The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVIII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868. [NO. 31

THE EXAMINER

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WALTER C. GRANT,

AT HIS OFFICE, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, NEAR KING'S SQUARE.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in ADVANCE.

ERSKIN'S

BRAHEE SUGAR POWDER,

A Tonic and Unfailing Remedy for

Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica,

As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.

☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen Street, Sept. 16, 1867.

New Cottons!
New Cottons!
New Cottons!
Just Opened!
Very Cheap!

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Queen Street, May 11, 1868.

A Fortune for Sale!

IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated well known property, the

Half Way House, Vernon River.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Land consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these Provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods in the Store can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars, address,

GEORGE ADAMS,

Half-way House, Vernon River. } tf
May 18, 1868 }

Tombs!

MONUMENTS!

Headstones!

Marble Works!

Kent Street, --- Charlottetown

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND FREESTONE, and is prepared at any time to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones and Tablets.

In point of workmanship, design and lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his establishment heretofore will compare favorably with that from any other similar establishment in the Island.

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of Shelling Stones for Mills, all sizes.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 30, 1868 6m

NEW PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new **PAINT SHOP** above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left, either in the

House, Sign, or Carriage Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and on reasonable terms.

FRANCIS McGRORY.

Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, } Kent St., Ch'town, May 4, 1868 }

SPRING GOODS.

ON SALE

AT

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Grey Cottons, Striped Tickings,
White Shirtings, Blue Denims,
Printed Cottons, Hollands,
Furniture Cottons, Grass Cloth,
Jean Shirtings, Osnaburgs,
Tweed Shirtings, Towelings,
Flannel Shirtings, Linens.
White Flannels, Col'd Coburgs,
Scarlet Flannels, Colored Lustres.
Hoop Skirts, Black Coburgs,
Hosiery & Gloves, Black Lustres,
Ribbons and Silks, Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Laces & Edgings, Fancy Tweeds,
Frillings, Black Cloths,
Velvet Ribbons, Colored Cloths,
Threads & Reels, Mantle Cloths,
Flowering Cottons, Shirts & Collars,
Stamped Edgings, Handkerchiefs & Ties.

Rubber Boots & Shoes,

Children's Boots & Shoes,

LADIES' KID BOOTS,

Men's Hats & Caps,

Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.

All at the lowest market prices,

FREDERICK LEPAGE.

February 24, 1868. isl pat

COPPER PAINT!

A SUPPLY of "TARR & WONSON'S" genuine, in half gallon and gallon tins, just received and for sale at the "CITY HARDWARE STORE"

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

May 11. 2m

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: -- Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

September 3, 1866. tf

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

October 24, 1864 1y

ON SALE

AT

The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Scuttles
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels.
Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.
Umbrella Stands.
Fire Guards. Nursery Guards.
Fancy Fenders for Grates.
Mahogany Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Brackets and Holders.
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes.
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

1868. FRESH SEED! 1868.

THE Subscriber has received a supply of FRESH SEEDS for early planting consisting in part of—

Melon, Cucumber, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Raddish, and a choice variety of Cabbage Seed.

A large supply expected per "Amphion," from London.

W. R. WATSON.

Victoria Building, May 4, 1868.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of the late Mr. W. T. PETHICK, request all persons indebted to PETHICK'S BREWERY, to make immediate payment to HAMMOND JOHNSON, at his Dispensary, Kent Street, Ch'town

THOMAS PETHICK.
HENRY LONGWORTH,
HAMMOND JOHNSON.

April 20th, 1868.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1868.

IN consequence of a Postal Convention having been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, the Postage on Letters forwarded from this Island to the United Kingdom *via* United States has been reduced to SEVEN PENCE STERLING per half ounce.

The Convention also authorises the transmission of Book Packets and Patterns through the United States, in the closed Mails exchanged between Great Britain and this Island, at a total rate of postage of FOUR PENCE STERLING per quarter of a pound or fraction thereof.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON, } Executors.
JOHN STEWART, Jr. }

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs. Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. D. McLeod,	Theoph. DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, } Dec. 7, 1867. } rg

FAT HERRING!!

300 BBLS. Bay of Islands FAT HERRING just arrived per Schooners "Lettie" and "Foam," and for sale by

Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1867. I. C. HALL.

CLOVER SEED!

LEA'S RED CLOVER SEED.

BUY THE BEST.

THE Subscriber has on hand a supply of Best Quality Red Clover Seed. Warranted free from Daisy.

For Cash Only!

HENRY A. HARVIE.

March 16, 1868.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

Kerosene Oil,

at

WM. E. DAWSON'S.

March 23, 1868.

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. isl

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby caution all persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Lot 34, to pay the several amounts to themselves alone, as their receipts only will be valid discharges for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, } Executors
JOHN STEWART, Jun. }

St. Peter's Road, March 13, 1868 t

SELLING OFF!

Robert Young's

STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!

AND TO MAKE IT

Even still more Attractive,

He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.

At and under Cost Price,

so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the

NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,

Now is the time to buy them cheap at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,

Cheaper than ever at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

GARDEN SEEDS!

ALL parties desirous of obtaining Fresh

Flower & Garden Seeds,

Will find it to their advantage to call the CASH DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere.

P. G. FRASER

May 4. 1868.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

1868. 1868.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, 11th MAY next, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS GOING EAST:

Leave St. John for Shediac and Point du Chene at 7 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.

Leave St. John for Sussex at 5 p. m.

UP TRAINS—GOING WEST:

Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.15 a. m.
Shediac for St. John at 7 and 11 a. m.

The 6.15 a. m. Train from Sussex, and the 11 a. m. Train from Shediac, as well as the 1.45 and 5 p. m. Trains from St. John will carry freight.

Freight from St. John for Sussex and stations WEST, will be sent by the 5 p. m. train only and must be delivered at that Station before 4 o'clock. Freight for Stations EAST of Sussex must be delivered at St. John before noon, daily.

Freight to be forwarded from Sussex, must be delivered at that Station at least ONE HOUR, and from other Stations than St. John, at least HALF AN HOUR before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.

Goods for Prince Edward Island must be accompanied with invoice or outward certificate of value, to prevent detention at Point du Chene.

Goods intended for exportation at St. John, to the United States, must, in addition to the invoice, when the value shall exceed $50,000, be accompanied by a U. S. Consul's Certificate.

LEWIS CARVELL,

General Manager.

Railway Office, St. John, N. B. } April 30, 1868. }

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island.

May 27, 1867. 1y

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STOREY BUILDING,

Dorchester Street.

Charlottetown, ... P. E. Island.

July 23. tf

W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW ON HAND, at the CITY TANNERY,

A large Stock of Superior and well FINISHED LEATHER,

consisting of SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS LEATHER and CALFSKINS, to which they would call the attention of purchasers, as it must be disposed of speedily, and will be sold for CASH or Approved Notes, on EXTREMELY REASONABLE TERMS.

They have also on hand a large quantity of BARK, which they will dispose of in lots to suit customers.

THOMAS DAWSON, }
RICHARD HEARTZ, } Trustees.
THOMAS ALLEY, }

April 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED,

100 Bbls. Extra FLOUR, (warranted good)
30 Bbls. CORNMEAL.
50 Sides Sole LEATHER.
15 Bushels TIMOTHY SEED,
Lot of SUGAR and MOLASSES,

For sale at lowest market prices for CASH.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, May 18, 1868.

Pasture, Pasture, Pasture.

WELL WATERED PASTURE, on the Lower Royalty Road. Apply to

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown April, 22. 1868.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Afternoon Session.

House went in Committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Mr. G. Sinclair in the Chair.

The Bill was read clause by clause, when Mr. Speaker took the chair, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to.

LAND PURCHASE ACT.

On motion the title of the Bill to explain the Land Purchase Act was read, when,

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL remarked, that as several hon. members who felt an interest in the Bill were absent, he would move that it be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Before this question is considered. Mr. Speaker, I will merely say, that the motion has taken me by surprise, for I certainly think that a Bill of this nature which will effect the purchasers of the Worrell, Cunard and other estates, as much perhaps as those on the Selkirk property, ought not to be brought forward so hastily. It is an important measure, and one that is, perhaps going to give quite a different construction to the whole of the Land Purchase Act, than the one usually given to it, and, therefore, I thought it would be allowed to remain over for some time; of course this is the proper and constitutional time according to the contemplated action of the Government, to go into its consideration.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL —I am willing to extend the time, if the learned Leader of the Opposition desires it.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—No, I do not say that I am opposed to going into the consideration of the Bill at the time mentioned by the Hon. Atty. General, nor am I going to say that I am opposed to the constitutional principles of the Bill; but, I believe much might be said about the construction of that clause which relates to the self sustaining principles of the Act, and I am of opinion also that a very strong argument could be advanced to shew that the Government might with propriety, open a debtor and credit account with each estate, in which an account of the sales and receipts of each should be kept, and that what would be gained on one purchase, might be placed to the credit of another. As regards the construction of that section of the Act which relates to its self-sustaining principle, and which appears to be one of the principal points that is disputed, a good deal could be said by professional men on both sides. I do not say that the published opinion of the Atty. General is wrong, but, I believe that as strong an opinion on the opposite side could be advanced. It might be said, for instance, that one estate was bought at a price which would render it impossible for the Government to make it self sustaining; and we know that such has been the case with the Worrell Estate, while another might be purchased so low, that without imposing a high price upon it, it could be easily made to yield a considerable sum more than it cost. In such a case, would it be wrong that the gain from the one estate should go to the other, and thus make not one estate, but the Bill a self-sustaining measure? I merely mention this to shew that the arguments are not all on one side, nor will it do to take the meaning of the Act from any other section, but from the four corners of the Bill; and there are doubts on my mind, too, whether it was not the original intention that the Bill as a whole should be self-sustaining, but I do not intend to oppose the measure, or object going into committee on the Bill.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT —I am of the opinion, Sir, that it would be very difficult for any Government to manage matters, so that the Bill as a whole would at all times be self-sustaining. I am satisfied it would be impossible to do so. It would also be a difficult task for any Government to keep the accounts arranged in the way indicated by the hon. member, as such a mode of doing business would keep the Land Office in one continuous round of trouble; and, therefore, I think, it is much better to allow each estate to stand by itself, than to adopt the plan indicated by the hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition. One estate might be bought at so high a price that it would be utterly impossible to make it cover the cost and other expenses, and in such a case, I think, it would be better to let the loss be borne by the Colony, than to place it upon an estate bought under more favourable circumstances, and as this is the first time any difficulty has arisen under the Land Purchase Bill, I consider it better to settle the point in dispute now, and thereby avoid similar mistakes in the future.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—With respect, Sir, to the principle, that the Land Purchase Act as a whole should be made self-sustaining. I believe, it is a rule that could not be made to work advantageously. It would, no doubt, apply to the Selkirk Estate, as it was purchased at a much more reasonable price than some others, but the moment you commence to apply this principle to all estates purchased under the provisions of the Bill, you will begin to create untried, and numerous difficulties that will ultimately quite defeat the chief object of the measure. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Selkirk Estate was purchased first, and that three weeks afterwards another estate was bought at a much higher rate, would it be just or reasonable that the estate which was bought a few weeks before the other, should be made to pay the loss incurred in the purchase of the last? I cannot see that there would be any reason or justice in any Law which would require, that an estate that was bought lower than another should be priced higher than it cost, in order to meet the deficiencies on one that could not be made self-sustaining. The Government might purchase an estate upon which a loss of £500 might be sustained, and if so, would it be right to turn over this probable loss to an estate which had been purchased for a lower sum, and thus make the self-sustaining purchase meet the deficiencies of the non-paying one? If the Act as a whole is to be made self-sustaining, then there must of necessity be a re-pricing of all the estates which have been purchased under its provisions. In laying down a rule like this, a good deal would have to be considered. The Selkirk Estate was bought at a price, which, as resold to the Tenants, would yield more than it cost, and it does appear to me, as fairer and much more reasonable to remit the overplus to the people, than to place it to the credit of some other estate. Again on one estate the land might be sold to the people for ten shillings an acre, but in order to make the Bill self-sustaining the price would probably have to be raised to fifteen shillings; now if this would have to be done, or by law could be exacted, then where would be the benefit of the purchase by the Government to the people on the former estate?

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I did not say that the opinion of the hon. Attorney General was wrong.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL —The more the arguments of my learned friend are considered, the more inconvenient they will be found to be. The Government has no wish to provoke letigation on this subject; and, therefore, introduce these amendments. It is the duty of the Government to see that the people are secured and protected in their rights, and to attain that object this measure is now introduced. I differ entirely from the opinion of the hon Leader of the Opposition, for I think that any other principle than the one we have adopted, namely, that each estate be kept by itself, with the understanding that when it cannot be sold at a price which will cover cost and charges, that the loss must be charged to the Colony and not to another estate. Any other course would be unjust, and any other rule of action would render the Land Purchase Act of no benefit to the country. To adopt the plan suggested by my learned friend, would require the estates to be priced over every three months and lead to endless difficulties. There may be a difference of opinion, and doubtless there is on this point, or the question would not have arisen.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—If a certain number of words had, in the first place, been inserted in the ninth clause of the Act, the amendments now introduced would not have been required. Had the words, "Each of the estates purchased shall be made self sustaining," no difficulty would have arisen respecting the meaning of the Act.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES —Sir, this Bill is brought in to meet a difficulty that has arisen out of the construction of the Land Purchase Bill, as the meaning of the Act is not as clearly defined as it is desirable that it should be. When the Bill was brought in the first instance, there were several who entertained the idea that Escheat should be pressed upon the Legislature, with the object of establishing a Court of Escheat where the titles of the Proprietors should be tested, and it was in consideration of bringing in this measure that these opinions were abandoned. It was considered that, as Escheat was regarded by so many as impracticable, that this Bill would be very generally accepted by the people in lieu of it, as it was thought that under its provisions a compensation could be given to the Proprietors, and an opportunity afforded to the people to purchase their farms on fair and equitable terms. It was understood that the Government would step in as an agent for the people and buy up the estates from the proprietors, and re-sell them on fair terms to the people, and that each estate purchased should, as near as possible, be made self-sustaining, and no more; nor do I think that any one then thought that the Government was to attempt to make money by these purchases out of any portion of the people. It would be wrong to do so. Now, Sir, I stand here as an agent for my constituents, and this House is an agent, so to speak, for the whole Island to see that even-handed justice is extended to every part of it, and the amendments now introduced is intended to see that this is done to all parts of the country. It is unnecessary for me to enter fully into this matter, as this is so fully done in the published opinion of my learned friend, the Attorney General, which I am sure will give very general satisfaction to my constituents, and to the country generally, but I will, Sir, briefly refer to the opinions held by the Escheat party at the time this Bill was first introduced, which were, that such estate should be made self-sustaining, without entailing a loss upon the Colony; but I, for one, never thought that this could be done. If, for instance, to maintain the peace and happiness of the country the Government should at any time deem it advisable to buy out an estate at a very high price, would it not be much better to do so than to send for troops to maintain law and order, at a cost that would purchase thousands of acres? Would it not be better to pay, in some instances, a high price than to be expending thousands of pounds in the erection of a useless Barracks? And if an estate was thus purchased, I do not think it would be just that these people living upon it should be made to pay this large price, in order that the estate might be made to realize what it cost. Would it not be much better, and more for the permanent interests of the whole country, to sell it at a reasonable price to the people, and charge the loss to the Colony? I believe that if, under any circumstances, the land should, unfortunately, happen to be purchased by the Government at too high a price, that it would be the duty of that same, or any succeeding Government to sell it at a lower rate than it cost, on the principle that it is wrong to make one man pay for the bad bargains of another. The terms upon which the Selkirk Estate were sold to the people, if enforced, will make that property yield considerably more than the cost and working expenses, and these amendments are introduced to enable the Government, as the true and faithful stewards of the people, to remit to the purchasers the amounts they may pay over and above the whole cost to the Government for their lands; and when the affairs of an estate are wound up, and it is ascertained that an overplus is to the credit of that estate, that the Government may have power to refund it to the several parties by whom it was paid in, and I am happy to hear the learned Leader of the Opposition say that he is not going to oppose the measure.

Mr. HOWATT —I do not agree, Sir, with the sentiments expressed in all the speeches just uttered, hon. members speak about the equity of the principle contended for but Sir, in arriving at an opinion, we must not confine ourselves to the results of one estate. The intention of the Law was that the Act should be self-sustaining, as was said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and not that one portion of the people should be made to bear the burdens of another. How is it to be on an Estate where the Proprietor will not sell? Are these people to continue to pay rent, and also to bear their full share of the loss incurred by the Government on estates upon which a loss may take place? The Selkirk Estate must be rather a happy place to live in just now, for there seems to be a great many who feel an interest in it; but is there no wilderness land in that part of the country? If the law means that the whole estate is not to pay more than it cost, how is the government to ascertain this until the wilderness land on it is all disposed of, and the pay received? I must hear some further arguments, and have fuller information on this subject, before I can decide how to vote in the matter.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—The hon. member for Crapaud enquires, how the affairs of an estate can be wound up until it is all sold and the money received? But Sir, if the settlement of this question is to be left open until this is accomplished it will lead to other and more serious difficulties. It would in my opinion, do more injury to suspend the final pricing of the land until the whole is sold, than to put a fixed price upon it at once. To wait until the whole is sold would lead to many difficulties; therefore it is much better to settle the matter now, that is, so far as this can be done by safe and just legislation, than to defer the matter any longer.

On motion it was agreed that the Bill be submitted, to a committee of the whole House to-morrow. When House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

OMINOUS FIGURES —Figures are said to be incontestable: and, perhaps, that is one of the reasons why prophecy flies so much to arithmetic. Some of these calculations are well-known; and here is the latest of the kind. What is wanted is to determine the date when the Imperial rule shall end in France. Let us go back, then, to the reign of Louis Philippe for the facts which may help us in the calculation. Louis Philippe entered the throne in 1830. If we take that as a fixed point, we shall find that by adding to it certain numbers, the result will give the year 1848, when reign of the Orleanes family came to an end. Thus Louis Philippe was borne in 1773. The ciphers of this date added together make 18; and, if you add 18 to 1830, it brings us precisely to 1848. Again his queen was borne it 1782. The ciphers of the date added together make 18; and, 18 added to 1830 make 1848. Once again, the king and queen were married in 1809. The ciphers of this year also make 18; and, if we treat this amount as before, it will yield the same result. Now let us proceed in the same fashion to deal with the empire. It was proclaimed in 1852. The emperor was borne in 1808. If we had the ciphers of the latter date together, and add the result to the date of 1852, we obtain the figures 1869. Again, the empress was borne in 1826. Proceed as before, and the result is 1869. The emperor and empress were married in 1853. Still repeat the calculation, and the result is 1869. Last of all, take the date of the revolution —1848. Manipulate its figures in the same fashion as the others—the sum total is 21; and this added to 1848 makes 1869. It is not perfectly clear, therefore, that the empire will come to an end in 1869?

THE HELPING HAND.

A TEMPERANCE SKETCH.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

'Come, rouse up. I want to go to bed,' said a harsh voice.

The speaker shook roughly the man whom he addressed.

The latter half raised himself from the settle on which he had been lying, and inquired stupidly, 'What's the matter?'

'The matter is, that it's twelve o'clock, and I can't have you here any longer.

'Where shall I go?' asked the drunkard, vacantly.

'Go home, of course,—and be quick about it.'

The unhappy victim of intemperance, aided by the barkeeper, managed with difficulty to raise himself up and stand on his feet. Then with an uncertain motion he moved towards the door, and out into the night air. This partly revived him, and he walked on with a little steadier step.

But he had drank too much to recover at once from the effects of his potations. His house where even now his wife was anxiously awaiting his return was three-quarters of a mile distant. He had scarcely accomplished one-third the distance before his limbs failed him, and he sank in drunken insensibility by the roadside. While he is lying unconscious, we will take a rapaid glance at his history.

Five years before James Perkins was a sober, industrious workman, supporting his wife and two little chileren in comfort. But on one occasion, at a political demonstration he had been persuaded to drink a glass of liquor. Not until then was he made aware that he had a strong taste for this dangerous beverage. Unhapply he did not take warning, and shun temptation, but from time to time indulged his appetite. The result was only what might have been anticipated. The craving for liquor grew stronger with each indulgence, until at last he became what would once have filled him with horror and disgust, a common drunkard.

The small stock of money which his industry had enabled him to lay by, melted imperceptibly until it was all gone. He became more irregular and less reliable as a workman, so that his wages were diminished at least one-third, and of these a large share went for drink.

The result was privation and misery at home. His wife lost her bright look, and became pale and worn, while an expression of grief and discouragement settled on her once comely features. She was obliged by her own industry to strive to make up for the large deficit in her husband's earnings created by his large expenditures for drink. In addition to this it was sad for her to see him so surely sinking in the respect and good opinion of his neighbors. She had remonstrated again and again, but without permanent effect. Her husband had more than once promised amendment, but his promise had invariably been broken, and his habits had become as bad as before.

We now return to James Perkins, who lies on the roadside. Fortunately for him it was in the early summer. At a more inclement season he might have been frozen to death.

It was so late that no one would be likely to pass till morning. Therefore he lay unseen and undisturbed.

At six o'clock a boy, named Frank Reynolds, in passing through the lane, for it was an unfrequented road, was the first to espy him. He was a thoughtful and kind-hearted boy, well brought up, and of excellent principles, and instead of ridiculing or laughing at the unfortunate slave to his appetite, felt a thrill of compassion for him.

He stepped to his side, and as he did so, James Perkins opened his eyes.

'Where am I?' he asked in momentary confusion.

'Have you been here all night, Mr. Perkins?' asked Frank.

'I expect I have,' said Perkins, evidently ashamed at being caught in such a condition.

'How did it happen?'

'Well, to tell the truth, Frank, I drank too much over at the tavern, and couldn't mange to get home.'

'Don't you think,' said Frank, hesitating lest he should give offence, 'that you are drinking too much for your health.'

'I know I am,' said James Perkins, turning away his head in shame.

'Then,' said Frank, eagerly, 'why won't you give it up? I know I am only a boy, and ought not to advise one so much older than I am. But I can see that drinking always brings sorrow and wretchdness with it.'

'That's very true, my lad,' responded Perkins.

'Then wont you try to give it up?' asked Frank.

'I'm afraid I shouldn't succeed,' said the other doubtly. 'You don't know how hard it is to break off such a habit as that. I hope you never will have it to do. I have tried more than once and haven't succeeded.'

'Think of your wife, Mr. Perkins, how glad she would be.'

'Poor Marie, I am afraid she has a hard time of it,' said Perkins, remorsefully.

'Then there's Johnny too. At school yesterday, he cried half the forenoon because some body called him a drunkard's son.'

'Did he?' asked the father, thoughtfully.

'Yes, Sam Trumbull got mad with him for something, and pointed his finger at him, and called him that.'

'Poor Johnny,' murmerd the father softly. 'Yes, it must be hard for him to be a drunkard's son.'

'Couldn't you break off for their sake, Mr. Perkins?' asked Frank persuasively. 'Then you would soon have a nice, pleasant home, and everybody would come to respect you again.'

'Jams Perkins shook his head.

'No, I'm afraid they would never forget what I have been.

'Shall I tell you what my father said yesterday?'

'Yes.'

'He said that you were once one of the most promising young mechanics in the place, and but for your unfortunate habits, would now be a prominent citizen. He said it was not yet too late, if you could only be persuaded to leave off drinking.'

'Did Squire Reynolds say that?' asked James Perkins eagerly.

'Yes. He said so to Mr. Blunt, the minister.'

'Then I'll try,' exclaimed the drunkard with sudden energy. 'I'll see if I can't make good his words.'

'You wont enter the tavern?'

'No, I'll steer clear of it with God's help. But, Frank, I want you to promise me one thing.'

'What is it, Mr. Perkins?

'Don't tell anybody of my resolution. I want to surprise people by my reformation.'

'I won't tell anybody.'

'Now I must go home. I hope it will be the last time I have to go in such a plight.'

'I hope so too.'

'And I'm much obliged to you, Frank, for your kind wishes and your plain speaking. Give me your hand,'

The two joined hands, and a like hope filled the hearts of each.

James Perkins entered his house quietly. His wife's eyes were red with weeping, but she uttered no reproachful word. She silently busied herself in preparation for breakfast. Little Johnny was quite, and did not offer to approach his father.

No wonder. His eyes were bloodshot, his hair tangled, and his cloths bore the marks of sleeping out. He had never looked so dissipated. As he caught his own reflection in the glass, it filled him with deep shame. He went to the sink, washed his face, and combed his hair, and brushing his clothes tried to make himself look as respectable as possible. After breakfast he went out to work.

In the evening he passed resolutely by the tavern. He did not wish to go home, however, for he did not care for the present that his wife should know of his intended reformation. It was Wednesday evening, and he had seen a temperance lecture advertised in the next village. He attended and was confirmed in his good resolution.

At ten o'clock he entered his house. His wife looked up fearfully, expecting him to stagger in. But he showed no marks of intoxication. She concluded, however, that he had only drank a little less than usual, and her heart remained heavy.

The next day he went to work again, and worked steadily the entire day. That evening he spent in calling upon an acquaintance, but still avoided the tavern. He began to find that it was possible to do without drinking.

The third day he met Frank. In answer to the boy's inquiring look, he said, 'I've kept my promise so far.'

The boy's glad smile warmed his heart. 'I want to see Johnny smile like that,' he said to himself.

Saturday night came, and thus far he had kept his promise. Ten dollars were placed in his hand as the wages of his week's labor. He stopped at the store, and invested them all in groceries. Then he walked home first requesting them to be sent that night.

Mrs Perkins was surprised and pleased to see him home at eight. Saturday nights he had usually been late. He sat down, and took up a book. Ten minutes later a waggon drove up, and a boy came in with some groceries.