Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The time has arrived when the people of P. E Island are again called on to elect men to represent them in Parliament. It must, indeed, be a source of ineffable gratification to them when they reflect that they can now, by an unswerving resolution, an unanimous concentration of energy, and a manly exercise of the inestimable privileges they enjoy, deal retributive strokes on those from whose corrupt legislation our country has sustained injuries calculated to materially retard its prosperity. No ingenuous and patriotic man—no man whose mind is not callous to every ennobling sentiment, whose natural feelings of just pride in his country's prosperity are not suppressed by an inordinate desire of sordid lucre, can complacently sit down with folded arms, and whilst observing a reprehensible neutrality, behold his country again fall under the dominion of a Government whose acts have impoverished and degraded it. Some means, sure but discreet, must be adopted, to prevent the impending ruin that menaces us from improvident and extravagant legislation. No half-way declaration of opposition will avail; we must, one and all, rise our voice in vindication of our country's rights, and declare ourselves uncompromisingly hostile to the flagrant injustice inflicted on us by the present Government.

It is, at the present time, amusing to ignorance, and insulting to intelligence, to hear of the futile efforts that are being made by craven lucre-seeking politicians, to mitigate, by pseudo-blandishments, the injustice done us. They would fain exculpate the Government from the charge of inconsistency and extravagance with which they are justly impeached by a deceived and injured people. Such base deception must, from the nature of things, prove unsuccessful, and, eventually, excite the contempt and indignation of every lover of justice and promoter of his country's prosperity. The inconsistency practised by the Tory Government is too obvious, the improvidence too undoubted, and the extravagance too galling, to be connived at or longer *tranquilly borne by a free* and enlightened people. The knowledge of how our political affairs are conducted is widely diffused, and men seek with avidity to attain it. Possessing this knowledge, all independent men, who are capable of thinking and determining for themselves, and who are not, as unfortunately many are, constrained by some undue and tyrannical influence to obsequiously yield to the imperious dictation of some monopolizing petty tyrant, and wrongfully obliged to renounce their opinions and principles which every freeborn man should exercise and adhere to, weigh the acts of the Government with deliberateness, impartiality and discrimination, and applaud or condemn them as justice may require. This being the mode of proceeding adopted by the candid, intelligent and independent portion of the community, would it not be an unpardonable insult, a piece of cool impudence, to assert that the Tory Government, after having violated their most solemn promises, and so entirely forfeited the confidence reposed in them, can have any claim on public gratitude. The idea that gratitude is due them is simply preposterous to entertain, and wicked to promulgate. They must be judged by their acts, and by their acts they must stand or fall. When we call to recollection the many salutary reforms they promised to effect, and to the advocacy and accomplishment of which they stood firmly pledged, we sicken and revolt at the idea of these pledges being basely violated. Is it not an indisputable and publicly-known fact that Government candidates, when soliciting suffrages at the last general election, avowedly declared themselves, in principle, opposed to profuse expenditure, and the zealous promoters of retrenchment and economy. "Retrenchment" and "economy" were the familiar mottoes inscribed and paraded on their banners. They were then watchwords at political assemblies; in short, the political platform on which they acted. But instead of realizing their cherished hopes, and being participators in the anticipated ameliorations, we were doomed to become the pitiable dupes of nefarious machinations, and the remorseful reproachers of our credulity.

"Retrenchment!" If I fully comprehend the meaning of this word, I am free to confess that I cannot perceive in what department of the Government it has been particularly manifested. Has it been in raising the duties on articles of general consumption? and causing the hard-working peasantry and artisans to pay an additional tax on their tea, sugar, molasses, coffee and tobacco, not forgetting the duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel on their flour? whilst the luxuries, such as wines, etc., used at the sumptuous tables of the aristocracy, are permitted to be imported at considerably diminished duties? This, Sir, is retrenchment, for the poor man, with a vengeance. The public debt which, during the Tory administration, has increased about £34,000, does not show retrenchment. These indisputable facts are sufficiently illustrative to unmistakeably show us the kind of retrenchment policy pursued by the Government. Before proceeding further, I desire to inform my readers that in making these statements, I am not actuated by any unworthy motive, nor does my opposition to the Party spring from any one-sided view, but from a firm conviction that they have wronged us. Therefore, it is my duty to expose the injustice and remonstrate against them. I would cheerfully ascribe to them credit for any beneficial act they have accomplished; but the closer I investigate their political career, the deeper becomes my conviction that they have done nothing worthy of laudation.

There is no political subject, perhaps, of more intrinsic importance to the people of this Island than the Land Question, nor any on which the Government have exhibited more duplicity and extravagance. Eight years ago this question would have been equitably adjusted, were it not for the unjustifiable and ever to be regretted opposition afforded that measure by men who, at present, constitute the Government. The Liberal Government, ever regardful of the true interests of the tenantry, devised and recommended the "Land Purchase Bill" as the most feasible way of converting the Leaseholds into Freeholds. This measure, whilst yet an experiment, was found, in its application, to be self-sustaining; consequently, the Liberal Party, from a sincere desire to promote the prosperity and contentment of the tenantry, sought an extension of that bill by applying for a loan of £100,000. The "Loan Bill" was favorably received and zealously advocated by the Colonial Secretaries Labouchere and Stanley, and there could have been no doubt of it passing but for the strenuous opposition of the Proprietory party in this Island. Through their influence, however, it was defeated. The Liberals, at a subsequent period, left office; and we are now to experience the chagrin and humiliation of reviewing the humbug legislation of their successors on that measure. First on the obnoxious category, appears that notorious imposition, Col. Gray's "Land Commission," which was expressly designed to hoodwink the tenants. By its specious appearance it succeeded, for some time, in imposing on their credulity so far as to secure for its inventor and his colleagues their enthusiastic support. When it had passed through its various stages, and arrived at maturity, the tenantry were informed, at the enormous cost of £3,000, that it could effect no good for them. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was then introduced, which blasted completely the lingering vestige of hope the tenants possessed of becoming free. It confirmed the proprietary claims, yielded up the Fishery Reserves, and was so unjust and exorbitant towards the tenantry that more than one-half of them could not effect the purchase of their farms. The Delegations and other expenditures in connection with this dodge cost the country nearly £6,000.

As time will not permit me, on the present occasion, to extend my remarks on this subject, I will avail myself of an early opportunity to return to it again. By giving this publicity in your widely circulated journal, you will confer a favor on

Your obedient servant,

VERITAS.

December 27, 1866.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 9, 1867.

O DEAR! WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

The result of the late Elections, appearing in another column, from the Sheriff's returns for the six first vacancies in the Legislative Council under its new constitution, has, doubtless, been a surprise to all parties. To the Liberals, their expectations have been much more than fulfilled. To the Conservative Party, the news nearly paralyses them. Of the four Conservative members who came out in support of the Government, one only, the Hon. James Yeo, has succeeded; the remaining three, Messrs. Ramsay, Goff, and D. W. Palmer, have been soundly defeated.

It is well believed that Mr. Yeo would have shared the same fate, had his constituency exercised the broader franchise, which, by law, belongs to the constituencies of the House of Assembly; but *property* qualifications of a landed description, such as are required by the Legislative Council Act, reduce the voters of that Branch of the Legislature to a particular class of farmers and land owners, who have property on which they can obtain credit by giving mortgages or other securities; and to devine the mystery of Mr. Yeo's success, one need scarcely go farther than his own ledger, or the record office in our Colonial Building. There would be found numerous names which a stranger to our Colonial politics would suppose had a singular coincidence with Mr. Yeo's Poll Books.

It is no rare picture of human nature, after the struggle is over, to see the ruling spirits of the present Government making up their best inventions to account for their defeat. At one hour it is said that the people have been unnecessarily alarmed about Confederation. At another time it is stated that the flames of Tenant Leagueism have been merely smouldering in many localities, though ingenuously kept under cover until the Elections came on. Again, it is asserted that the candidates who were defeated were not Government candidates at all! that they were merely the nominees of the Attorney General, who leads a faction, induced them all to come out, and had not influence enough to return any of them! This, by-the-bye, is a favorite excuse for the Government Confederates and their family relatives. They think it a clever scheme to divert the minds of their friends and partizans from the real cause of their bad luck, while it makes the Attorney General, whom they are more disposed to fear than love, a scape-goat for their own sins and misdeeds, and like the Pickpocket, with whom they were well compared in a late number of the *Patriot*, they run with the pursuers and cry "stop thief."

The Hon. Mr. Ramsay, while in the Council, was a constant Conservative and supporter of the Government. He gave no indications of any change in his principles, and during his canvass of the District met little or no opposition, until the Leader of the Government, by an underhand influence, and from personal dislike to Mr. Ramsay, as it is said, brought out in opposition to him, the Leader's pliable friend, Mr. James Campbell, a half, if not a whole Confederate.

Mr. Muirhead, the Liberal candidate, and his supporters *immediately then* became energetic; went to work with confidence; large numbers of Conservatives and former Government supporters declined to vote at all, and Muirhead became successful.

Mr. D. W. Palmer was brought out by the Crapaud Tories and Government officials, and was the first candidate who ever polled a Conservative majority on the Crapaud Township. He appeared at first as if he were to have gone in without any opposition; but, suddenly, and to the bewilderment of the leading Conservatives, their old supporters in great numbers stopped at home. Their sleighs were not mounted, or their winter caps were not in order, or something was the matter. Certain it is, they remained at their fire sides, and the "Liberals" turned out in full force as usual, and out-voted their opponents by chalks.

Mr. Goff came out for the Second District of Queen's County a red-hot Tory. Liberals and all other opponents of the Government were, with him, odious things, and not to be tolerated, and he was to have come in with a sweeping majority over the moderate and unassuming Mr. Haythorne; but alas! in this District, as well as in the First, something was the matter with numbers of the old Conservatives; something was wrong. Scores of them remained at home, and the naughty Liberals had their own way. "What can the matter be?"

There is evidently "something rotten in the State of Denmark." The disease is certainly not local, it is epidemic. It prevails in all the districts. Even the good Conservative, Mr. John Hamilton, of King's County, was left out in the cold, and many of the old Conservatives infected with the stop-at-home disease, and the Hon. A. A. McDonald, still a Liberal, was triumphantly re-elected. What can the matter be? For our part we feel assured that the people have found it out by this time. Like Mr. Donald Palmer, whose opinion we believe is candidly and honestly expressed to the editor of the *Patriot*, and which we think well worth republishing, all those who before were doubtful about the disease, are by this time fully convinced of its nature. All that we deem necessary to add, by way of opinion, is something like the information which, according to the Eastern fable, the wise man gave to Sultan Mahmoud when called on to interpret the conversation of the two owls, viz.: "Long live Sultan Mahmoud, for as long as he reigns we will never be in want of abundance of ruined villages." So we hope the present Government of Unionists, as now constructed and managed by the ruling spirit of Mr. ex-Secretary Pope, may continue and be in full power until the General Election comes on; and, if it does so, we feel in every way assured that the Liberals will meet but little obstruction in placing their men in power.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The *Islander* of the 4th inst. at last makes the announcement that there will be no election in this Island until after the fate of Confederation in England is known. The reason which that paper gives for this delay in the House Elections is, that on the event of Confederation passing in England, and the delegates and the Colonial Minister recommending this Island to accede to the scheme upon being guaranteed a sum of money sufficient to settle the Land Question, the matter would have to be referred to the polls, and it is therefore unnecessary to put the country to the expense and trouble of two elections. We have no hesitation in saying that the reasoning of the *Islander* is pure nonsense, simply intended to hoodwink the country, and we regret to know that the Hon. John Longworth, who has some character to lose, should permit himself to become the dupe of the Popes, in consenting to have the elections postponed. How is it, we ask, that the very "substantial reasons" of the *Islander* "for delaying, as long as possible, the dissolution of the present Assembly" were not discovered until after the Council Elections? Why did not the same "substantial reasons" exist for delaying, as long as possible, the Council Elections too? Bah! The "substantial reasons" of the *Islander* could not impose upon a simpleton. We knew very well, and so did the country, that Mr. W. H. Pope and his friends in the Executive had played a high game—a game in fact which if lost involved their destruction. They have lost, and, as a consequence, they have now become desperate, and ready to grasp at any straw that will prolong their political existence for a short time, and give them a still further chance to sell the country. We will give the reasons for the delay, and we think they have more truth on their side than those given by the *Islander*. "It is reasonable to expect" that both before and since the Council Elections, the Confederates—official and non-official—of this Island, have been communicating with the delegates in England, and urging them to use their influence to have Prince Edward Island included in the Bill for confederating the Provinces, which is being prepared for the Imperial Parliament. These local plotters never abandoned the hope that such a high-handed course might be adopted, or otherwise we never would have beheld the spectacle of Mr. W. H. Pope making a virtue of his Confederate views and resigning his office, and even now, at the twelfth hour, "when all is dark and drear," they may still cherish the hope that Imperial pressure will be brought to bear upon the Colony to force it to join the confederacy. Under Canadian dictation Mr. Cardwell tried that game, and didn't succeed very well. His successor in office must have had his eyes opened, by Mr. Howe and others, to the folly of attempting anything of the kind, and we think no sane man believes that the British Parliament will stultify itself before the world by using force to deprive a colony of its constitution. If the Leader of the Government thinks so, and makes that belief a reason for violating a plain law, and refusing to dissolve the House of Assembly, he must be very simple and very credulous indeed. Of course he and his brother know that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an immediate dissolution. If either of them went to the country to-morrow, it is extremely doubtful if he could find a constituency in the Island to place confidence in him. This is especially true of Mr. W. H. Pope, and when we take into consideration the *fact*, that if Confederation were carried, the first Confederate Parliament would be selected from the *existing* Legislatures, we can easily understand why he and others in the same position with himself, are opposed to an immediate election, and why they are desirous of putting it off until it be ascertained, beyond all doubt, whether or not the Imperial Government and Parliament are determined to force Prince Edward Island into Confederation. This is the reason for delaying the elections until March; but the day of reckoning must come sooner or later, and it will be all the more disastrous to our scheming and abandoned rulers. With such evidences of treachery before them, should not the constituencies of Georgetown, West River, Bedeque, &c., call upon their *mis*representatives to resign at once, and to petition the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the House immediately? If this be not done, who knows but that the influence of one Confederate member of the Government who is now in England—we allude to the Hon. D. Davies—combined with that of his colleagues in Charlottetown, may not be the means of inducing Her Majesty's Government to believe that Prince Edward Island is quite willing to be "legislated" into Union? We do not say that such will be the case, but we deem it our duty to place the exact position of affairs before the people in its true light, in order that the country may not be taken by surprise, and to give time for public opinion to be brought to bear to prevent a *coup d'etat* being attempted. There is no good reason why the elections should not come off immediately; but if they are delayed, as the *Islander* says, until March next, the delay will serve neither Confederation nor the Government. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the wild supposition of the *Islander* to be correct, that the Quebec Scheme will be embodied in a Bill and passed through the Imperial Parliament this present winter, and that the Delegates and the Colonial Minister will suggest to this Island the propriety of entering into the scheme upon being guaranteed a sufficient money consideration, we do not believe that this colony will comply until the experiment has been first tried for one or two years in the case of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. When the experiment has been fully tried and found to work harmoniously and well in these Provinces first, it will be quite time enough for Prince Edward Island to discuss the propriety of looking for good terms and joining the Confederacy. The editor of the *Islander* deceives himself by imagining that this Colony will be in any haste to accept a sum of money and join the Confederacy wherever the offer or the suggestion may come from; and therefore if our "Rump" Government is determined to keep off the elections until the country makes up its mind to accept Confederation upon any terms, we shall have a transatlantic illustration of the "Long Parliament."

A Hoax.—Some person named "James McDonald" has been hoaxing the *Examiner* in reference to a Public Meeting said to have been held at Grand River. In the first place, it is said that we called the meeting. This is a positive *falsehood*. We never attended nor called a meeting of any kind at Grand River, nor do we believe that a Public Meeting has recently been held there, much less that resolutions of the nature given by the *Examiner* were passed, either unanimously or otherwise, by any considerable number of the people. The whole affair is, in our opinion, a pure fabrication. Whatever St. Peter's may do with reference to Mr. Whelan, we don't think the District will disgrace itself by electing such a very poor representative of personal or legislative independence, and official purity, as Mr. Clarke's past political career has proved him to be. Strange things, however, sometimes do happen, and the resolutions in the *Examiner* may be among the number; but we think we are safe in saying that the intelligence and worth of the Second District will, at the proper time, show that Mr. Clarke's political career was "played out" by his parliamentary vote and conduct of 1857.

The Cork *Herald* of a late date reports the drowning at sea of Capt. William McLeod, of the schr. *Curlew*, from Charlottetown to Queenstown, Ireland, with a cargo of oats.

Blackwood's Magazine for December is on hand. It contains the following: Nina Balatka, continued; Social Hyperbole; Foreign Interference with the Tai-Pung's; Our Amusements; Cornelius O'Dowd on a Glance at the Political Scene; A long Range Shot; The Official Conscience; The Pope; John Bright; Victor Hugo; What is and what may be.

From the Toronto Guardian.

L. Scott & Co., of New York, have laid English readers on this side of the Atlantic under great obligations, by their reprints of Blackwood's Magazine and of the four British Reviews, at prices that bring them within reach of most persons who desire to take them, notwithstanding that these publishers honorably pay a copyright to the British publishers, which, of course, adds largely to their cost. There are now few educated persons, or even persons who have in any way become interested in the numerous wonderful questions of this wonderful age, or in literature in general, who do not find it necessary to take one or more of the great Reviews. To professional men and intelligent men of business who have not sufficient leisure to read even the best books continually issuing from the press, the Reviews are indispensable, and at the same time sufficient to impart a comprehensive view of the merits of books, the nature and merits of the questions and enterprises of the day, and of the intellectual state and progress of the times. Nearly every number of each Review contains among its variety of articles, one or more articles of very superior merit, such as is more than an equivalent for a whole year's subscription.

A Writ for the election of a member to represent the Third District of Prince County, to fill the seat of the Hon. James Warburton, who recently resigned the same, has just been issued. Nomination day, Thursday, the 14th day of February; Election on the 21st. The 75th Section of Act 19th Victoria, cap. 21, renders it obligatory upon the Lieut. Governor to issue the Writ within seven days after receiving notice of a vacancy.—*Isl.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RETURNS.

PRINCE COUNTY.

1st District, Yeo, 596
Warburton, 304
Majority for Yeo, 292

2d District, Muirhead, 493
Ramsay, 252
Majority for Muirhead, 241

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1st District, Haythorne, 723
Goff, 504
Majority for Haythorne, 219

2d District, Balderson, 695
Palmer, 413
Majority for Balderson, 282

KING'S COUNTY.

1st District, Dingwell, 522
Campion, 195
Majority for Dingwell, 327

2d District, McDonald, 543
Hamilton, 405
Majority for McDonald. 188

—*Isl.*

How is it that no special election has been called for the Second District of King's County? It is well known that one of the representatives for that District has been dead for two months, and still there is no election to supply the vacancy. What does this mean? The electors of St. Peter's ought to enquire.

We have received from Summerside the first No. of a neat little monthly periodical of 50 pages, called the *Progress Magazine*. It is published by Thos. Kirwan, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Summerside Progress*, and is filled with excellent reading matter, original and selected, in prose and verse. It is published for the small sum of 5s. per annum, and is well worthy of being patronized. We are glad to find such evident signs of prosperity in our *progressive* Western contemporary as the publication of this Magazine indicates, and we hope his best expectations will be realized.

We have received from the publisher, D. Laird, Esq., a copy of the "Prince Edward Island Calendar" for the year 1867. It is creditably got out, and contains more than the usual amount of useful information. Every man in the Colony ought to have a copy of it.

The *Islander* reports that the troops at present in Victoria Barracks, Charlottetown, will be withdrawn in the Spring, in consequence of it costing more to keep them here than in the neighboring Provinces. What then will become of the barracks after all the money that has been spent upon them?

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County met yesterday. We understand that there is a considerable amount of business both of a civil and criminal nature before the Court, a report of which we hope to be able to give in our next.

Our enterprising anti-Confederate contemporary, the *Patriot*, has come out, with the New Year, as a semi-weekly. We heartily wish him success in his experiment, in increased patronage and influence.

The New Glasgow, (N. S.,) *Eastern Chronicle* (anti-Confederate) is also announced to be published semi-weekly from the commencement of the year.

Hanford's Price Current for Jan. 2, 1867, has been received.

☞ The R. M. S. China arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. Part of the Mail for this Island was received at Charlottetown on Friday evening last, the Couriers having crossed with it from Cape Tormentine during the day.

Charlottetown harbor was frozen over on Saturday night last, and parties have been crossing over the ice on foot since Monday. Some few miles up the river, we understand, horses have been taken over; but the frost has been so slight, that the bridge built by Old Boreas, though generally more secure in his work than government contractors, cannot be very safe.—*Pat.*

New Year's Gift.—A committee of the ladies of Queen Square Presbyterian Congregation, waited upon their Pastor, the Rev. Alexander Falconer, on New Year's Eve, and presented him with a purse, containing a handsome donation, as a token of respect.—*Pat.*

We have just heard of a very distressing accident which occurred last Thursday in Tryon. Mr. Jabez Hodgson was almost fatally injured by a kick from a vicious horse. His lower jaw was completely fractured, and both it and the roof of the mouth so badly mutilated, as to deprive him of speech, and in all probability make him invalid for the remainder of life.—*S. Jour.*

The town of Cobourg, Canada West, was a few weeks since lighted up with a new gas made from pine wood, bones, and refuse vegetable and animal matter.

TOO SOUND A NAP.

Paris is constantly favored with a number of adventurers, both male and female, and some of them are so clever as to take in the wide awake Parisians. An instance occurred lately of a young and beautiful Englishwoman entering one of the fashionable restaurants, accompanied by a fashionable Parisian youth. They walked into one of the commodious cabinets and ordered *dejeuner*. After feasting on the delicacies of the *menu* of the day, coffee was ordered, according to custom, and the waiter retired. About an hour after the lady descended, and requested the waiters not to disturb her husband, who was in the habit of indulging in a nap after breakfast. These orders were given in good French, but with the inevitable Britannic accent. The lady said she should return after a little shopping, and requested the bill to be prepared on her return. A couple of hours passed away, but no lady made her appearance, whereupon the waiters entered the room where they had breakfasted, and found the young gentleman not only asleep, but so thoroughly in a state of coma that they had great difficulty in awaking him. When restoratives had been administered he came to his senses, and informed the *maitre d'hotel*, who was present, that he had lost his watch and 1,700fr. It was evident that the fair damsel had administered a narcotic in order to rob him. Such is life in Paris.

One of the Fenian prisoners, Thos. Madden—whose trial has been going on at Sweetsburg, for some time,—has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 15th of February next.

News by Telegraph.

Charlottetown, Jan. 3, 9 p. m.—A large portion of the Crystal Palace, used for the exhibition of tropical productions, was destroyed by fire on the 31st December—damage one million and a half dollars.—Queen of Spain dissolved the Cortes on the same day. The British American Conference has removed all difficulties and agreed upon the basis of a bill to Parliament.—The London *Times* has a complaining editorial on the toleration of Fenians by the United States Government.—Gold 132¼.

Jan. 4, p. m.—Nothing worth reporting.—Gold 134¼.

(*By Telegraph from St. John to "Herald."*)

Charlottetown, January 7, 1867.—Cable despatch says Napoleon failed to form quadruple alliance. England favors alliance Prussia provided the independence of Belgium is guaranteed.

New York, 7th.—At Fenian Convention last night the astounding disclosure was made that James Stephens has retired from the Fenian Brotherhood, and is still in New York. General Gleason appointed his successor.—Gold 135.

MEMORANDA.

Quick Passages to Europe.—We learn from a correspondent at Georgetown, that the Brig *Athlete*, owned by the Hon. A. A. McDonald and Brothers, arrived at Queenstown, Cork, on the 4th ult., making the passage in the short space of twenty-two days, beating the Charlottetown clippers by some days.—*Examiner.*

We note the arrival of the Barque *Lillie*, Capt. Samuel Nicholson, at Liverpool, on the 8th ult., making the passage in 15 days from Buctouche, New Brunswick. Capt. Nicholson is a young man, belonging to Point Prim, who has made some of the best passages to and from this Port, and earned the reputation of a skilful and attentive shipmaster. The *Lillie* is owned by Messrs James Duncan & Co. of this City. All the late vessels from the Island have made unusually quick passages—the average time being twenty-two days. The Shipping list of the 22d ult. contains the arrival of no less than twenty-three vessels in Europe from P. E. Island.

The schr. "Wallachia," Capt. Moodie, arrived on Saturday from Prince Edward Island, in a truly pitiable condition. Her hull, and far up her spars and sails, was completely enveloped in ice. She left the Island on Thursday week, and was off Jedore on the night of the 20th inst., during the cold snap, a sample of which we experienced on shore. The owner of the cargo, who was on board, informs us that in all the "perils by land and perils by sea" that he has encountered—and they are not a few—his situation on that Thursday night surpassed anything in his experience. The sea was running high, and was washing right over the vessel, increasing the weight of ice on her with every wave. In a few minutes her hull could be compared to nothing else than an iceberg. To move about the deck was impossible, and to attempt to put into a harbor with the vessel in that condition was certain destruction, as all the tackle, anchors, etc., were a mass of ice, and the vessel, so far as her upper gear was concerned, was unmanageable.—The only safety was to keep well clear of the shore. When the schr. arrived here on Saturday, a large number of persons crowded Connors' Wharf to get a glimpse at her. On the deck, forward of the galley, a pile of porkers were effectually preserved in a coat of ice several inches thick. The captain and one of the hands, who were 16 hours without relief at the helm got their toes slightly frost-bitten. We believe the owner had a photograph taken of the "Wallachia" as she appeared in her icy covering.—[Hx. paper, Dec. 25.

Medical Notice

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abcesses, Erysipelas Piles,—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue, without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The same directions clearly point out how Holloway's Pills are to be taken that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by strengthening the constitution.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.*"

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In Thousands of Cases.—Mrs Winslows SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" will destroy worms without injury to the child. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Jan. 9 1m

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER after a thorough trial, by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself the Medicine of the age. Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Sting of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

THEO. DesBRISAY,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Jan. 9—1m