

## Sheriffs' Sales.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of John Frederick Clark against James Frederick Webber, I have taken and seized, as the property of the said James Frederick Webber, all the Right, Title and Freehold interest of the said James Frederick Webber, in and to Town Lot No. Fifty Eight (58), in the 2d hundred of Lots in Charlottetown; and I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will on Saturday, the Thirteenth day of September, 1851, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction the said Property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy, marked on the said Writ, being £83 16s. 8d., beside Interest, Sheriff's Fees and incidental expenses.

DONALD MONTGOMERY, Sheriff.

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

The above mentioned Sale is POSTPONED for want of bidders, until Wednesday the 15th October next, then to take place at the hour and place mentioned.

September 13, 1851.



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

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

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

DANIEL BRENNAN, President.

HENRY PALMER, Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent St. December 11, 1850.

## National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq.,  
Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq.,  
Robert Hutchinson, Esq.,

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

## Notice.

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

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

## Daguerrian Miniatures.

### GEORGE P. TANTON,

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

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

Perfect likenesses of Children (over 6 months of age) warranted. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.

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

## CERTIFICATE.

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

JOHN NELSON.

Charlottetown, July 22, 1851.

## Eligible Business Sites to be Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN LOTS OR OTHERWISE, AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THOSE well known superior Business Stands in Charlottetown, fronting on Queen's and Sydney Streets, at present, and for some years past, occupied as MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esquire, and Mr. JAMES M'CRAITH. Apply to

Mrs. ELEANOR ROBINSON, or  
JAMES PEAKE.

Charlottetown, July 19, 1851.

## For Sale,

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 100 acres of Land, 4 Miles from Charlottetown, fronting on the Union Road, known as Black Berry Hill; about 48 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, together with the Crop consisting of 12 acres Oats, 6 do. Wheat, 1 do. Buckwheat, 4 do. Potatoes & Turnips, & the remainder Meadow.

For Terms of Sale, &c. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.  
BENJAMIN ROPER.

July 9, 1851.

(6 w.)

## TO BE SOLD,

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

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, August 5, 1851.

## Miscellaneous.

[From the London People's Journal.]

### WEALTH AND POVERTY.

BY GEORGE WILSON.

Wealth and poverty are now abstract and insignificant words, expressing certain ideas, but they are indicative of two great social realities. The former is regarded by some as an unspeakable blessing and the latter by others as an unbearable curse. For our own part we most candidly acknowledge that we have not the least sympathy with these views; we simply look upon the one as a source of pleasure and happiness, if it be legitimately used; and the other as a state of discipline to the wise and virtuous, that is capable of developing and exalting the best parts of our nature. Both have their disadvantages, temptations, and unfavorable tendencies, and it is well for the rich when they understand the duties and responsibilities which attach to them, and the poor, when they seek for happiness not in external circumstances, but in those higher and nobler blessings—virtue and religion. Let us glance at a few of the characteristics of these great social existences. If we take a view of society, what shall we behold? The symbols of wealth and the badges of poverty, meet the eye everywhere. Splendour and squalor, luxury and want, palaces and hovels, are antitheses that strike the eye of the most casual observer. Pride and tyranny, disease and crime, vice and ignorance are usually their concomitants. Far be it from us to affirm that the latter necessarily result from the former; but alas! in too many instances they are associated with them. To the superficial discerner it would appear as though they were inseparably connected; but it is a pleasing fact there is a class composed of both rich and poor, whose lives demonstrate that such is not the case. They consecrate wealth by the use which they make of it, and they prove that poverty is honorable when it is accompanied by moral excellence. What a noble sight it is to behold a rich man who is possessed of the bounties of Providence, dispensing them to the poor and afflicted! He visits the homes of the vicious and ignorant, and leaves behind him the footprints of love and benevolence.—He regards all men as brothers, and treats them as such. Religion, literature and education find in him an ardent admirer and a liberal patron. His highest ambition is to elevate humanity, and thereby glorify its Creator. Wealth in his hands performs its noblest mission, and he is its truest representative. Oh! that this philanthropic spirit was infused into the minds of all the rich and noble in the land. What a mighty impulse would be given to the great work of social reform—society would soon be freed from many of those evils which now press heavily on its bosom. But there is another character that we often meet with in society, which is very interesting. See the poor jaded son of toil returning from the factory or workshop; follow him home, and witness the smiles that greet him. How the silver cord of love has fastened the hearts of those children to their father's; what a picture of earthly bliss! There is nothing gorgeous or costly here, and yet how enchanting. Surely this is a type of that rest which remains for the people of God. No discordant sounds are heard, or unseemly sights observed; the moral atmosphere is pure, and all the graces and virtues of the Christian character flourish in their beauty. What a great blessing it would be for our country, if there were more who answered to the description we have just given! We know that there are many and we believe that the number is rapidly increasing. The ideas of men are undergoing a great change in regard to wealth and poverty: these truthful and beautiful lines of Burns, that

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

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

### DIAMOND DUST.

If others sin towards us in one respect, we unjustly infer that they are ready to sin in all. Unmerited oblivion is but another name for the ignorance of the many of the virtues of the few.

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

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

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

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

Happiness depends upon the prudent constitution of the habits.

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

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

To give and to lose is nothing; but to lose and to give still is part of a great mind.

Few people know how brave or how cowardly they really are. Embalming, making a flesh statue, eternalizing a corpse, perpetuating the perishable with more pains, than we take to save that which is immortal.

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

### SILENT LOVERS.

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

NOVEL WAY TO EVADE TOLL.—A few days ago, some young men, near Dodington, being unable to pay toll for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a coat and hat and raising it on its hind legs, proceeded to support it through the gate with these consoling words, "come along brother, you been't so drunk, as you pretended to be."—Liverpool paper.

(From the Halifax Athenaeum.)

## THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Several years having elapsed since a General Temperance Convention was held in the United States, it was thought advisable by some of the more prominent labourers in the cause, to call another General Convention, from the various Orders and bodies of Temperance men in North America, to meet at Saratoga on the 20th ult. The invitation specified, that the great object for consideration would be legislation with regard to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, in view of the recent action of several States of the Union, especially Maine and Ohio, upon that subject. The response to this appeal came from a large number of the States, and from some of the Provinces, New England being most numerously represented. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, and held its session in the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, the delegates filling the lower part of the Church. A committee to nominate officers, reported Chancellor Walworth as President, with several Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries. A committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, reported a series of resolutions, which we give beneath. These resolutions will be seen to be well suited to the present times; they came chiefly from the pen of D. Justin Edwards, of Andover, and the Rev. John Marsh of New York; men well known, and justly esteemed for their high ability and indefatigable labours in the Temperance cause.

The Convention continued for two days, having morning and afternoon sessions, and public meetings in the evening. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the Convention; the speeches are reported as having been replete with deep and important thought and embodying the results of much observation and experience. The address of Dr. Jewitt is highly spoken of; he dwelt at length upon the utter folly of endeavouring to regulate the license system—that system being radically and entirely evil—a cancer in the social body—which could only be cured by being cut out. A National Address was prepared and passed, which presents the main history and principles of the great Temperance enterprise. The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Convention:

1. Resolved, That in assembling for the fourth time in a National Temperance Convention, we gratefully recognise the goodness of God in all past successes, and commit the cause of Temperance to his future guidance and care.

2. Resolved, That the right and duty of the people by legislation, to defend themselves and their children from the evils of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, (which is the respect in which we speak of it), by its entire prohibition, are in our view plain, and will, we believe, ultimately be acknowledged by all enlightened and patriotic men.

3. Resolved, That the recent discussion and action in several State Legislatures on this subject—the constitutional exclusion of all license in Michigan and Ohio—and the entire outlaw of the traffic in spirituous and intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in Maine, are gratifying tokens of advance in public sentiment, and give reason to hope, that with the Divine blessing on judicious and persevering efforts, this immoral and pernicious traffic will ere long, be brought to an end.

4. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a brief address to the friends of Temperance throughout the Union, to be presented to this Convention.—(Dr. Marsh was subsequently appointed chairman of this committee.)

5. Resolved, That as God has given the People in organized and civil government the means of defence from the evils of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and as these means are shall prevent the continuance of such traffic, we recommend to the friends of Temperance in their respective States, territories, provinces and governments, forthwith to inquire what course of action on their part is needed to secure this object, and with united hearts and strong hands, earnestly, firmly and perseveringly to pursue it until it is accomplished.

6. Resolved, That all who have wisely and efficiently laboured in this great and good cause, have reason to thank God, and take courage, and while they depend on him for success, to go forward with increasing zeal and energy, till this wicked and destructive traffic shall be done away.

7. Resolved, That the principle assumed and carried out in Maine law, that spirituous or intoxicating liquor, kept for sale as a beverage, should be destroyed by the State as a public evil, meets the approbation of this Convention, as consonant with the destruction of the implements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food, and infectious hides, and weapons of war in the hands of an enemy;—that if the liquor destroyed, is private property, it is so only as the implements of the counterfeiter, as dangerous and deadly to the best interest of the community; that its destruction is no waste of the bounties of Providence, more than the destruction of noxious weeds, while its very destruction enriches the State, exceeding the full value for which it would have sold. It tends to put an end to all subterfuges, and frauds and secret sales, and to the demand for it in the community. It makes the State a perfect asylum for the inebriate. It is a solemn manifestation to the world, of the wild and worthless nature of the article destroyed, and an unmistakable token to the vendor, of the end to which a righteous public sentiment will ultimately bring his business. For these and other reasons, the convention give it their hearty approbation, and they do strongly recommend to all friends of Temperance, to cherish it as the sure and the only sure triumph of their cause, and continually to urge its adoption before every legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

(From the Montreal Witness.)

One of the most striking peculiarities of the late Convention, was the harmony and good feeling that prevailed throughout.—There were, in fact, no really conflicting views brought forward, the only difference being about the manner and extent to which it was desirable the Convention should pronounce its convictions. Another very remarkable and most gratifying characteristic of the Convention was its piety. Not only were each day's proceedings commenced with prayer, but four or five of the twelve resolutions passed, distinctly recognised the dependence of the Temperance cause on the Divine hand, the futility of all efforts unaccompanied by the blessing. A few years ago such resolutions would have been scouted at many Temperance meetings in the States as applicable to a cause which it was the delight of speakers to represent as wholly dependent on human benevolence and effort; but at this great gathering of delegates from all quarters, they were unanimously and cordially adopted. And here we would say that the frequent and loud accusations which have been brought against ministers of religion for standing aloof from the Temperance are not always either in good taste or borne out by facts. Had the ministers of religion who attended this Convention been absent, the assembly would have been numerically much smaller; and the aggregate talent, zeal, and judgment which it exhibited, as well as the influence it is likely to exert, would have been sadly diminished.

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

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

## THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARTICLE AS A MEANS OF REPRESSION.

The Maine prohibitory law was not so much the assertion of a new principle in legislation, since various States had prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks, as the development of a suitable machinery for enforcing the prohibition; and the most prominent part of this efficient machinery was the confiscation and destruction of the outlawed article. By this law the possession of intoxicating drinks is deemed efficient evidence that they are intended for illegal sale, unless the contrary can be shown by the owner.—He may, for instance, prove that he requires them as a chemical agent in his trade, or that he is transporting them to persons beyond the State, but in all cases the burden of proving that possession is for lawful purposes lies on the party with whom the liquors are found, and failing this, the liquor is destroyed. Now, a more efficient way than this of breaking up the traffic could hardly be devised. Attempts to punish infractions of license laws with us, nearly always fail from the difficulty of obtaining proof,—sympathy for the offender, or the poverty of the latter, placing him above the law. But the plan adopted in Maine, makes at one and the same time, the proof self-evident, and secures the infliction of the penalty—the destruction of the liquor being in itself a heavy penalty. Nor was such a principle previously unknown to law. The slave trade, a kindred enormity, was carried on with impunity in defiance of the most stringent laws and conventions until the fitting up of a ship with a large supply of water-casks and fetters was deemed sufficient evidence that she was engaged in the slave trade, and ensured her condemnation. Nor is the objection, that the liquors so confiscated are private property, more valid, where the traffic is made illegal, than the same objection would be with regard to the confiscation of slave ships, or the tools and machinery of gamblers or counterfeiter. It was also observed, that though much sympathy was always excited on behalf of individuals, however nefarious their practices, when they were punished personally, and consequently the ends of legislation often defeated, there would be no such sympathy on behalf of the liquor any more than there was on behalf of the slave ship.

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

## POLITICAL ACTION.

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

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

## ADDRESS

Of the Fourth National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, State of New York, August 20, 1851, to the friends of Temperance throughout the United States and the British Provinces.

## FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABOURERS;

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

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

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

In the last year, the State of Vermont so outlawed it, by prohibitory statute, that it creeps in only like the midnight assassin; and the State of Michigan made it an organic law of the State, by an article of the Constitution, that no license should be given for the sale. In the present year, we have seen the young State of Iowa declaring all sale and every dram-shop a nuisance, to be abated by the judges; and in the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois, action commenced of a decisive character, and in some cases, if not completed, sustained by a large majority of the popular branches. In Ohio, a battle has been fought, and a victory gained, which we can contemplate no otherwise than with feelings of gratitude and admiration. To the voters of that large and important State, was submitted by her Convention for the revision of the Constitution, the question to be decided at the ballot box, whether it should form an article of the Constitution that "No licence to traffic in intoxicating