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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

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as Barristers and Attorneys in Charlottetown,
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livan & Morson, in the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association Building in Charlottetown.

EDWARD HAYFIELD,
STANIS. AUS BLANCHARD.
no 28 dly pat 2aw, no pres

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—ALSO—
A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.
Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

FROM HOME TO ROME

BY ONE OF OURSELVES:

PARIS TO NICE.

With the exception of one or two pretty
villages, with surrounding ranges of lofty
mountains, our first day's journey to
Lions was somewhat tedious, the country
over which we travelled being rather
monotonous. The old red houses of the
peasantry, with their tiled roofs and nar-
row windows, thro' which the sun had
barely room to shine, appeared very odd.
The tunnels, bridges and viaducts on our
line were very numerous; with the tun-
nels I would willingly have dispensed.
About forty miles from Paris we passed
the famous town and forest of Fontainebleau.
The forest is sixty-three miles in circuit,
comprising 42,000 acres, and is renowned
for its picturesque views. Here in former
days many of the sovereigns of France and
their Courts hunted, walked and drove.
As we sped past its dark-green shades, I
could not help peeping it in imagination
with the early attire of the court
of Napoleon I, whom Mme. De Remusat
tells us, went by special command of the
Emperor to the hunt in this forest, in
gorgeous costumes of velvet and satin, gold
and silver. As I recalled the same vividly
described reminiscences, I could see their
autoerotic master following, on one of his
carefully broken Arab horses, abandoning
himself to his fancy, forgetful of the hunt
altogether, and plunged in deep reverie.
The chief attraction of the town is its
palace, which is unrivalled for its magni-
ficence, and is famous for many historical
events. In 1765 Louis XIV. signed the
revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and
shortly after the great *Comedie* died here.
Here also in 1804 the divorce between
Napoleon I. and Josephine was pronounced,
and some years later Pope Pius IX. was
detained an unwilling inmate for eighteen
months.

Lyons I thought a very picturesque old
town, prettily situated on each side of the
Rhone. On a fine day, from one of the
heights overlooking the city, Mount Blanc,
eighty five miles away, may be seen.
From Lyons to Marseilles is 156 miles.
We ran along the Rhone nearly all the way,
finding the country very pretty and well
cultivated, with numerous villages and
towns on our route. We particularly ob-
served the absence of fences and hedges, in
dividing one man's property from another's,
and wondered if some time the boundary
lines did not get a little mixed up. We
noticed some quaint old towns as we whirled
past, whose streets were mere alleys.
One of our stopping places was Avignon,
for some time during the 13th century the
Papal seat, also Nismes and Arles, both of
the latter rich in Roman remains.

On our arrival at Marseilles we found
the Railway Station a very fine one, bril-
liantly lighted by the electric light. We
were told that Marseilles the ancient town,
was founded by the Greeks, 600 B. C.
Marseilles is now a seaport of great com-
mercial importance. We all enjoyed our
visit here very much. The drive
through the *passo* which leads from the
city to the open sea, and is said to be one
of the finest in Europe, we took on a
beautiful sunny morning, getting our first
grand view of the Mediterranean. After-
wards we ascended the heights upon which
the church of Notre Dame de la Garde,
stands, on the way to which we rode up some
almost perpendicular streets, chiefly re-
markable for the refuse of all descriptions
scattered disagreeably about them. It
seemed to be "wash day" in the locality,
from the numerous wardrobes displayed
upon lines swung before the doors of the
houses. Arrived at the summit, we were
quite repaid for any discomfort we had
experienced on the way up. From the
steps of the church, which are built in
terraces, and which it is quite a piece of
exercise to climb, the views of the town,
sea, and surrounding hills were magnificent.
The town lay at our feet in a valley, be-
tween two ranges of hills. All of its prin-
cipal buildings, many of which are very
fine, we could see distinctly. On the left
were a number of rocky islands, the greater
number guarded by strong stone forts.
The hills on our right seemed defended on
all sides, by either natural or artificial walls
of solid masonry. Between the two shores
danced and leaped and sparkled in the
bright sunshine, like myriads of diamonds,
the beautiful blue waves of the Mediter-
ranean which stretched away as far as the eye
could reach.

After descending from the church, which
we found upon coming out was surround-
ed by important beggars, male and female,
old and young, we drove along the docks,
where we saw scores of steamers and a
wilderness of small vessels, from which
almost every kind of produce was unload-
ing. Wheat from Russia or California,
iron ore from Germany perhaps, pea nuts
from Turkey, coals from Newcastle, lumber
marked New Brunswick. In a window
across from our hotel we noticed lobsters
from Canoe, Nova Scotia.

Marseilles is the birthplace of France's
late President, M. Thiers.
The railway to Nice skirts the Mediter-
ranean nearly the whole distance; tracing
the traveller to a succession of beautiful
views seldom equalled. Hills dotted with
antique and modern chateaus, grey old
convents and churches, with charmingly
situated villages, and fertile valleys of ol-
ive and orange trees, and groves of oranges,
are ever recurring and multiplying them-
selves. Several times we caught glimpses
of the snow-capped summit of the Maritime
Alps, and at La Trapes we sped through
them in a tunnel 800 metres long.
Nice is considered to be almost un-
rivalled as a winter resort for invalids and
strangers of all nations. Its temperature
and that of Cannes is said to be like
that of Paris in May and June.
The days we spent in wandering about its

beautiful gardens and walks stand out as
very bright spots in my memory. With
the smiling blue of an almost Italian sky
above us, surrounded on all sides by the
signs of perpetual summer, I could not
realize that far away in my own bleak
northern home, kindred and friends were
in the death of a Canadian winter. On the
Promenade des Anglais, for hours every
afternoon during the winter months, the
fashion and elegance of all parts of Europe
as well as the American Republic may be
seen. It is a lean iful walk and drive fac-
ing the sea, the walk divided from the
drive by a low ornamental fence with shade
trees at regular intervals. On the other
side of the walk in a hedge of waxy looking
shrubs, through which one can walk down
to a magnificent beach, in and out upon
which the surf rolls grandly. The splendid
hotels of Nice are built on a grand scale,
affording every comfort and luxury to the
traveller. On the beach are innumerable
bathing houses. We were much amused
by the foreign method of washing which
we saw the laundresses practice here.
Groups of ten or twelve kneel in baskets at
the creeks along the beach, scrubbing their
clothes on the white stones, upon which
they afterwards spread them to dry.

An afternoon's ride from Nice by rail,
brings one to Monaco, the smallest prin-
cipality in the world with its far-famed
Monte Carlo. Monte Carlo is rented by a
French Company, who have beautified it in
every possible way. This added to its real
beauty, which is very great, with the
amusements of its noted Casino, make it re-
nowned throughout Europe. It now takes
the place of Baden Baden.

The Legality of Lotteries.

IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE COURTS—
LOTTERIES CLAIMED TO BE ILLEGAL.

From the Montreal Witness, Jan. 17.

In the Court of Review yesterday the
Hon Justices Torrance, Rainville and
Jette heard the arguments in a case which
is of great importance in connection with
the Government lottery scheme. The case
was that of *Mercier vs. Gervais et al.*, in
which the plaintiff sued for a sleigh which
he claimed to have won at a raffle. As
has before been reported, Mr. Mercier won
his case in the Superior Court. Messrs.
Bernard, Beauchamp, and Co-ington, acting
for the defendants, carried the case
into Review, where, besides arguing the
facts of the case, they contended
that the suit must fail by the
ground in consequence of the illegality of
lotteries. In the reign of William III. an
Act was passed declaring it to be
unlawful for any person to conduct
lotteries with the punishment due to rogues.
Subsequently the English Parliament
passed the holding of such lotteries,
but as this was after the Quebec Act of
1774, the former statute passed into Cana-
dian law, while the latter did not. Thus,
it is held, the holding of lotteries is an in-
alienable offence, and is consequently a
crime. Now, as the criminal law is solely
under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parlia-
ment, if this view is sustained by the
Court that Act of the Quebec Legislature
of 1859 which authorizes lotteries for chari-
table purposes is unconstitutional, and the
holding of a lottery in this Province is
illegal.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.—I have seen a
young man sell a good farm, turn merchant,
and die in an insane asylum.

I have seen a farmer travel about so
much that there was nothing at home
worth looking at.

I have seen a man spend more money in
folly than would support his family in com-
fort and independence.

I have seen a young girl marry a young
man of dissolute habits, and repeat it as
long as she lived.

I have seen a man depart from truth
where candor and veracity would have
served him to a much better purpose.

I have seen a prudent, industrious wife
retrieve the fortunes of a family when the
husband pulled at the other end of the
rope.

I have seen a young man who despised
the counsels of the wise and advice of the
good, end his career in poverty and
wretchedness.

An instance of the deplorable state of
ignorance and superstition into which many
of the tribes of Mexican Indians have fallen,
is shown by the fact that not long ago a
rumor spread among certain Indian popu-
lations to the effect that the locomotive is a
sign of the gods; that its mighty voice, as it
reverses among the mountains, is a
signal for blood; and that Indians are
accursed to appease its wrath. So strong
a hold has this terrible notion upon the
poor people, that they have fled to the
mountains in such numbers that many
towns and villages are entirely depopulated
and deserted, while the trembling fugitives
hide themselves in remote caves and inac-
cessible mountain recesses where the terri-
ble shriek of the engine may not be heard.
Another instance of the terrible errors of the
Indians in this wonderful era of rail roads
occurred in the neighborhood of Puebla
not many months since. It seems that for
some unaccountable reason the Indians
became convinced that the Americans en-
gaged on the railroad had discovered that
no oil was so suitable for lubricating the
wheels of the deific locomotive as that
made from dead Indians, and, therefore,
that the natives were to be caught and
killed in great numbers that the fat might
be filled from them for that purpose. The
alarm arose to such a degree that for a
month or more it was believed that no Indian
could be induced to enter Puebla for a
long time, and finally, when they would make
a venture in a degree, they would make a
long circuit to avoid a certain spot where
they believed the Indians were enticed by
irresistible arts.

The Montreal Club Nationals, or rather
a few of its members, have declared in
favor of Canadian independence.