number of American vessels coming here with loads of it. Codfish may be quoted, for tol. qual., 12s to 14s per qtl. No. 1 Mackerel have not begun to arrive, and their price may be nominally quoted at $9 for large, No. 2 $6, No. 3 large $4.50 to $4.75, No. 3 $3.50 to $4. Haddock 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Hake 5s to 6s. Considerable excitement obtains at the Ovens, near Lunenburg. Cunard went down with a steamer and 70 men, intending to take up 70 claims; but I have heard that the people looked upon this as a monopoly, and he only succeeded in getting two claims. I saw a private letter from a gentleman who was down there, and he stated, in reference to two claims that were on the shore, that they were "nearly a solid mass of gold." Six men are said to have taken out 16 oz of gold in a fortnight, having the auriferous quartz in the bargain. Gold has also been found on the road to Musquodoboit, about 14 miles from town.

Yours truly, D. B.

Special Notices.

Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable.

Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse those impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; but not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Reliable Preparations.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, of long established reputation. Their Tooth Wash is an excellent preparation for the purpose and has been highly approved. This, with the KALLISTON, for allaying irritations of the skin, the famous Cocoaine for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or travelling. Dr Burnett's reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—*N. Y. Advocate and Journal.*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner.

DIPTHERIA.

In Halifax when this disease prevailed for many months, in its most malignant form, the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Children's complaints.—While the weekly return of mortality shows a decrease of deaths from small-pox, it displays an alarming increase in fatal cases of measles and scarlatina. Such unfortunate issues would not result were mothers and nurses to rub Holloway's Ointment upon the glands of the neck and upper part of the chest when symptoms of scarlet fever and measles first appear, or even after the eruption has come out. The Ointment penetrating through the skin into the glands, always stimulates them to throw out a full eruption, which is the safety valve of both diseases. Holloway's Pills also should be given to lessen the fever, to reduce the irritation of the throat, and to quiet the cough, which are most distressing to all suffering from those complaints.

TO DYSPEPTICS.

All who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, can be permanently and speedily cured by using

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says:

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

FROM MR JOHN D. NASH,

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Mass.;

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, for *dyspepsia* and *debility of the digestive organs*, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of DYSPEPSIA, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN D. NASH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;
T. DESBRISAY and M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally. m26—4i

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases,* such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Veneral Diseases, Liver Complaints* and *Heart Disease.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,* and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms,* and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass, and sold by W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

MARRIED.

At Bedeque, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, on the 1st inst., Mr William Dayly, of Lot 16, to Miss Sarah Gamble, of Summerside.

DIED.

At Cape Traverse, of Diptheria, on Saturday the 3d inst., Montague McPherson, in the 18th year of his age.

In this City, on the 31st ult., George Faught, only child of Mr George Cook, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Point Prim, on the 3d of August inst., at the residence of Mr Peter Murchison, after a short illness, Mary, daughter of the late Mr Donald Kelly, Teacher, formerly of Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland, aged 17 years and 6 months. At the time of her father's demise, she being a mere child, Mr Murchison adopted her into his own family. Her very amiable qualities soon gained her the affectionate regard of all the members of that family; and the esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. It was evident, during the past summer, that she earnestly and diligently sought the Lord. A short time before her death she declared to those around her, that she found the One whom she so earnestly sought—that her soul was happy, and that she was willing to depart and be with Jesus.—*Com.*

PASSENGERS.

From Pictou, Aug. 6.—Miss Campbell Mrs M'Kenzie, Miss M'Kenzie, Miss Ellis, Miss Pasco Messrs. Peters, Whidden Longworth, Glover, Woods, Hicks, Stone, Collet, M'Kenzie, M'Donnell, Tanton, Peryon, Fraser, Ellis.

From Shediac, Aug. 7.—Mrs. & Miss Stephenson, Mr Stephenson, Mr & Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. & Miss Harding, Miss Prescott, Mrs. Feetham, Mrs. Allan, W. H. Fraser, & Mrs Fraser, Miss Mabel, Mrs. Heie, and children, Mr & Mrs. Higgins, Mrs & Miss Ryder, Mr Donavan, Mr Stauton, Mr & Mrs. Sheridon, Messrs Jacob, Cochinthaler, Michaels, Gillespie, J. S. Stackpole, D Rogers, Rev. Mr & Mrs M'Leod.

From Pictou, Aug. 9.—Colonel Blackburn, Mr M'Agy, Rev. M. Munro, Messrs. Crockett, Strabird, Leman, R. Grubb, Kelly Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. Carliff, Messrs. Torry, Judson, Dix, Tremain, Narraway, Cummings.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Aug. 3—Curlew, Buckler, Pictou, coal. Bark Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool, G. B., goods. Lancet, M'Pherson, Pugwash, limestone, Cecilia, Jenkins, New Carlisle (Canada,) do.

5—Sarah, Gillis Pictou, coal. Maria Clark, Boston, goods. Woodbine, Robertson. Pictou, coal. Mary Joice, Squarebridge, New Carlisle, limestone. Rover, Orr, Port Ann, (Canada,) do. Rosebud, Languille, River John, N.B., do. A Fifield, M'Innis, New Carliste, do. Breeze, Callant, do, do.

6—Tay, Waugh, Pugwash, do. Christiana M'Neill St. Pierre, do.

7th—Trial, M'Donald, Newcastle, N. B, studding.

8—Beer, Ogden, Bay Verte, deals.

CLEARED.

Aug. 1—Mount Vernon, King, Pictou, do.

3—Velocity, Macheaux, Richibucto, do. Curlew Buckler, Cape John, do Alpine Flower, Lowden, do. Lancet, M'Pherson, Pugwash, do.

5—Mars, Pollard, Shediac do. Ploughboy, Robertson Pictou, do. Ariel, Moore, Halifax, do.

6—Tay, Waugh, Pugwash, do. Portree, Nicholson, Miramichi, do. Mary & Charlotte, Babia, Halifax, 25 barrels old iron.

7—Rosebud, Langille, River John, N. B., bal.

8—Rover, Orr, Bay de Cealer, bal.

Memoranda.

Gravesend, July 7—Arrived.—Eros, M'Donald.
Liverpool, July 24—Hunter, Walsh. 24—Maggie, M'Kinnon.
24th—Prince of Wales.
Bristol, July 20—Lady, of Port Hill.
Appledore, July 21—Malkoff, Halman, from Port Hill.
Gloucester, July 29—Robert Palmer.
28—Sailed—Wm. Douse.

We are authorized to state that the Prize Meeting of Volunteers to be held on Government grounds on Monday next, will be open to the public, subject to such regulations as the Commanding Officer may prescribe.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from fourth page.]

Hon. Mr COLES—To do garrison duty in place of the regulars.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Were they to collect rents?

Hon Mr COLES.—Yes if required.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I am glad he has made the admission that they might have been used for that purpose; but in this Bill it is provided that the Volunteers can be employed in no such manner. That Rent Roll Bill brought in and passed by the opposite party when in power, was a real swindle, for it provided to tax the proprietors to raise money to pay these Raggeds and their gallant Major, and the balance not required for this purpose was to go towards the support of Education, when they well knew that not as much would be raised by the proposed tax as would be required for the former object. The hon. member said that no minute of Council was ever sent home at that time without his knowledge. Here is the famous despatch sent home with the Rent Roll Bill, and I suppose he will acknowledge himself responsible for its contents. I will read it?

Hon. Mr COLES.—Have you permission from his Excellency to read it?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—The hon. member can find it in the Blue Book—that book respecting which we have heard so much from him of late.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—Where did you get it?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Is this House to be constituted into a Court to call every person into question? I will not say where I got it; but let them contradict it, if it be a false document. But I must proceed to read it.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, May 19, 1855.

My Lord;

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, copy of a Bill entituled—"An Act to impose a Rate or Duty on the Rent Rolls of Proprietors of certain rented Townships in Prince Edward Island, in order to defray the expense of any Armed Force which may be required on account of the withdrawal of the Troops, and for the further encouragement of Education.

"The Bill, as its title denotes, is intended to supply the necessary means for the support of a permanent force, for the protection of the Colony, to fill the place of the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops withdrawn; and any surplus, after the attainment of that object, to be applied to the general purposes of Education."

What a desire to encourge Education! Oh me!

Mr COOPER.—I do not see why this matter should be gone over now.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND,—Let the hon. member prick up his ears, and he will hear something which he will not like. I thought he would not have interrupted me in this, as the force here spoken of was intended to put down Escheat.

"The nature of this Act rendered the insertion of a suspending clause necessary, and it cannot go into operation until it shall have received the Royal assent.

"It is certainly liable to the objection of exclusive, or class legislation, but I have seen with regret the impossibility of procuring any other measure which could effect the object contemplated, being the establishment of a force upon which reliance could be placed for the maintenance of tranquility, and the defence of the Colony.

"The paramount feeling in and out of the Legislature is, that the Proprietors, being the class most immediately and virtually interested in the maintenance of a power to enable the Government to enforce the Law, ought to bear the whole expense, and in that view the Bill has been passed in both Branches of the Legislature by large majorities. I regret to be obliged to assure your Lordship, that I can see no grounds for entertaining the slightest expectation that any less objectionable measure will be passed in the Provincial Legislature.

"It cannot be doubted that a general resistance to the payment of rents would follow from a continuance of the present powerless position of the Government, and that attempts to establish a Court of Escheat, and every other means to harass the Proprietors would be resorted to. It is from the anticipation of these evils that I feel impelled respectfully to urge the expediency of allowing this Bill to go into immediate operation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.
Right Hon. Lord J. Russell.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I rise to explain. [Cries of order! order! from several of the Government benches]

Hon Mr HAVILAND.—The hon. member was unquestionably out of order in rising to explain; I brought no charge against him. Now, Sir, this was the Bill which was passed to provide for the support of an armed force, and that force was to be taken to aid in collecting rents and to put down escheat; but now the same persons who passed that Bill, rise in determined opposition to a measure for the support of the Volunteers, who cannot be employed for any such purpose. I maintain that it is far better for our young men to be trained to the use of arms than to spend their evenings in taverns. This movement has been exceedingly popular in Great Britain, and in the neighboring Provinces. The hon. member no doubt will treat us to a long speech, but he need not try to deceive the people of this Island.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I may not treat you to a long speech; but I shall at least offer a few remarks. The Government appear to deny that there has been any exclusiveness in regard to the Volunteer movement, but I will try to prove that there has before I resume my seat. I do not say that they ever made any order in Council to this effect. I attribute no such improper conduct to them. But they say they have nothing to do with the organization of these Companies—that the control of them lies wholly between His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and the Adjutant General. If this be true how can they account for a fact patent to every individual in the community that a certain class has been excluded from these Corps. I will prove that the movement has been of an exclusive character, for Roman Catholics have been denied the privilege of taking part in it. An hon. member of this House (Mr Kelly) applied to form a Company, and for arms as far back as the 31st of March 1860. This gentleman, who had for a number of years been a Captain of militia, made application in a most respectful letter to which he received a reply dated the 5th of April in the same year. [The hon member here read the letter, which was to the effect that the application could not be complied with for want of arms, &c.] Now let us bear in mind, that after that date no less than three Companies were organized. The commission of one of them was dated the 29th of March, of another the 5th of April, and of another the 20th of April. How does it come, then, if there were no arms for Capt. Kelly, that there were arms for other companies?

Mr BEER.—That is easily explained; for though the commissions were not granted until these dates, the applications were made some time previously to Mr Kelly's.

Hon Mr WHELAN.—Why, then, were they so late in being granted? But it is known that after these companies were formed, there were more arms in possession of the Government than there were hands to use them. Besides, had this not been the case, they might have been obtained, for it was distinctly stated by the Duke of Newcastle, on the lawn in front of Government House, when here on the occasion of the Prince's visit, that if more arms were required for the service of the volunteers, they would be furnished from the royal arsenal. From these facts mentioned then, it is evident there has been exclusiveness on the part of the authorities. Again, when Mr M'Gill applied, on behalf of the Celtic Volunteers, he was informed that it was not possible to accede to their request for want of arms; and shortly afterwards he was told that if they desired to join the movement they might go into other companies. But if there were no arms for them in a separate company, could they be expected to join other companies with broom-sticks? From these two cases it is evident there was a design to exclude Roman Catholics from becoming Volunteers. The hon. leader of the Government said that the only company which he knew to be exclusive was Captain Murphy's. That company was more national than denominational, somewhat like the Highland company under the command of Captain M'Leod. Captain Murphy's company, the Irish Volunteers was organized among the first in the Colony. I will read a letter from a person belonging to the Irish Company to show how it came to be formed. [Hon. Mr Whelan here read the letter amid much interruption, several hon. members objecting, as they considered it out of order to read an anonymous communication.] I will give the name of the writer on one condition, namely, that he be brought to the bar of the House to answer for the statements which it contains. Let them do that.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I accept the challenge. Let the hon. member give the name.

Hon Mr WHELAN.—I will give the name when the House commands such proceedings.

Hon Mr HAVILAND.—How can the House take action until the name be given.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I will give the name in due time. I shall now read an extract from one of our newspapers, and I hope no attempt will be made to prevent me, as they have several times been referred to during the session. This paper called the *Monitor* is well known to support the party in power. In its issue of 6th March it says:—

"That many of the intelligent Irish are truly loyal, we are ready to believe; but we have again to repeat that caution is absolutely necessary where there exists any doubt as to the purpose which their training and arming may subserve. Mr Coles was loud in his denunciation of the Orangemen. If they could be furnished with arms, he asks, why not the Celtic Volunteers? We answer, the Orangemen are loyal to the back-bone,—their arms will never be used in defiance of law, or otherwise than in the maintenance of peace. If we have not the same confidence in others, they have themselves to blame. When they have become educated in the principles of religious freedom, and understand the highest duties of intelligent citizens, our views will be changed and our treatment modified."

Now, I say it is damaging to the Government to permit statements to appear in the *Monitor* without contradiction, which scandalize and libel a class in this Island, who represent nearly the half of its whole population.

After a few other remarks from the hon. member, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of hon. Mr. Haviland, Charles Reilly was brought to the Bar of the House, by the Sergeant-at-arms, to answer for a contempt of the House.

To a question asked by the Speaker—he said he did not hiss, that he laughed like others near him, and was sorry for it; and that he did not do it with the intention of insulting, and begged to be excused.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND who saw and heard the prisoner hiss, proposed to have witnesses called—and in the mean time the prisoner was removed. He (Mr. H.) said he did not know the prisoner's name, at the time, but as he had denied the charge it would be necessary to have witnesses examined.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said as it was the first offence of which he was guilty, and as he had expressed regret and apologized, if parties were satisfied he would move he be discharged.

A motion was made that John Maloney be summoned as a witness.

Hon. Mr. POPE said the House would have been satisfied had the prisoner acknowledged his fault and expressed regret at the offence; but, as it was, by denying he had only aggravated his offence, and he claimed the protection of the House. He was one who did not easily take offence, but he would not stand there to be insulted by persons whom the hon. leader of the Opposition liked to encourage.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I deny the charge. I was in my place and heard no hissing. Some persons laugh by hissing.

Hon. Mr. POPE said he did not care much about it, only the matter was turned into ridicule by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

After several other remarks were made by different hon. members, the prisoner again appeared at the bar and confessed that he did both hiss and laugh, but did not intend to insult any one.

The House received the prisoner's apology, and he was discharged from custody.

A message from the Legislative Council announced that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill entituled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of St. Dunstan's College, in Queen's County, and for other purposes therein mentioned, without any amendment.

House in Committee again on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN resumes—I think I was, Sir, at the time of adjournment this morning, expressing some opinions on the connection generally believed to exist between the Volunteer movement and the Orange Lodges in this Island. I had expressed some surprise that the Government had not given any indication of the course they intended to pursue in reference to the branch of the subject which referred to the granting a sum to aid the Volunteer movement. In regard to the Orange Lodges, the hon. and learned member from Georgetown stated this morning that there was not any law in this Colony to prevent the organization of such societies, and I am ready to believe there is not. He stated farther that the Government in making appointments to several minor offices connected with the administration of affairs, was not influenced by considerations whether such and such a person was an Orangeman or not.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—I said civil political offices.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I cannot understand the distinction as practised by himself and colleagues. I cannot see the distinction they make between offices which are civil and those which are not. I presume he has not power to appoint to ecclesiastical offices.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The office of the Adjutant General I call a military office.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I know of no offices to which appointments are made by the Government which are not, properly speaking, *civil* offices. And tho' there may be no law to prevent Orangemen becoming the nominees for offices in the Administration, there is, notwithstanding, we know, a strong moral sentiment against it—if not here, at least in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions—a strong moral sentiment against the appointment of Orangemen either to civil or ecclesiastical offices.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—Not in Canada.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—There is no law against it there or in Ireland, but the hon. member knows as well as I do that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland laid down as a rule that no person known to be an Orangeman be appointed to the Commission of the Peace; and if the law carries out the instructions of the Lord Lieutenant, my argument is materially strengthened. He is also aware of another circumstance, that the E. Bishop of Down suspended two clergymen for preaching Orange sermons.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—It is the first time I heard of it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—Well it is a matter of no consequence.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—When an hon. member makes a statement he should be particular about it being correct.

[Passing over the conversational part of the speech at this juncture]—

Hon. Mr. WHELAN remarked—I wish to show that there was a moral sentiment permeating many communities, against this secret, and as I believe, cursed society. The case of the Bishop of Down is an instance of it in the north of Ireland. Again in England in the time of William the IV, the Duke of Cumberland was obliged to sever his connection with Orange Lodges or to retire from the army. Also in Her Majesty's instructions referred to last evening, it is stated that no non-commissioned officer should countenance or belong to Orange Lodges. Neither would the Duke of Newcastle give the slightest countenance to the organization in Canada. When there was a mean, paltry, contemptible, despicable, disloyal attempt made to inveigle the suite and cortege of the Prince of Wales to pass under orange arches constructed for that purpose. To come nearer home, are there ten men in this community ignorant of the fact, I ask, that on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, held on the 12th of last July, a clergyman of this good city declared his intention of preaching a sermon in the established Church, in favor of the principles held by Orangemen, and in this way to give offence to a large portion of the community. He, however, was prohibited by his own parishioners. Even in this community then there is a strong feeling against the Orange organization—a sentiment sufficiently strong to prevent a minister from exhibiting his native deformities in the blaze of noon day. The hon. leader of the Opposition showed the connection between the Volunteers and Orangeism at Lot 49, where their arms are kept in the drill room where they go to take that fearful oath, that to carry out the intentions of this horrid society they swear by the Majesty of heaven to wade knee deep in papist's blood.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The hon. member has given a version of the oath entirely incorrect. I will read the oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly and voluntarily swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to her lawful heirs and successors, in the Sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these Provinces dependent on, and belonging to the said Kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant Religion and the Laws of this Country; that I will to the utmost of my power, defend them against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them; that I will steadily maintain the connexion between the Colonies of British America and the Mother Country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence or dismember the British Empire; that I will be true and faithful to every Brother Orangeman, in all just actions, neither wronging him nor knowing him to be wronged or injured without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if in my power: I swear that I will ever hold sacred the name of our Glorious Deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful remembrance of whom I solemnly promise (if in my power) to celebrate his victory over James at the Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my Brethren in their Lodge Room, on the Twelfth day of July, in every year: I swear that I am not, nor ever will be, a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now, nor ever will be, a member of any society or body of men that are enemies to Her Majesty and our Glorious Constitution; that I never was, to my knowledge or belief, rejected in or expelled from any Orange Lodge: I further declare, that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Institution; obey all regular summonses and pay all just dues (if in my power), and observe and obey the constitution and Laws of the same: And, lastly I swear that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoever disclose or reveal, the whole or any part of the signs, words, or tokens that are now about to be privately communicated to me, unless I shall be duly authorised so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member: So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my Orangeman's Obligation."

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I don't think the hon. member from Georgetown has thrown much light on the matter, in favor of the fraternity, for that oath is the published one, we know. Were I to analyze it sentence by sentence, I could make them ashamed of its obnoxious exclusiveness. Fraternal feeling and intermarriages are carefully prohibited; but it was quite unnecessary to put in that clause, so far as Roman Catholics are concerned. Orangemen are under the ban in England.

THE NEW BLOOD HORSE.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE Market Square opposite the Store of the Royal Agricultural Society, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st AUGUST, inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the recently imported Entire Blood Horse.

"SAMBO,"

3 years old, by Gourkah out of Matchless, by St. Martin, per dam Lady Eden by Partizan,—dark brown, almost black; about 16 hands high, a fine powerful Horse, and has run pretty well, having won the Tyro Stakes at Newcastle, last year, and won a race at Catterick Bridge, 4th April, 1861.

The purchaser will be required to enter into a Bond, with two approved Securities, that the Horse shall not be exported from the Island, and that other necessary conditions, which will be stipulated, are not violated. Further particulars will be made known on the day of Sale.

TERMS.—The purchaser to pay 30 per cent down, and the balance in two equal payments at 12 and 18 months, on approved notes.

JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec'y and Treasurer R. A. Society.

August 10, 1861.

RARE CHANCE FOR MILLERS.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL WITH OAT KILN, GRANARY, DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 Acres of FREE LAND, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above property is situate on LOT 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required.

For Purchase or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1861.

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC TEA.

ON TUESDAY THE 20TH AUGUST, the Ladies of Trinity Church Congregation intend, D. V. giving a Public TEA PARTY at the attractive grounds of WOODSIDE, the residence of Dr Kaye, the proceeds to form a fund towards the renovation of their Parish Church.

This laudable undertaking should not fail in commending itself to all who would further a good object; and as the spot kindly granted for the occasion is one of the most highly cultivated and delightful in King's County, and the arrangements for the entertainment and gratification of visitors, certain, it is therefore to be hoped that the tables will be abundantly furnished with guests from far and near.

The Georgetown Company of Rifle Volunteers are expected to give additional interest to the event by a Full Dress Military Drill and Parade.

TICKETS, 1s 6d, children half price, to be had at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Knight, LeBrocq, and Aitken, and at the enterance to the Grounds.

July 20th, 1861.

Soponifier or Concentrated Lye.

THE GREATEST ARTICLE OUT FOR making all kinds of SOAP, Hard Soap, Fancy Soap, Soft Soap, &c., are readily made by this new article. It is much better and cheaper than Potash. Housekeepers try it, and it will save you money and labor. A large lot for Sale at the Cash Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1861.

Royal Agricultural Society's INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUfactures and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th Oct., 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1	0	0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	0	0
10 do. fancy mixture do,	1	0	0
10 do. Shepherd's plaid,	0	10	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. plaid do.,	1	0	0
10 do. womens' wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
do., made of rags,	0	10	0
Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
do. net Shawl,	0	10	0
Best Woolen long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
10 yards of Carpeting,	0	10	0
10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	0	10	0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0	3	0
3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	3	0
3 do. woolen Gloves,	0	3	0
3 do. woolen Mittens,	0	3	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0	10	0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat, do. do.,	0	5	0
Best Wooden hand Rake,	0	5	0
Pitch Fork,	0	4	0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0	5	0
Willow Baskets,	0	5	0
Indian Baskets, ½ bushel,	0	2	6
Wooden Shovel,	0	3	0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

	£	s.	d.
Best tub of Butter, not less than 30 lbs. weight,	£0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do	0	5	0
Best Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
do Carrots for the table,	0	3	0
do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	3	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3	0
do Onions,	0	3	0
do Apples,	0	3	0

POULTRY.

	£	s.	d.
Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	£0	5	0
do Cochin China, do.,	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

☞ Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, and all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock, on Monday the 28th October, otherwise they will be excluded.

☞ The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

(By Order)
J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, July 13, 1861.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

THE SERVICES OF THE CELEBRATED Lecturer S. M. Hewlett, Esquire, having been secured to deliver two lectures on TEMPERANCE at the Temperance Hall on the Evenings of Thursday 15th inst., and Friday 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, the attendance of the Public is earnestly solicited.

JOHN SCOTT, Grand Scribe.
J. S. CARVELL, Secy. Temp. Alliance.

Charlottetown, 7th August, 1861. li

A TEA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE WESLEYAN Church at Upper Westmorland, Lot 29, will be held on Thursday the 15th August.

Tea on the Tables at 3 p.m. Tickets to be had on the grounds.

Friends from the City are respectfully invited to attend.

Crapaud, July 29th, 1861.

LONDON HOUSE.

[Established 1820.]

SPRING, 1861!

By the "Fanny" from London, the "Isabel" from Liverpool, "Sage" from Barbadoes, "Annie" and other arrivals from Boston,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE COMPLETED their Spring Importations, which are now open and ready for inspection. The GOODS from Great Britain having been selected by a member of the Firm, and bought on the lowest terms, wholesale purchasers can be supplied at as low prices as at Halifax or St. John. Present importation consists of—

70 Chests Prime Congou TEA,	5 Cases HABERDASHERY
20 Half-chests do.,	1 " HOSIERY,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,	10 " Linen Drapery,
10 Tierces do.	2 " Threads,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES	10 Bales Cotton WARPS
6 Cases Ready-made Clothing	30 " Grey & White Calicos
2 " Ladies Boots & Shoes	Stripped Shirtings, Printed
4 " "Townsend's" London Made HATS & CAPS	Calicos, Denims, Drills, Hollands, &c., &c.
5 " American do.	5 Bales CLOTHS,
3 " Straw Bonnets & Hats	10 " Paper Hangings
2 " MANTLES,	5 " Carpets & Woolens
1 " Dent. Alcroft & Co's GLOVES	2 " Sacks and Sacking
	10 Crates Earthenware
4 " MILLINERY	14 Bundles Cast, Spring and Blistered STEELS
2 " Silks and Ribbons	
10 " Ladies Dress Material	25 Tons Bar IRON
1 Chest INDIGO	40 Bundles Sheet IRON
5 Hogsheads Linseed OIL	22 Casks Ironmongery & Hardware
1 " Olive do	
1 " Loaf SUGAR	300 Pieces Hollow-ware
100 Kegs White LEAD, 14 and 28 lbs. each	100 Sets Plough METAL
	100 Plough SHARES
200 1 and 2 lbs Jars PAINT, assorted Colours	200 Barrels FLOUR

Barrels Porter, Ale, Port Wine, Sherry do., Crushed Sugar, Ginger, Currants; Kegs Mustard, Gun Powder, Baking Soda, Nails, Cudbear; Boxes Soap, Candles, Pipes, Glass, Bloom Raisins, Plums, Cavendish Tobacco, Extract Logwood, Paste Blacking, Wool Cards, Bags Cut Nails, Wrought do., Spikes, Sparables, Corks, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Table Salt, &c., &c.; Tins Copal Varnish, Blacking, Coils Manilla Rope, all sizes; Packages Cinnamon, Blue, Saltpetre, Alum.

D., G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1861.

FROM EUROPE,

By Gazelle, Isabel and Steamers,

A Splendid Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

OF THE

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST DESCRIPTION.

Also the finest

TEAS, COFFEE, FRUITS,

AND

GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES,

All now Selling at most reasonable prices, at

J. H. TURNER'S
British Dry Goods Store.

May 18, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

1861 Spring and Summer 1861

GOODS.

Per Ships "Isabel," "Wm. Douse," Fanny," &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED their Spring stock, consisting of—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Sup. Souchong & Congo Teas,
LIVERPOOL SOAP
Some very superior,
SUGARS,
A LARGE LOT OF ROOM PAPERING
In great variety, some very low,
Price's Composite Candles,

☞ All of which are offered at such prices as cannot fail to please, for CASH.

A few half chests superior TEA by wholesale.

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

May 18, 1861.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST THE MANY ARTICLES THAT are enumerated and sold by the Subscriber under the above head, he recommends attention to the superior quality and low price of his crushed and ground preserving Sugars, Coffee, Tea, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Square, July 6, 1861. 6i

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN FARMERS WILL FIND AT the *Cheapside Store* an excellent assortment of the above articles, amongst which are Scythes, Sneaths, Scyth Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung-forks, Rakes, Mounted Hames of various kinds, &c., &c.

B. DAVIES.

July 6, 1861. 6i

ROOM PAPER.

BENJAMIN DAVIES HOLDS FOR SALE on consignment

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES

of the above article—new style of Patterns—at a low price.

July 6, 1861. 6i

NAILS. NAILS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUPerior Cut NAILS, direct from the manufactory. For sale low.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent for manufactures.

May 20, 1861. tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES AND GENTS. A VARIETY OF ready made clothing at B. Davies' Queen Square.

July 6, 1861. 6i

ISAAC NASH.

A FEW DOZEN SCYTHES,

from the above celebrated maker.—For retail.

BEER & SON.

PRESERVE KETTLES.

In Stone and Enamelled.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, July 18, 1861.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE 200 Bbls. Labrador HERRINGS. VERY GOOD

J. S. CARVELL.

May 20, 1861. tf.