WEEKLY CALENDAR—APRIL.

○ Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 47m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 12th day, 9h. 21m., evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 1h. 22m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 22m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	High Water even.	Moon sets even.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	5 41	6 24	6 14	3 22	12 43	
2	Monday	5 40	0*25	7 22	3 48	45	
3	Tuesday	5 38	6 26	8 25	4 14	48	
4	Wednesday	5 36	6 27	9 22	4 37	51	
5	Thursday	5 35	6 28	10 14	rises	53	
6	Friday	5 34	6 29	11 2	8 7	55	
7	Saturday	5 32	6 31	11 46	9 27	59	

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BILL.

[Concluded from our last.]

member who introduced it, it only provides that the public accounts be kept in dollars and cents; and it is expected that the adoption of that plan will gradually induce private individuals to use upon the same system, which is a much more simple and easy method of computation than by pounds, shillings and pence. Although, as in the case of all important deviations from established usages, the introduction of the proposed system of account would cause inconvenience at first, its superiority over our present method is so great that I have no doubt it will be generally recognized and acted on before many years. Had the bank adopted it, and made its notes to represent dollars and cents, that institution and the public at large would have experienced its advantages in the circulation of the notes in the other colonies.

Mr. SINCLAIR.—While I agree with the opinions of the last two speakers as to the comparative superiority of the decimal system, I must vote against the Bill, because I consider that the Island is not yet prepared for the great change it would effect. The time will, I believe, soon arrive when it will be necessary to adopt it, on account of its simplicity, and the facilities for calculation it affords. Any radical change in long continued usages has always encountered the prejudices naturally arising from a departure from the beaten track. It is better that we should wait till the experience of the other colonies shall have gradually prepared us for its adoption. The people are annually acquiring a practical knowledge of the system from the constantly increasing intercourse with the Americans who frequent our shores, and whose dealings are in dollars and cents. I do not see how the Bill would affect existing contracts by raising our currency to the level of that of Nova Scotia, as stated by the hon. member Mr. Longworth. The superiority of the decimal system has been already recognized by some of the Banking institutions of New Brunswick, whose notes represent dollars. The Island Bank Notes express their value in pounds and shillings respectively. One injurious consequence of this style is that a five shilling note is very liable to be mistaken for a five pound one, and *vice versa* if their value was expressed in dollars, such mistakes would not occur. The decimal system offers such advantages, that its general adoption is but a question of time.

Mr. HOWAT.—The country is satisfied with the present system, and I do not believe that the people find any inconvenience in keeping their accounts. The principal inconvenience which they experience is in the difficulty of getting anything to count. The question whether the Bill would alter our currency, admits of no doubt. It would add one-fifth to present contracts, and would consequently raise the rents to that extent. That alone is sufficient to cause its rejection, for if we cannot benefit the tenantry, we ought at least to do them no injury. I agree with the opinions expressed, that we should wait and see how the proposed system shall work in other colonies. No doubt it may be convenient to merchants to have it established, but the great majority of the population of the Island are not of that class.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I feel convinced that ere many years the decimal mode of computation will be adopted in England and the colonies, as being at once far more convenient than our present mode of pounds, shillings and pence. No doubt our currency is in a very extraordinary state, and has been subjected to different acts of legislation, which, from time to time, have been productive of confusion. Some 80 years ago, it was attempted to keep dollars in the Island by cutting out a piece from the centre, and styling the remaining portion by the old name of dollar. In more recent times the One-ninth Bill occasioned some temporary embarrassment and confusion, and encountered opposition which, I agree with the hon. member Mr. Sinclair, necessarily attend any innovation on long accustomed usages. I was myself a witness to the strong feelings of opposition to the use of railways which were entertained in England on their first introduction, but such objections are now no longer entertained, and a similar future awaits the system propounded in the Bill before the House. The hon. member will, I hope, see the propriety of withdrawing the measure at present, and biding his time until its advantages will be recognized and its adoption demanded by the people.

Mr. MACNEILL.—It appears to be the the general impression of the House that the Bill would be beneficial, but it seems that the pressure from without is not yet sufficiently strong to induce hon members who admit that they approve of it, to give it their support. I have always considered it the duty of this House, as composed of gentlemen who are the chosen of the people, to lead the way in all matters of acknowledged improvement; and I am particularly surprised at the opposition of that reformer, *par excellence*, the hon. Mr. Coles, who admits the advantages of the system he opposes. So far from causing a higher rate of rents, as has been alleged, the Bill would have an effect directly the reverse, as the augmented circulation of dollars and cents will enable the farmers to sell their produce at more remunerating prices, and thus they will be in a position to pay their landlord with less trouble and inconvenience than at present. Although strongly in favor of the Bill, I am not so wedded to it as not to defer to the general opinion of the House, which has been so emphatically expressed, and therefore, I shall not divide on the amendment of the hon. member, Mr. Coles.

Hon. Mr. Coles' amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day three months, was then put and carried.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29.

Hon. Col. GRAY, by command, presented the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

"While acquainting the House that their address was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, the Lieutenant Governor does not feel himself at liberty, at present, to make public the correspondence which ensued upon the subject, and he therefore trusts that the House of Assembly will be satisfied with the assurance that their Address has received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, while relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the Upper and Lower House, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieut. Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will ensure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature."

Hon. Mr. COLES considered that the Message was an extraordinary that he had never, in his public experience, seen any official communication like it. His Excellency stated that he had received powers necessary to ensure the harmonious working of the Council and the House; what, then, was the use of the Message if the Despatches were not transmitted with it? The Instructions referred to should have been sent down, as they were caused by an address of the House, last session. He moved to refer the Message to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Col. GRAY, was compelled, as a loyal subject, to recognize the prerogative of the Crown in submitting or withholding Despatches. If the Lieutenant Governor was bound to send down all such documents, there would be little need of such an office. Although responsible government had been conceded, he was not prepared to regard the Queen's representative as a mere automaton.

Hon. Mr. COLES, without yielding to the hon. member in respect of loyalty, was not disposed to submit passively to whatever course the Government might choose to adopt. The message should be referred to committee, and the subject matter of it there discussed.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND regretted that he was disqualified, by indisposition, from answering, at length, the hon. member. When any alteration in the constitution of the Council should take place, it would be time enough to discuss the subject; at present, it would be premature to enter into it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH did not consider that the hon. Mr. Coles intended to press his motion. He had merely moved for the committee, in consequence of the Speaker having stated that there was no motion before the House. No necessity for the committee had been alleged. The message was plain and explicit. It stated that the Lieut. Governor had received certain powers.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—Suppose the message stated that instructions had been received to alter the constitution of the House, would they not have the right to know the nature of them? The Council were equally a branch of the Legislature, and the House was entitled to know what the instructions were.

Hon. Mr. COLES asked what were the object and intention of the message, if it was not to be taken into consideration? When it was recollected that the leader of the Government could make public reference, before his late Charlottetown constituents, to the nature of the instructions, the whole correspondence on the subject should be laid before the House. That correspondence had been elicited by an address of the House, and, although the Government might seek to hoodwink the country, and endeavour to shut the mouths of the minority, he would make his sentiments known. The despatches were on a subject of public importance, and the public should be in possession of them, and the members of the majority should assist in obtaining them.

Mr. HOWE was of opinion that the constitution of the Legislative Council was a matter of royal prerogative, and, if the Lieutenant Governor had received instructions of a character calculated to ensure harmony and co-operation between that body and the House, he did not think that there was any occasion to call for the despatches in which they were embodied.

Mr. DAVIES.—The non-production of despatches was not altogether unprecedented in the history of the Island. In the time of Sir Alexander Bannerman, despatches had been withheld. In the case before the House, the Lieutenant Governor had stated that it was not convenient to the public business to produce the correspondence. Such ground of objection was usually taken and received.

Mr. BEER thought hon. members need not manifest such anxiety on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council, the members of which were nominees of the Crown. It might be desirable, when any alteration in the Council should have been made, to ask for the despatches under which it had been effected, and then to go into committee on the subject.

Hon. Mr. MACAULAY would be second to none in vindicating the rights of the House, if he saw any attempts to infringe them. But in the message he could only recognise an act of condescension on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, who had given the House information on a subject which had been matter of discussion, and on which the House had passed an address to the Crown, last Session. He would recommend to the hon member Mr. Coles, the study of the relations between prerogative and popular rights.

Mr. SINCLAIR—A short time ago, the favorite topic with the majority was the privileges of the people, now all their interest was manifested in favor of the rights of the Crown. In the celebrated three day' parliament, the majority manifested no lack of discourtesy to the then representative of the Sovereign; now, the same party tells the House that they must be content to remain in ignorance of an important public despatch. The late administration had been taunted with keeping despatches secret, but we now had a greater degree of darkness than before; for not only were the despatches withheld, but the question of the Legislative Council has not even been alluded to in the speech. The House was told that the correspondence would be produced when the proper time should arrive. It appeared that it was to be kept back until such time as the Council might oppose the Government, when the latter body was to be annihilated by the sudden explosion of the "infernal machine" alluded to by the hon. member Mr. Howat. The action of the Government in this matter was based on the old tyrannical principles under which the Government of the Island had been formerly carried on.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—No objection to the late Government had been so incessantly harped upon, as the allegation that they had withheld despatches. Loud were the declamations against them at the Temperance Hall, before the elections, on that alleged misconduct, and the people were assured that, under the present Government, no official correspondence would be kept secret. But now, the Lieutenant Governor was made to ask the House to forbear—not to make him divulge the communications he may have received on a subject, the important nature of which is admitted by all. We had been told in the journal which is the organ of the Government, that his Excellency had received power to alter the constitution of the Council, so as to prevent its offering any opposition to the House. Now, so far from any change in that body having been effected, the Government was in this extraordinary and unamiable position, that they screened themselves behind the assertion of the prerogative, and made the Governor ask, as a favor, that the House be silent on the subject, and we were virtually told that the correspondence could not be safely entrusted to our consideration. By those remarks he intended no personal disrespect to his Excellency—he held his advisers responsible, as they were, and, constitutionally, should be. The message informed the House that the address of last year "had received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, while relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the upper and lower House, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will ensure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature." Why was not the House informed of these powers? Why not told whether the principles asserted in the address had been affirmed; or if denied, why should the House not be in possession of the reasons of the failure? Besides the present case, the Government had inserted in the Speech a paragraph to the effect, that the address on the subject of the Land Commission had been graciously received, and that the details were nearly completed. But what did the despatches, submitted to the House, disclose, in corroboration of that statement? Why, that so far from having been graciously received, the address had not even been presented to Her Majesty! Nay, more, that the details were such as prevented its presentation; therefore, it could not have been "graciously received." The only facts proved by the correspondence were, that, in October last, Sir Samuel Cunard had been applied to by a subordinate in the Colonial Office, and there was no evidence that Sir Samuel Cunard had ever replied to the communication. The assurance in the Speech that the Commission would be speedily arranged, was not justified by the correspondence before the House. How then was any reliance to be placed on the veracity of the Executive, when they were proved to have wilfully misstated facts?

Hons. Mr. HAVILAND and Col. GRAY rose to order. Such language should not be tolerated. The Government had been charged with having made wilful misstatements.

The words having been taken down by the Clerk—

Mr. BEER moved that the hon. member have leave to withdraw them.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN did not, for a moment, intend to charge his Excellency with having misstated facts,—he repeated the imputation against his advisers. If he had used the epithet "wilful," he withdrew it.

Hon. Col. GRAY, as a Member of the Executive, was satisfied with the disclaimer.

Mr. COOPER.—The message was, indeed, a strange document of its kind. Last Session the Legislative Council had been stigmatised in terms actually disgraceful; and now the Government make use of the Lieut. Governor as a catspaw, with which to whitewash themselves.

Mr. HOWAT.—It had been stated that the Council was a branch of the Legislature, as independent as the House. That was true, but each body was so in its own order. The Council was constituted by the Crown—the House emanated from the people. Why, then, had not the Crown as much right to control, or reconstruct, the Council, as the people had to remodel the popular branch? The Lieut. Governor stated that he was invested with powers to ensure the harmonious working of the two bodies. While he (Mr. H.) would oppose any encroachments upon the rights of the people, or the privileges of the Council, the House had no right to interfere with the constitutional exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. It was no concern of theirs in what manner the Crown exercised its authority; enough to know that power to effect changes had been given.

The motion of Hon. Mr. Coles, that the Message be referred to Committee, was then put, and lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Coles, Conroy, Cooper, Doyle, Kelly, Perry, Sinclair, Sutherland, Thornton, Whelan, Wightman.—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beer, Davies, Douse, Gray, Haviland, Holm, Howat, Laird, Longworth, McAulay, McNeill, Montgomery, Owen, Pope, Ramsay, Hon. Mr. Yeo.—16.

WM. M. HOWE, Reporter.

November 2d, 1859.

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For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

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Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

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Oct. 26, 1859. 25

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Nov. 5, 1859. 2m

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In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

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Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschieto bites.

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Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—on who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

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The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved ineffacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Spolitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health et energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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