WEEKLY CALENDAR—JUNE.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 32m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 8h. 52m., morning.
● New Moon, 19th day, 1h. 10m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 8h. 23m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	High water even.	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	Sunday	4 17	7 39	10 17			15 23
4	Monday	4 16	7 40	11 9	9		24
5	Tuesday	4 16	7 41	11 59	9 50		25
6	Wednesday	4 16	7 42	0 23	10 28		27
7	Thursday	4 15	7 42	1	12 10	10 52	28
8	Friday	4 14	7 43	1 56	11 14		29
9	Saturday	4 14	7 44	2 39	11 33		30

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For England, Newfoundland, Bermuda and West Indies, every alternate Monday at 12 o'clock noon, viz:—May 14th, and 28th; June 11th and 25th; July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

LAND COMMISSION DESPATCHES.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 27, 1860.

[Continued from our last.]

Hon. Mr Pope, as a member of the Government, could not submit in silence to the imputations which had been thrown out against the Lieut. Governor and the Government. The Opposition had charged that, in saying that the address had been graciously received, his Excellency had been guilty of misrepresentation, with the sanction and connivance of his advisers. Such was not the fact. His Excellency and the members of his Government had been guilty of no misrepresentation or connivance, either towards the House Government or the House. It would be found that the expression to which so much exception had been taken, was fully justified. The cause of all this debate was that the Opposition were afraid that good would result from the Commission, and that the Government would obtain credit with the country for their policy. When they were informed by the Secretary of State that the Commission would not be granted unless it were free from any restrictions, his advisers assured the Lieut. Governor that while it was not the wish of the House of Assembly that the Commission should be fettered, they hoped that their suggestions would be carried out. The necessary negotiations were still in progress, and when members of the Opposition stated that nothing more than the despatch before them had been received on the subject, they but betrayed their ignorance of the state of the Correspondence. The Government might not see fit to put the Opposition in possession of all the information they had received. The majority of the House were satisfied that all that could, had been done; and he could assure them of his positive conviction that a Commission would shortly issue. The hon member, Mr. Whelan, had said that the Duke of Newcastle had treated the address with contempt, that to use his own expression he had turned the back of his hand to it. If that were the fact, why did Mr. Merivale write to Sir Samuel Cunard on the subject? With reference to the leader of the Opposition, he never saw him occupy so unworthy a position as he had assumed in this debate. He was sorry for him when he heard him declare his want of faith in the Commission, and supporting Escheat as being preferable, and practicable, without reference to the Home Government. When he made that assertion he must have forgotten all the speeches he had made when opposing Mr Cooper in former years; and if he preferred Escheat, why did he vote for the address praying for the Commission? That address had been passed by a nearly unanimous vote of the House; and it was futile to say that the whole scope and spirit of the resolutions and address were not the final and equitable settlement of the land question. The great object was to obtain a Commission, with competent persons to effect that result; and the Government was perfectly justified in acting in such manner as to remove any obstacles which might delay or prevent it, and to recommend the particular details to the favorable consideration of the tribunal by which they were to be adjudicated upon. He was opposed to hon. Mr Coles's resolution, and he trusted that hon members would feel themselves satisfied with the assurances of the Government that the Commission would go into effect, and would consequently feel themselves warranted in supporting the amendment.

Mr Holl would support the amendment. The hon. member, Mr Coles in impugning the independence of the supporters of the Government as being servile tools of the administration, had judged them, probably, by the standard of independence which characterised the adherents to his own administration. He was there as an independent man, and would support the Government as long as he believed they were acting with a view to the public good, and whenever he should have cause to change his opinion he would bid them farewell. It had been said that the Commission would never come into existence, because it had not yet been organized, and the Government had on that account been accused of insincerity. If the Commission should never be appointed, or if, after its appointment, no good should result, so long as the motives of the Government were honest and pure they could not be justly censured for the failure. It ill became the opposition to impute insincerity to the present Government in connection with this matter, when it was recollected that prior to the late election the leader of the late Government and his friends circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land that the Loan Bill had passed, and that the money to be raised by it was ready, when they had not a little of proof on which to rest their assertions—and when the falsehood was subsequently brought home to them, they declared that they were not disappointed. He could see no reason for accusing the Government of misrepresentation, for the despatch did not refuse the Commission, it merely pointed out objections in order that they might be removed; and the letter from Mr Merivale to Sir Samuel Cunard, showed conclusively that the Colonial Minister was willing to carry out the suggestions of his predecessor. After having waited in vain for years on the opposite party for a settlement of the Land Question, so little time had elapsed since the present Government came into power, that they would not be taxing their patience unduly if they gave them a reasonable period to complete the business, the negotiations connected with which were in progress.

Progress was reported.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The Committee on the Land Commission Despatches was resumed.

Mr Conroy—So much time had been already occupied in the discussion of this subject, that he need scarcely have risen at all; but it was the duty of all to express their opinions on a question of this nature. He had voted for the address and resolutions of last session, hoping that they would have the effect of stopping the agitation of the land question. Previously to the passage of the address many had abandoned Escheat as hopeless, but had since reverted to their previous opinions, believing that unless the Proprietor's titles were bad, the Commission would not have been recommended. As to the expression in the speech, while he entertained all due respect for His Excellency personally, he was surprised that the Government should rely on the despatch before the Committee as a justification of the paragraph in the speech. When it was said that the Commission would speedily be in operation, he could infer the contrary from what was before them, and although he had heard it said that the Government were in possession of information to justify the assertion in the speech, the minority of the House were not called upon to give heed to the statement, which was contradicted by the only evidence the Government had seen fit to produce. When the Government assured the Colonial Minister that the House did not intend to fetter the Commission, he presumed they expressed the sentiments of the majority. He hoped, however, that the Commission would enter on its duties, and that the result of their labors would be beneficial to the country; but he would not consent to bind the people prematurely to abide by whatever conclusions the Commission might arrive at. In voting for the original resolutions, in preference to the amendment, he did so on the contention that whatever information the members of the Government and the majority might have, there was nothing to justify the minority in endorsing the latter.

Mr Montgomery had heard nothing whatever to diminish his confidence in the Government or the Commission. If the sentiments of the whole of the population could be ascertained, he had no doubt that a large majority would coincide with him. Entertaining these opinions he would, of course, support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Whitnear—The only method of settling the Tenantry was by purchase from Proprietors, on which principle the Land Purchase and Loan Bills had been introduced, and he believed that something similar would result from the Commission. He had supported the appointment of Commission last year, and was sorry that it was not now in operation, but the House or the local Government could not force the other parties to it; for himself he would be satisfied to wait 12 or even 18 months longer, and he was happy to hear the announcement by the Government that it would soon be at work. The only way to get rid of the agitation would be by the Government purchasing the lands at a reasonable price, and he was sorry that the Worrell Estate had been bought at too high a figure; that circumstance, however, afforded no argument against subsequent purchases, and he had no doubt that the Commission would recommend such action. The statement in the speech that the address had been "graciously received," had excited the minds of the people, who would be, of course, surprised and disappointed at finding that nothing had been done. He should, however, relying on what had fallen from members of the Government, give the people to understand that they had something to expect, and advise them to await the result. He would be truly glad to have the question settled, and, after the long discussion of last evening, he would say no more than that he was prepared to support the amendment.

Hon. the Speaker trusted that members would confine themselves to the subject, which resolved itself into the question whether the Government was fairly deserving of censure for not having already matured the Commission. All they had to deal with were the resolutions and the amendment. It was impossible that such a matter as the Commission could be concluded in a few weeks or even months. The despatch bore date in October last, and it was now only March, and certainly no such loss of time had occurred as to entitle the Government to censure. He believed they were using their best exertion to expedite to business, and he had every confidence that the Commission would be appointed.

Mr Davies had taken several notes of observations made by hon. members in the debate, but was so tired of the protracted discussion that he would not enter into them. The House must trust to the good feelings of the Proprietors, and endeavor to get the best terms for the Tenantry that they could obtain. It was the interest of the Proprietors to get rid of their lands, if they did make liberal concession, in order to effect the object. It was true that it did not appear by the particular despatch before them that the address had been graciously received, but the purport of the communication was to recommend an unfettered Commission, and as the main object of the address was to obtain a tribunal which should settle the question, the Government were quite right in stating that it was not intended to restrict its action. He trusted that the country would soon receive the benefits of its labors.

Mr. Owen—A great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced into the debate, to which he would not allude farther than to say that he was tired of the long discussion which had occupied nearly seven hours of the previous evening. The principal complaint was that the Executive Council had exceeded their authority. In his opinion they were fully justified in the course they had pursued, and the fact that His Excellency had stated that the address had been graciously received, satisfied him that such had been the case. While he yielded to no one in his anxiety to settle the Land question he was quite willing to await the result of the Commission, and if that should disappoint the just expectation of the country, the House would be at liberty to take what action they might think proper. He would not in one session vote to annul what he had done in a previous one. He had too high an opinion of the gentlemen composing the Government to suppose they were deceiving the people. The sooner the debate was brought to a termination, and the House proceeded with the business of the country, the better.

Mr. Macneill was happy to find Hon. Mr. Wightman coinciding with the majority on this question. That hon. member was entitled to credit for a sincere anxiety to benefit the Tenantry by all just and amicable means, and he fully agreed with him in his willingness to wait, if necessary, 18 months, for a final adjustment of the whole question, and he trusted that members of the Opposition generally would come to the same conclusion. The assertion that the Government sought to strengthen the claims of the Proprietors was utterly unwarranted; he believed that they were actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the Tenantry. He trusted that the resolution of the hon. Mr. Coles would not be approved of.

[To be continued.]

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AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Free Church Congregation of this City, held on Tuesday, Jan. 3d, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Bazaar in the second week of July next, for the purpose of removing the debt of £120 still due on the site.

The following committees were appointed to carry out this resolution—

Mrs. Sutherland,	Mr. J. H. Turner,
" Mitchell	" Robert McLaren,
" Douglass,	" Wm Reid,
" Cairns,	" John Scott,
" Henderson,	" James McLeod,
" D. McKinnon,	Kenneth Henderson, Esq.,
West River—Mrs. E. McMillan;	
St. Peter's Road—Mrs. Robertson.	

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1860. tf

BAZAAR,

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A PARSONAGE HOUSE in connection with the Church of England in this city, will be held on the 28th of next JUNE, being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—

Mrs. Bayfield,	Mrs. Hobkirk,
" F. Brecken,	" Hodgson,
" Cox,	" J. Longworth,
" Cundall,	" Ortebar,
" D. Davies,	" C. Palmer
" DeBlois,	Miss Palmer,
" Fitz Gerald,	Mrs. Scott,
" H. Haszard,	" W. Welsh

January 21, 1860.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BAZAAR

THE LADIES IN CONNECTION WITH the Presbyterian Church on Queen Square, Charlottetown, purpose holding a Bazaar on the FOURTH July next, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the seating of that Church. Donations are respectfully solicited from all friendly to the cause.

The following ladies will thankfully receive contributions:—

Mrs. Keir, Princestown,	Mrs. Douglas, Charlottetown,
" Patterson, Bedeque,	" Galloway, do.,
" Murray, Cavendish,	Miss Locherby, do.,
" Allan, Covehead,	Mrs. W. Match, Lot 48,
" Fraser, Cascumpec,	" S. Match, Southport,
" Crawford, St. Peter's,	" Jardine, Lot 49,
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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.

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A CURE FOR THE MILLION!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT GOOD OR BAD?

IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY in all parts of the world allow themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It must be apparent that the medical profession in every climate would, as in duty bound, make their voices heard against it. Would it be tolerated that millions should buy it and use it year after year if there was any thing better to be had, or were it not now known to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, skin diseases, and other external ailments? Let any one ask himself the question, and decide for himself.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

SCORBUTIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the legs begin to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &C.

These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Tumors
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Cancers	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

G. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alchholic washes and plastering it with grease which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

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.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co. Boston.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Further extensive Supplies just received *ex Gazelle.*