agent for P. E. Island.

### Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho-  
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward  
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and  
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pen-  
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-  
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,  
will be found well worthy of attention. For further  
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.

THOMAS KEOUGHAN.

Jan. 25, 1856.

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CELEBRATED  
**SCALES.**  
OF ALL VARIETIES

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A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appar-  
atus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-  
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the  
Provinces.  
February 9, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB," from  
Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK  
STORE, a splendid  
**LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**  
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.  
**THOMAS W. DODD.**  
Oct. 5.

### Cigars! Cigars!!

**40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS**  
received by the Subscriber on Con-  
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of  
Queen and Water Streets.  
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will  
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices  
**BENJAMIN DAVIES.**  
Oct. 19.

**Tar! Tar! Tar!**  
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very  
fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 30 gallons.  
**WM. MURPHY, Manager.**  
March 10, 1856.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.  
Dear Sir;

From some mistake, your paper of the 6th inst.,  
in which appeared a communication from an indi-  
vidual professing to be an "enquirer" after truth,  
containing some remarks on my sentiments with  
respect to the Jews, together with some "queries"  
involving as he conceives insuperable objections to  
them, did not come to hand till many days after it  
was due. Were it not, that considerable interest has  
been taken in my lecture or the subject of it, and  
that my sentiments have been publicly controverted  
by a clergyman, if I am rightly informed, I should  
have taken no notice of "enquirer," though I have  
no objections to discuss the question with a respect-  
able antagonist, for I do not "suppose" that he is  
a person of "intelligence" at all events, of candour.  
He misrepresents the language of the notice of the  
lecture which appeared in your paper. No "bold  
and sweeping assertions were made" reasons were  
indicated for my doctrine, which is by no means new  
as the Rev. Donald McDonald, to whom I am under  
considerable obligations, has lately testified to his  
people in my neighbourhood. If these reasons can  
be established as it was my object to do in the lecture  
they must be acknowledged to be conclusive. These  
reasons however, the enquirer has taken no notice of,  
while he calls upon me in a sneering way to prove  
the "bold and sweeping assertion." In deference  
to others more than to him, do I notice the objections  
he has started in his queries.

The first objection is that the Abrahamic cov-  
enant relates exclusively to the natural seed of Abra-  
ham, and that one principal object of it was to secure  
for them perpetual possession of the land of Canaan.  
He does not seem to hold the principles ascribed to  
the body to which he belongs "that it is possible to  
fall away from grace." It would be well, if they  
would learn to speak of the covenant of grace, which  
is enclosed in the Abrahamic, as the kernel is within  
the shell, as securing for its objects the possession  
of the inheritance of which Canaan was only a type.  
In that case they would preach sound doctrine.

In the Abrahamic covenant there was conveyed to  
Abraham and to his seed under the promise of the  
land of Canaan a twofold boon; one to be realized in  
the natural life, and the other in the resurrection—a  
mingled and temporary good before, and a complete  
and permanent one after. How do I prove this, it  
may be asked.

The development or progress of religion is as the  
shining light, which sheds more and more into the  
perfect day. We are not to view the promise to  
Abraham as an isolated fact. It is doubtless to be  
connected with preceding revelations, and to be read  
in their light as well as in its own. Now from the  
first, man had proposed to him the hope of an inher-  
itance to be enjoyed in an after-state of being.  
While the law of mortality was to assert its sway he  
was given to indulge the hope of ultimate and com-  
plete recovery from evil and in the exercise of faith  
to look to the coming of an expectant of good  
naturally took their shape from what had been lost  
Restoration probably to the garden of Eden was all  
that was at first expected, but as the inhabitants of  
the world multiplied, some modification of necessity  
must have taken place in the belief of the good, a  
garden might suffice for a single family, but was  
plainly inadequate for unnumbered thousands.

The deluge came and with the corrupt inhabitants  
of the world swept away the paradisaical remains,  
the monuments at once of what had been lost and  
the symbols of what was to be won. Scarcely how-  
ever had that generation which had witnessed the  
emblem of a better world passed away, when in the  
promise of the pleasant and fertile land of Canaan a  
new shape and direction was given to the prospect  
of the inheritance which remaineth for the people of  
God.

Let the reader peruse the terms of the grant to  
Abraham, and he will feel assured, that the land of  
Canaan was to serve much the same purpose as the  
garden of Eden to the believer of the antediluvian  
world, to be to the eye of faith a type and a pledge  
of the final inheritance; a difference no doubt there  
was between the two, but of a character only which  
indicated an advance in God's revelations and pur-  
poses of grace.

The reader will observe on supposition, that the  
earthly Canaan only was conveyed in the grant, a  
manifest incongruity between the promise and the  
fulfilment. To Abraham, to Isaac and Jacob in suc-  
cession was Canaan promised, as well as to their  
seed—to the end to thy seed being the words re-  
peatedly employed—but neither these patriarchs nor  
their seed for 400 years after them, possessed a foot  
of land. How is the incongruity to be explained?  
It has, I know, been attempted in a variety of ways,  
but satisfactory it can only be, by supposing that  
the inheritance promised was principally they had

venly Canaan, the full and ultimate possession of  
which, by the whole elect people of God being in the  
meantime to be represented and typified by the  
possession of the earthly on the part of Abraham's  
literal descendants. The promise of the earthly  
Canaan was part of a connected and growing scheme  
of preparatory arrangements which were to have  
their final terminations in the establishment of Christ's  
everlasting kingdom. A certain degree of dubiety  
was to be expected to hang over God's ultimate de-  
sign as announced to Abraham, for until the redemp-  
tion was brought in, the issue of it could not be made  
fully manifest. But the apparent incongruity be-  
tween the personal condition of Abraham and the  
promise given to him was calculated and most prob-  
ably intended to convince him, that there was  
further meaning in the words of promise than what  
lay on the surface; as we may infer from the pointed  
reference to it by Stephen, Acts 7, 5. "He gave  
him none inheritance in it, no not so much as to set  
his foot on; yet he promised to give it to him for a  
possession and to his seed after him." The promise  
being made so distinctly and repeatedly to Abraham  
Isaac and Jacob, while personally they were allowed  
no settled footing in the inheritance bestowed, could  
scarcely fail to impress them and their more pious  
descendants with the conviction, that higher and  
more important relations were included under those  
in which they stood to the land of Canaan during  
their earthly sojourn and such as required another  
order of things to fulfil. They must have been con-  
vinced, that for some great and substantial reason  
they had been identified with their posterity as to  
their interest in the promised inheritance, and so  
must have felt shut up to the belief, that when God's  
purposes were completely fulfilled, his word of  
promise would be literally verified, and that their  
respective deaths should ultimately be found to raise  
no effectual barrier in the way of their actual share  
in the inheritance, as the same being who could and  
would have raised Isaac from the dead, had he been  
put to death, was equally able to maintain the in-  
tegrity of his word and raise them from the dead for  
the possession.

The land of Canaan was not understood by Abra-  
ham and others to be the whole or even the principal  
part of the inheritance promised. He neither did  
obtain nor expect to obtain possession of it. He  
looked above it and beyond it, though no doubt his  
faith and hope were assisted by it and desired a bet-  
ter country—not one whose occupancy was to be of  
a temporary character, or which would be subject to  
the revelations of time, as doubtless he apprehended  
the earthly Canaan to be but one in which he should  
reside forever. He looked for a city built by divine  
hands and based on immovable foundations, as his  
ultimate and proper resting place and his expecta-  
tions were warranted by the words of promise, other-  
wise, they could not be regarded as the triumphs  
of faith. When too, his descendants were put in  
possession of the earthly Canaan, the devout among  
them did not suppose they had their proper destina-  
tion, their appointed home. Even David in whose  
time the words of promise were as to extent of terri-  
tory fully realized, though he swayed the sceptre  
over all Israel, felt himself like his fathers when they  
had no sure or stable abode, a "stranger and a for-  
eigner."

The reader will be convinced that the promise in  
the Abrahamic covenant involved the resurrection  
from the dead, if in addition to what has been said  
he will consult Matthew XXII, 23, 32, and Acts  
XXVI, 6, 8. The "enquirer" will see that the  
covenant he speaks of is still in force and will be.  
But he will also see

1st That the earthly Canaan was neither designed  
by God nor was it understood by his people to be  
the ultimate and proper inheritance.

2d That the true inheritance is yet future and  
will be possessed only by the spiritual seed of Abra-  
ham—those justified and purified—after the resurrec-  
tion.

3d That the occupation of the earthly Canaan by  
the natural seed, was only a type of the occupation  
of the heavenly country by a redeemed church. The  
natural seed were typical of the spiritual seed; but  
the natural seed have ceased to be types. True  
believers of whatever nation, whether Jews or Gen-  
tiles are one people and indiscriminately called Israel-  
ites, the circumcision, even Jews, the wall of parti-  
tion has been thrown down; and when the Israel-  
ites according to the flesh ceased to be types, their  
occupation of Canaan was no longer indispensable to  
foreshadow the future occupation of heaven by the  
redeemed; and accordingly from the time that the  
spiritual seed came to acquire a separate and dis-  
tinctive form, the only inheritance held out is that  
which is "incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not  
away. If there be any other, it belongs to the new  
Testament specially to disclose it. Where is it to  
be found? As the Rev. Mr. McDonald justly and  
truly remarked, a type can never be a type of itself.  
PASTOR.

THE HOPE OF THE FRENCH.

At the present moment, when all France, or, may we not rather say, all Europe, is awaiting with interest that event which will probably give an heir to the empire of France, the mind instinctively reverts to the past, and looks back through the vista of nearly half a century, to that moment when the reverberation of cannon, together with the silent voice of telegraphic dispatches, and the hasty messages of imperial couriers, announced to all Europe, that a son was born to Napoleon the Great. Never, perhaps, was Napoleon more worthy of this cognomen, than at that moment when, on hearing that Maria-Louisa's life was in peril, he silenced the voice of selfish ambition within his breast, and in answer to the inquiry of her physician, uttered these memorable words: "Save the mother—it is her right." The sacrifice which he so promptly consented to make, was not demanded of him. A son was given into his arms; and at that moment of satisfied ambition, the voice of the father spoke still more forcibly within his heart than that of the sovereign, for it is said, that he was seen to shed tears of joy over the helpless babe which lay within his arms.

The king of Rome was born on the morning of March 20, 1811. He was so feeble at the time of his birth, that it was deemed advisable that he should receive the rite of baptism without delay. On the evening of that day was he, therefore, borne to the chapel of the Tuileries, whither he was accompanied by his father and the whole imperial family. Upon a white velvet carpet, embroidered with golden bees, stood a granite pedestal, sustaining a richly chased vase of silver gilt. This was destined to be the baptismal font. The emperor placed himself at his *prædix*, which stood beneath a dais in the centre of the chapel. When he approached the font to present his son to be baptized, there was a moment of deep silence. The conqueror seemed to be subdued into the father. Who can guess what deep emotions, what shadowy anticipations filled the heart of Napoleon the Great at that solemn moment! All within the chapel was perfectly still, while the acclamations of the multitude without bespoke the tumult of popular joy at the birth of an heir to the throne. A moment it was of vivid contrast, and so living in its historic importance, that its memory is as fresh as ever among men, while the actors of that scene are one and all passed away from the busy stage of this world's drama—

Their parts enacted, and the curtain fallen! On his return to his own apartments, Napoleon's countenance beamed with pleasure, and he was heard to hum some favourite operatic air, as he often did, when in particular good-humour; although the falsity of his musical tones made these performances by no means agreeable to the hearer. On meeting some of his courtiers, he said to them playfully: "Well, gentlemen, we have, I think, got a fine handsome boy. He made us wait a little, to be sure, but here he is at last!"

It was many months later, when the royal infant was presented with great ceremony at the church of Notre Dame, and received the names of Napoleon-François-Charles-Joseph. These were the names of his godfathers. They may still be found in his baptismal register, and found also engraved upon the tomb which closed above his uncrowned head at the early age of twenty-one years.

Napoleon idolized his son. His mode of playing with him was occasionally rather too rough for so young a child; and then if the infant shed tears, his father would say to him: "What, sire! you are crying! O fie, fie! A king should never cry." The little fellow was usually brought to see his father at breakfast-time; and then the emperor would dip his finger into a glass of claret, and make him suck it; or occasionally he would dip his finger into some sauce, and put it on his son's cheeks or on the tip of his little nose. This delighted the child greatly; and once he marked his desire very emphatically, that the same should be done to "Maman Qion," as he called his governess, Madame de Montesquieu. The emperor had shown his usual discernment in the selection of this lady as his son's governess. Noble by nature as by birth, she united firmness of principle and dignity of manners with all the gentle tenderness of a loving woman's heart. Her management of her pupil was admirable. He was good-tempered and affectionate, but often also wilful and passionate. One day, when he had given way to a violent fit of passion, Madame de Montesquieu ordered all the window-shutters in his apartment to be closed. It was at noon, and the child was astonished at the sudden and unexpected darkness. He asked his governess, what was the reason of it. "In order that no one should hear you cry, sire. Frenchmen never would have you for their king, if they knew that you were naughty."

"But they could not hear me, could they?" "I fear they must, sire; you were crying so loud just now!" "Ah, Maman Qion," said the little king, showing himself into her arms, while he sobbed aloud, "I will not do so any more. Forgive me this time, and I will be good."

The kindly governess needed not to be urged to pardon her pupil, for she never even spoke a severe word to him but with the view to make him more worthy of the noble heritage which then seemed to await him.

The young prince's delight was to make his way to the *grands appartements*, where he always expected to find his father; and, in his impatience to reach them, he would often run on before Madame de Montesquieu. One day, on his arriving alone at the door of the emperor's cabinet, the fair-haired boy looked up to the gentleman-usher who was in attendance there, and with his little silvery voice said to him, rather imperatively:

"Open the door: I want to see papa."  
"Sire, I cannot open to your majesty."  
"Why not? I am the little king."  
"But your majesty is alone."

It was the emperor's command that his son should not be admitted without his governess. He wished to give the child a high idea of her authority, and also to check, in this quiet way, the natural wilfulness of his disposition. On receiving this answer, his eyes filled with tears. He said nothing, but gazed steadfastly at the usher, and remained perfectly still for about a minute, until Madame de Montesquieu had reached the spot; then, catching hold of her hand, and looking proudly at the usher, he said to him: "Open the door now—the little king commands it!" ("Le petit roi le veut!") Immediately the door was opened, and the usher announced "His Majesty the King of Rome!" The little prince, who was passionately fond of his father, flew into his arms, without taking notice of some of the ministers, who were in the emperor's cabinet, where they had just been attending a council. Napoleon, although pleased at these marks of his son's affection, checked him immediately by saying: "You have not saluted any one, sire. Come, salute these gentlemen, if you please." Little Napoleon, turning towards the ministerial group, and bending slightly towards them, sent them a kiss with his hand. The emperor, raising him in his arms, said to the ministers: "Well, gentlemen, no one, I hope, will say that I neglect my son's education. You see how he does his manners."

Napoleon had commanded that his son should early become accessible to persons in distress who wished to solicit his aid; and this was a desire, in which he was cordially seconded by Madame de Montesquieu. One day, when the court was residing at St. Cloud, the little king of Rome was gazing out of a window, as he was very fond of doing, at all the people going to and coming from the chateau. He perceived at a little distance a young woman, dressed in deep mourning, and holding by the hand a little boy of about his own age, also clad in black. This child held in his hand a large sheet of paper, which he frequently raised up towards the king of Rome, as if desirous to attract his attention.

"Why is that little boy dressed all in black?" inquired the king of his governess.

"Probably because he has lost his father."

"Would you like to know what he wants?"

Her pupil answering in the affirmative, Madame de Montesquieu sent for the woman and her little boy. They proved to be the widow and orphan of an officer who had recently died of wounds received in Spain. The widow wished to solicit a pension; and she thought that a petition, presented to the king of Rome by her son, might prove more successful than if sent through any other channel. Nor was she mistaken. The little king was quite moved by the appearance of a child of his own age who looked so unhappy. He took the petition, and put it carefully by, as his father was out hunting, and he could not speak to him on that day.

The next morning, he was quite impatient to reach the emperor's apartment. "Here, papa," said he, "is a petition from a little boy who was dressed all in black. His papa was killed for you; and his poor mamma wants a pension, because she is very poor, and looks so unhappy."

"Ha! ha!" said the emperor smiling, as he drew his son towards him; "so you are giving away pensions already! *Diablo!* you are beginning early. Come, let us see who is your *protégé*."

The widow's claim proved to be a valid one, and would doubtless have been recognized at a later time; but thanks to the king of Rome's application, the warrant for her pension was forwarded to her on the very same day, together with the amount of a year's pension added to the order. It may be, that the widow and her son are yet alive, and remember with gratitude the boyish interest of the little king, as well as the prompt assistance of his imperial father.

Never, perhaps, was Napoleon's paternal heart more full of pride and hope than when, upon a later occasion, he presented his son to the army at a grand review on the Champ de Mars. His countenance beamed with happiness, as he witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops, and heard their shouts of delight. The Old Guards especially, "the bravest of the brave," were almost delirious with joy on seeing the king of Rome in the arms of their beloved chief and emperor. "Was he afraid?" inquired Maria-Louisa afterwards of her husband.

"Afraid! no indeed: he knew very well that he was in the midst of his father's friends."

After the review, Napoleon spoke for some time with M. Fontaine about the palace which he proposed building for the king of Rome, opposite to the Ecole Militaire and the Champ de Mars. He talked also of Rome to M. Fontaine, who was a true artist, and understood the subject well. Napoleon expressed his regret at never having reached the gates of that queenly city—whose name was so closely identified with that of Italy. "But I will assuredly go there some day or other," said he to M. Fontaine; "for it is the city of my little king."

How soon these sunlit visions of future happiness faded into gloom and darkness, it lies not within our province to tell. It remains for us here only to say, that when the infant king found himself uncrowned, expropriated, forgotten or despised by many who had once been servile in their adulation, there were two hearts at least which beat for him as fondly and as truly as in the balmy days of his early childhood. Still was he the idol of his exiled father; and still was he surrounded by the tender care of Madame de Montesquieu, who, abandoning for his sake her country, her family, her friends, accompanied the Duke of Reichstadt to an ungenial land, where she devoted herself as assiduously to his education and happiness, as if he still bore upon his brow the crown of imperial Rome, and still was the world-honoured heir of Napoleon the Great.

CHANGE IN THE TIMES.—The "golden" times are fast becoming "copper" times with us. Who would have dreamt, two years back, that we should have had a ride from the heart of Melbourne to the centre of Collingwood for *threepence*, and take our chop or steak at the Imperial Hotel, in Collins-street, for *sixpence*? Three-roomed stone and brick cottages are now advertised to be let at 8s. per week, for which £4 to £6 was once demanded as the weekly rental.—*Melbourne Age*.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING POULTRY.—*Eds. Rural*:—I have never seen anything in your paper recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. At the present high prices of grain, &c., it is worth while for people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say, that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine, will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage-meat cutter, costing about \$3. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families, in a single year, in various labor-saving ways. A couple of boys, in a single evening, could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which if fed to hens mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain, at present prices.

At the conversational meeting of exhibitors at the last National Poultry Show, carrots were recommended for general use, as better than anything else for laying hens; "chemically considered," it was said, "they contain more of the substance necessary to form eggs, than any other food." One of the speakers went so far, as to assert that one bushel of carrot contains more food than a hundred cart-loads of turnips. This may be a few cart-loads too many, but I think their value as an article of food for almost everything in the farmer's barn and barn-yard, or even his family is not generally over-rated, else we should see more of them raised.

One reason, doubtless, why no more are grown, is the labor and expense necessary to raise a good crop. I think the usual method of raising carrots can be improved so that the crop need not cost more than one-half what it now does. In my own practice, I have managed to dispense with a good deal of labor, which I once thought necessary, and I still think there is room for improvement.

Possibly, you may hear from me again on this subject. Farmers—now is the time to enrich your own minds by writing out your experience in farming, and not forget to contribute your own mite, while profiting by the contributions of others remembering the "withholding more than is meet endeth to poverty."—*Rural New Yorker*.

The man who checked his rage, covered it with gingham.

A man has invented a kind of cement which may be effectually used in mending "family jars."

It is contemplated, we understand, to increase the representation—for what purpose? Are not twenty-four members sufficient representation for the 71,000 people of Prince Edward Island? We would rather see something done that would attract strangers and capital to our shores, and prevent natives leaving it carrying with them their hard-earned wealth to enrich other countries. If twenty-four representatives cannot manage the local affairs of Prince Edward Island as they ought to be managed, neither will thirty. With whom has this new scheme arisen? The majority are already sufficiently strong, why add to their strength! That the proposition did not come from the minority we may be certain, and that by adopting it, it is hoped to render that minority less, we may be equally certain. One thing is clear, it will add to the expenses of Legislation. A decreasing population and increasing representation—what an anomaly. We are well aware that remonstrance will be of no avail, nor are we among those who look upon the measure with any great horror. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety saith Solomon. The greater the number, the less easy to manage, say we; and the more members there are, the greater number of expectants will there be. Nor does it always follow, that the experiment will be accompanied with the result contemplated by the maker. Among thirty representatives, it may not be an unlikely thing that there may arise some one who may not be willing to play the second fiddle, but who may insist on becoming the leader, and hence may arise an opposition much more powerful than the present, because between those of the same party, who will have each to turn to the present minority and court it to be of its side. There is no friendship, it is said, in trade, much more truly may it be said of party, the only difference between them is, that the enmity of trade is open and avowed, that of party silent and covered with the mask of friendship. Nothing is more common than for a man to possess the utmost zeal and ardor for a cause, and the most sincere friendship for the leaders of it, and by their interest get a seat in the House, and then exert his utmost endeavours to oust his former friends and patrons and exalt himself in their stead. Such things have been done and may be again, and in this strife it is possible, that a better than either may prevail. The two dogs fighting for a bone and a third one snapping it up has been exemplified before now, even in politics. We leave off as we began; we could wish to see something done that would tend to replace the capital that has gone and is still going away from the Island; something that will induce talented and wealthy foreigners to come among us and compensate for the emigration that is thinning our population of its best and most efficient arms. What we ask, is the same liberality in admitting foreigners, which has been the making of the United States, and is adopted in the neighbouring colonies, has been refused to the people whom of all others it would most tend to benefit and enrich—the tenantry of P. E. Island? We pause for a reply.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.—The Benevolent Irish Society and their friends celebrated the anniversary of their Patron Saint by dining together at the Globe Hotel on Wednesday evening last. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, prepared in the very best style by Mrs. Cairns. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary, was present, and responded in a very appropriate and pleasing manner to the toast given in reference to himself. There were, amongst the other guests, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, several members of the Executive Council, the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly, several members of that branch of the Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Beaton, of the Legislative Council, the Clerk of the Crown, and his Worship the Mayor.

The Champagne and other wines were excellent, and the arrangements altogether reflected much credit on the Stewards, who were indefatigable in their exertions to render the celebration of this national festival, the most attractive of any thing of the kind which has been given in this place. The Amateur Band was in attendance, under the able management of Mr. Lobban, and contributed, in a great measure, to enhance the hilarity of the evening.

We append a list of the regular Toasts. They were all duly honoured, and several of them elicited eloquent addresses:—

1. The memory of our Patron Saint. An.—"St. Patrick's Day."
2. Her Majesty the Queen—God bless her. "National Anthem."
3. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal family. "British Grenadiers."
4. His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Daly—Here's a *caed mille falthe* to the First Irish Governor who honored the Sons of St. Patrick in this Island by participating in their annual

festivity. "Spring of Shillelagh," and "Governor's March."

5. Ireland—the brightest gem in the Royal diadem—dear to many of us as our birth-place, and the object of admiration to us all. "The harp that once through Tara's halls."

6. The Army and the Navy—the great sentinels of the State—the splendour of their achievements furnishes the fairest records amongst the annals of the Empire. "Rule Britannia."

7. Mrs. Daly and the fair daughters of Prince Edward Island. "Here's a health to all good lasses."

8. Prince Edward Island—the land we live in, and worthy of our best efforts to promote its prosperity. "Home, sweet Home."

9. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island. "March."

10. The Press—the conservator of popular liberty and independence. "Quick step."

11. The Right Rev. Dr. McDonald and the Clergy of Prince Edward Island, of all denominations. May their efforts be successful in directing their respective flocks. "Rousseau's Dream."

12. The Chief Justice and Bar of Prince Edward Island. "Silver Moon."

13. The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Charlottetown. "Flower of Hope."

14. Our Sister Societies. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

15. Our Guests. "Kate Kearney."

16. Our next Merry Meeting. "Good night and joy be with you all."

A POLITICAL PORTRAIT. NO II.

"Naair theid mearlich a'thred theid iouragair na euid!" OLD PROVERB.

Who is this sits next for fame,  
SENATORIORUM?  
From the East he comes, as came  
Wiser men before him.  
One of "Savior's Hope forlorn"  
Sage of ancient story,  
Holding on dilemma's horn  
Neither Whig nor Tory.

Time, that still with great and small  
Ceaseless warfare wages,  
Laying heavy hands on all  
Spares not even Sages:  
Shrunken up by Nature's laws,  
In his bulk and stature,  
But the ghost of what he was,  
Haunts the Legislature.

Yet he saw a better day;  
Ere the Inquisition  
Of Hay River stopp'd his pay.  
For alleged SEDITION  
Words admit of light and shade;  
Who would stop to reason?  
England Papineau had paid,  
For discoursing treason.

So the House in after-time  
(Bees will thrive in honey)  
Paid the premium for the crime,  
Forking out the money.  
When the clinking shiners bright  
Such effect had o'er him,  
That he danc'd with rare delight,  
Whistling TULLOCHGORUM;

As in days long past and gone,  
Sacilege! and fury!  
He nonsuited Father John  
By a Georgetown Jury.  
Lucky then! and lucky still!  
Baffling all the Forum  
By the magic of his skill,  
SENATORIORUM.

HE MAKES A SPEECH ON THE GARBLED DESPATCHES.

Mr. Shareman, we this night,  
Need not talk of treasons;  
But I'm not convince a mite  
After all their reasons,  
For my own part I will say,  
Spite of "back-stair-latches"  
I shall vote the other way  
On these "Home Despatches."

All my Constituents true,  
Would not care a feather  
For despatches cut in two  
Like a hide of leather,  
Therefore law and Justice clear,  
Calls upon my vote, sir,  
That the people all may hear  
What sir George has wrote, sir.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.—The Sealers had all left St. John's harbor on this perilous but hopeful enterprise prior to the departure of the R. M. S. *Merlin* for Halifax. A gentleman who came passenger by the steamer states the number of vessels engaged the present season in this branch of industry, to be much fewer than usual. The total from St. John's is probably less by thirty, and for Carbonear in like proportion.

The *Newfoundlander*, of March 3, says—Preparations for our Seal Fishery have been going forward with accustomed activity for some time past; and several vessels have gone to

sea within the last two or three days. As far as we can judge, the prospect is a favorable one—appearances at present indicating an early spring. The number of vessels from St. John's we learn, will be many short of that of last year, though from the island altogether, we believe there will be little difference in the amount of tonnage of these two years. We heartily wish the fleet the amplest success.

LECTURE AT TEMPERANCE HALL.—REV. W. SNODGRASS will lecture to-morrow evening (Thursday) on "Christian Liberty in relation to Total Abstinence and a Prohibitory Law." The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

The Temperance Societies of Prussia continue to present Petitions to the Legislative Chambers, praying for the suppression of Distilleries, and for the interdiction of the use of Spirits—save for medical purposes. To one petition there were 11,833 signatures.

The Annual Meeting of the Missionary, Bible and Educational Society of Richmond Bay Congregation was held in Lot 16 Church, on Tuesday the 11th March, and in Lot 14 on Wednesday the 12th March. After an appropriate Sermon by Rev. Allan Fraser, from Is. 62, 1— "For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace, &c." the following appropriation was made of the funds of the Society collected during the past year:—

Foreign Mission,	£20 15 5 1/2
Bible Society,	5 16 10 1/2
Seminary,	5 18 7 1/2
Domestic Missions,	7 13 10 1/2
Society for Propagation of Gospel among the Jews,	6 0 9
Total,	£55 5 7

The Society would embrace this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the handsome donation of £6 to their funds by some unknown friend. May He who seeth in secret reward the donor openly.—*Com.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly has been engaged in receiving the reports of Road Committees and on the public accounts. The question of a Model farm and Agricultural College, was before the House in Committee last evening, the Committee reported progress and asked for leave to sit again.

THE MAILS.—The Couriers brought only a Colonial Mail last night. The British Mails had not arrived at Halifax when the Mail left on Thursday morning. The only news we notice by this arrival is, that the Canadian Ministry have been sustained by a majority of 32; 72 against 40. The British Mails may be looked for to-night.

CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.

On the 13th, a motion to rescind the vote for the address relative to Judge Duval's charge, was made by attorney General Drummond; whereupon the Hon. J. S. McDonald moved the "previous question." After a long debate the House divided on the "previous question," yeas, 40; nays, 72. Mr. Atty. General Drummond afterwards stated that the Ministry, being now assured that they possessed the confidence of the House, were prepared to carry the address to the Governor, and advise His Excellency that it would not be proper to comply with it.

POLICE COURT.

About 8 o'clock, on Saturday night last, as a number of people were entering on the ice at the west end of Richmond Street, a disturbance commenced among them, which but for the timely interference of Policeman No. 5, assisted by a young man named O'Brian, and promptly aided by His worship the Mayor, might have turned out to be of a very serious nature. Two of the parties were arrested and taken to the Police office where they were admitted to bail for their appearance to-day, when an investigation into this disagreeable matter will be made.

O'Brian has received the thanks of His worship for this and several other instances of his good citizenship in aiding the Police on emergencies.

Died,

Suddenly, on the 28th instant, at New Wiltshire Settlement, Anderson's Road, at the residence of his son, Mr. John Easter, aged 70 years.  
On Monday, the 24th March, at his residence, St. Peter's, James Anderson, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age. The deceased was the Senior Magistrate of King's County, and Major in the 2nd King's County Regiment of Militia.

LOST,

ON MONDAY the 30th instant, in the Town or its neighborhood, a BUFFALO ROBE, lined with reddish Druggot. The finder will be remunerated by leaving it at this Office.  
April 1, 1856.

Married,  
On Tuesday, the 1st, by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Henry M. Williams of Lot 31, to Miss Jane MacIntosh, of Lot 47.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 17th APRIL, at 12 o'clock, at Peake's Wharf,—

the fast-sailing Yatch & Surveying Tender "SPEEDWELL,"

about 20 tons measurement, with MASTS, RIGGING and SAILS complete, together with a small lot of IRON BALLAST.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
April 2, 1856.—Isl & Ex

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, at 12 o'clock on the premises

4 Valuable TOWN LOTS, pleasantly situated and near the residence of Judge Barrow, being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the first Hundred of Town Lots.

The property will be put up in Lots to suit purchasers and will be well worthy the attention of parties wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the Harbour.

TERMS—20 per cent to be paid down and the balance to remain upon security.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, April 2, 1856. Isl. Ex.

House to Let.

THAT well known COTTAGE, the late residence of the Hon. G. R. Goodman, for the unexpired portion of the present occupant's lease. Apply to the subscriber at the Cottage.  
W. SNODGRASS.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.  
R. STEWART.  
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.  
Ex. only

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A SERMON,  
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,  
Minister of Errol.  
JUST arrived and for Sale at Hazard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GAS COMPANY are prepared to receive Tenders for the erecting of a Coal Store—Plans and specifications of which may be seen at the Company's office at the Gas Works.

Tenders to be delivered over before Saturday 5th day of April next.  
W. MURPHY,  
Manager and Secretary.  
March 26th 1856.

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

Sir—Our attention having been drawn to the fact that there is in operation in Great Britain, a movement, the object of which is to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing "An Institution for the training, sustenance and instruction of Nurses and hospital attendants," under the guidance of Miss Nightingale, we are desirous that the subject should be laid before the public of P. E. Island, and beg your Worship to call a meeting in order that the necessary measures may be taken towards that end; and that an opportunity may be afforded for the expression of public sympathy and assistance in so praiseworthy and useful a design, which has the additional recommendation of being a means to afford a lasting recognition of the philanthropic exertions of Miss Nightingale and her devoted associates.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| George Coles,          | Wm McGill,          |
| Henry W. Bayfield,     | Joseph Hensley,     |
| William Swabey,        | T. H. Haviland,     |
| William Forbes, R. N., | Francis Longworth,  |
| E. Thoratun,           | Donald Montgomery,  |
| W. W. Lord,            | J. Wightman,        |
| W. E. Clark,           | George A. Thresher, |
| Edward C. Haythorne,   | James H. Conroy,    |
| Henry Palmer,          | P. D. Stewart,      |
| T. A. Montgomery,      | J. Plimpton,        |
| D. Hodgson,            | Wm. Heard,          |
| Thomas W. Dodd,        | James Curtis,       |
| John Ball,             | J. C. Travers,      |
| Wm. W. Irving,         | George W. Gardiner, |
| Wm. Welch,             | W. W. Stumbles,     |
| T. Desbrisay,          | Joseph Robinson,    |
| William Mitchell,      | Robert Bell,        |
| James E. S. Bagnall,   | Albert H. Yates.    |
| Charles Roper.         |                     |

In compliance with the above Requisition, dated the 15th March, 1856, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the Court House in this City, on Thursday, the 3rd April, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.  
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor  
City of Charlottetown, March 27, 1856.

AUCTIONS.

BY AUCTION.

The Brigantine "JEMIMA,"

NOW lying at Crapaud, will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY the 8th day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, in front of the Province Building, together with all the Masts, Spars, Rigging and Sails belonging to her. She is 90 tons, carries a large cargo, is nearly new, built and registered November 1854. Persons desirous of inspecting her will please apply to CAPT. SINCLAIR, on board, and further information will be given by—

JAMES N. HARRIS,  
Sole owner.  
Charlottetown,  
March 18, 1856.—R. G. S.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park.

The Household Furniture, Farming implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c., the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray.

TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand.

JAMES MORRIS,  
Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, March 20.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 5th day of April next,

BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 5th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Town Hall, near the Market House, a superior young ENTIRE HORSE 3 years old the 1st June next. Roan colour, stands 14 1/2 hands high, took the second prize for Colts at the Agricultural Exhibition last Fall. He is Half Blood and half Canadian, has superior action and is very docile in harness.  
WILLIAM DODD,  
Auctioneer.  
March 22, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD McDONALD, of Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased in and to the following Land and Real Estate,

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on Division No. Four, (4) on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey in July 1828, and filed in the Plan Office, made by the late William Curtis, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a square stake fixed on the north edge of the East Post Road, or so-called St. Peter's Road, in the east boundary of a tract of Land in possession of Robert Cairns, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1764) north for the distance of One hundred and nine (109) chains, or until it meets the south boundary of Division No. five, (5) thence east for the distance of Twenty-nine (29) chains to the north-west angle of Division number Three, (3) thence south for the distance of Thirty-four, (34) chains to the north boundary of the old Glebe and School Land, thence west Twelve (12) chains and Fifty (50) links, thence south Sixty-one (61) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road South-westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Two hundred and twelve (212) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, (35) in Prince Edward Island.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,  
Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald McDonald.  
Charlottetown, 1st March, 1856.

City Clerk's Office.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY the 7th day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the erection and hanging of a FIRE BELL in the Turret on the City Hall, according to a specification of the same which may be seen on application at said office, where every information relating thereto will be given.

Securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the said contract.  
W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.  
Ch. Town, March 26, 1856.

Pure Corn Starch.

DALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by  
June 7  
W. R. WATSON.



Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, of S. Temperance P. E. Island.

A NEW "MAINE LAW."—The Committee on the Judiciary in the Maine Legislature, have submitted a lengthy and elaborate report upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors, together with a bill for a new liquor law. The Portland State of Maine gives the following epitome of the bill, which comprises thirty-three sections:

Sec. 1. No person shall sell intoxicating liquor directly or indirectly, except as provided by law.

Sec. 2. No person shall manufacture distilled spirits without giving a bond in \$1000, that he will not sell any spirits except of his own manufacture, and without adulteration, or in quantities less than — gallons, to be carried away at the time.

Sec. 3. Any person manufacturing without giving bonds, to forfeit \$1000.

Sec. 4. This act not to extend to imported liquors, cider, or home-made wine.

Sec. 5. Physicians, &c., to sell it mixed with their medicines.

Sec. 6. City and town authorities to authorize persons to sell, as follows, in every town or city at least one, and not more than two; every town or city having more than 3000 and less than 8000 population, two additional persons; every city and town having more than 8000, one additional person for every 3000. Such authority to expire on the last day of May next, succeeding the granting of the same.

Sec. 7. Inholders may be authorized to sell to guests, but shall not keep a bar.

Sec. 8. No person shall sell to any minor, Indian, soldier in the army, drunkard or intoxicated person.

Sec. 9. Notice shall be given concerning persons of intemperate habits.

Sec. 10. No persons shall be authorized to sell, until he has given a bond of \$400 that he will not violate law.

Sec. 11. Any person violating the 7th and 8th Sections shall be fined \$20, be liable to a suit on his bond, and to have his authority revoked.

Sec. 12. No person shall furnish liquors to persons to whom its sale is forbidden.

Sec. 13. If any person, not authorized, shall sell, he shall be fined not exceeding \$20.

Sec. 14. Three unlawful sales constitute one common seller—and render him liable to a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for six months.

Sec. 15. (Entire.) No person shall keep a drinking house or tipping shop within this State.

Sec. 16. A drinking house or a tipping shop in any place, except an inn, where liquors are sold except as provided by this law.

Sec. 17. The keeper of such drinking house shall be fined \$20, or imprisoned one year.

Sec. 18. Persons having liquors to sell contrary to law, forfeit the same.

Sec. 19. Search may be made, on complaint of credible persons.

Sec. 20. Regulates trials and appeals.

Sec. 21. No action can be maintained on any claim originating for intoxicating liquors illegally sold.

Sec. 22. The chairman, selectmen or assessors shall prosecute.

Sec. 23. Any person selling to a drunkard shall be held liable for all injuries committed by him while intoxicated.

Sec. 24. Same penalties, if an unauthorized person sell to one.

Sec. 25. Any one selling impure liquor shall be fined \$100.

The remaining sections regulate the manner in which cases shall be conducted in court.

THE MAINE LAW WANTED.

A DRUNKEN TAILOR—Southwick Police Court. Michael Cronin, a smart looking little Irish tailor, was charged with being drunk and riotous in the streets. The charge was clearly proved by Police Constables, 73 B, who saw him turned out of a public house on Sunday night, when he refused to go home, and wanted to fight everybody.

Mr. A. Beckett to the prisoner—Will you promise to keep sober for the future?

Prisoner—No your worship. I can't do that anyhow; so you must not ax me.

Mr. A. Beckett—Why can't you keep sober?

Prisoner—Why, I'll tell you. No one can keep sober in this blessed country, for there are so many inducements to drink strong liquors.

Mr. A. Beckett—Well, if you will not promise to keep sober, I must fine you 7s., or seven days' imprisonment, for being drunk and riotous.

Prisoner, (laughing heartily)—I thank you, sir, I'll soon pay the money, but I won't promise to keep sober, I can't do that.

Mr. A. Beckett—you must take care of yourself, for if you are brought before me again on such evidence, you will be punished with more severity.—Express.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.—From Morewood's history of inebriating liquors, it appears that within the previous century—principally within the last half of the century—the consumption of whiskey in Ireland had increased ninety-fold, while the increase of population was but four-fold. We were running headlong to ruin, when the temperance reform stepped in and stayed our downward course. Within five years the consumption of whiskey, was reduced one-half, at which point it remained for several years; but the demon has again taken possession of us, and we are running our downward course once more. The brewer and the distiller and the licensed victualler are once more rejoicing at the magnitude of their trade. Their unholy traffic is once more sowing the seeds of misery and despair broad-cast over the land.—James Haughton, Esq., of Dublin.

AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF EVIL. The following appeared as an advertisement in the Alliance of the 6th ult.:

Caution to Teetotallers.—Don't drink "Vixenpatam," or Temperance (?) Wines. Keep de-centers off your tables! Avoid the appearance of evil.

A correspondent has sent it to us for notice. We unite with him in the opinion that it will be best to do away utterly with every remnant of our drinking paraphernalia and usages. So much mischief has resulted from them, that we coincide with the sentiment—away with them root and branch.—British Herald.

I never see a license to sell spirits without thinking it is a LICENSE TO RUIN SOULS.—Robert Murray M'Cheyne.

The laws against gambling forfeit the tools with which frauds are perpetrated, and ruin brought upon the unwary. Liquors are the tools with which drunkards are made; the Prohibitory Law forfeits the liquors, because they are intended to be used in producing drunkenness, and its consequences—to wit, pauperism, and crime.—Judge Savage.

HOOF-EXPANDER FOR HORSES.—Horses that are hoof-bound may be easily cured in a short time. First, let the smith pare down the heel of the hoof till it is as flat and natural as a cold's; then take equal parts of pine pitch and fresh butter, simmered together, and anoint the heel only. The hoof of any horse may be grown out in three months, by applying faithfully this simple remedy.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF AN ELEPHANT.—The Charleston Evening News understands, that the elephant which was lost overboard from a vessel bound to that port, made its way into Mount Pleasant harbor! The vessel was thirty miles out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing, when the elephant went overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm is, we suppose, the most remarkable instance of animal strength and endurance on record.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

That which other folks can do, Why, with patience may not you?

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was SIR WILLIAM JONKS.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there, rather than had travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains-taking.—Life in Earnest.

What is the difference between tacks and tax? One is intended to keep us "up at heel," the other tends to keep us down.

DEFINITION FOR THE BAND OF HOPE.—A Teetotallar is a person who eats his toast instead of drinking it.

BY WILLIAM DODD. VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE following parcels of LAND, &c., will be submitted to public competition at the COURT HOUSE, in the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of APRIL, next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, viz:— PASTURE LOTS Nos. 233, 234 and 235 in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 36 acres, a little more or less.

Also—The Freehold and Reversion of and in Two Hundred and Sixteen acres of LAND on Township No. 49, adjoining the Roman Catholic Church Property, near Vernon River. This Land is subdivided into two Farms of 144 acres, and 72 acres respectively, which are severally let on Lease for long terms of years, yielding a yearly rent of one shilling sterling per acre.

Also—The Eastern moiety of TOWN LOT No. 52 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, having a front of 42 feet on Richmond Street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less; forming parts of Town Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

Also—That valuable piece of GROUND with the DWELLING HOUSE and premises thereto belonging, known as the residence of Mr. DAVID WILSON, fronting 40 feet on Richmond Street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less; forming parts of Town Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

Also—That beautifully situated Property, forming part of COMMON LOT No. 18, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the Hillsborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of CAPT. BRAZLEY, R. N., bounded on the North West by the Road leading to Government House, and on the East by West Street, and extending on said street 233 feet a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS and appurtenances thereto belonging. This property is subject to an annuity of £50 currency per annum, charged thereon for the use and benefit of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, from and after the decease of her present Husband (in case she shall survive him) and so long as she shall remain his Widow and unmarried; and it will be sold liable thereto.

For TERMS of Sale and further particulars, enquire of the undersigned, (Trustees for sale, &c.) under a Deed of Release and Conveyance bearing date the 21st day of December, 1855, executed by the above named David Wilson and his said wife, with the other parties therein named, to the undersigned, and duly registered in the Registry Office of this Island.) Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this Tenth day of January, 1856.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, JOHN LONGWORTH, ROBERT STEWART.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 3 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DA. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 975 are expired, and is subject to the yearly rent of one shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertisement.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

SALT.

1200 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES PURDIE. February 15, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber having by power of Attorney bearing date the 24th January, 1856, been duly appointed by the Misses Stewart, to act as their Attorney—has to inform all Tenants on the Estate of the Misses Stewart, that unless all Rent and arrears of Rent, are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery as the Law directs. Building Lots in Town, and farms in the Country to dispose of. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1856.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have relieved me from the intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skindiseases
Burns Joints Scurfy
Bunions Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes Firtulas Sore- nipples
Toes and Sand Gout Soft Corns
Flies Glandular swellings Tumours
Coco-bay Lambago Ulcers
Chicago-foot Piles Wounds
Chilblains Rheumatism Yaws
Chapped hands Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.