THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—Th. v. 21.

Vol. 2. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, June 1, 1861. No. 48.

The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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Nearness to God.

[illegible]

London the Future Seat of the Papacy.

The *Independent Press*, in its number of the 30th April, contains a remarkable statement, which, if correct, would show that a wholly new turn may be given before long to the Roman question, and that the discussion on the restriction or abolition of the temporal authority in Rome may lead, in the event of Pio Nono's decease, to the temporary establishment of the Papacy in London. The writer of the Paris letter states, that he has received information to the effect that, "by a decision adopted of late by twenty-seven cardinals, Pius IX. is, in case he should succeed to his predecessor, his successor, and the regular election of a new Pope, Cardinal Wiseman, all the Cardinals met in consistory, Cardinal Wiseman Primate of England. He would thus become invested with all Papal powers, especially with that of nominating at London a great (Ecumenical) Council. During the interregnum he will administer the affairs of the Church under the name of Pius X." The writer is careful to say that he does not pretend to guarantee the authenticity of these details.

Temporal Power of the Pope.

[illegible]

Christian Effort Rewarded.

[illegible]

Sins we are apt to commit in Spring.

[illegible]

Christian Intelligence.

[illegible]

Small Prayer Meetings.

[illegible]

The Great Tribulation.

[illegible]

Bible Thoughts.

[illegible]

Treasury.

[illegible]

thunder word eternity receives free entrance. Now, also, are heard the trumpet calls to judgment, and the cry, "Awake thou that sleepest!" Voices enter that so long benighted chamber, calling upon the soul to haste for life's sake, and to take the narrow way. Formerly these same voices struck the outside of the heart's door, but entered not therein. Now the Spirit has opened the heart, and the call resounds and echoes all its walls.

Sinner, if you have heard these voices, be sure that the Spirit is opening that long closed door of the heart! It is in your power to exclude the heavenly visitor, but if you shut on him the gate of your heart now, remember that he will shut on you the gate of heaven hereafter.—*Krummacher.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

The late Troubles in Newfoundland.

Affairs in the sister colony of Newfoundland have been in a very disordered state for several months. The people have shown themselves to be utterly unworthy of the privilege of self-government. The immediate cause of the late disturbances was the determined effort made by the popish party under Bishop Mullock, to retain the ascendancy which they have enjoyed ever since the introduction of responsible government into the colony. It may be interesting to inquire how the Romanists, who are not half the population of the island, by several thousands, at that time obtained the principal control in political affairs. By far the most numerous Protestant body in Newfoundland is the Church of England, which through the aid of the Church and School Society at home, has been enabled to build churches and schools in all the inhabited parts of the island, and support a large number of clergymen, catechists and schoolmasters. Bishop Feild of this Church, who has been Bishop of the Colony for about twenty years, is a High Churchman of the highest type, and also now, we believe, all the clergy under him with one or two exceptions. Whether the laity there are generally as high in their notions as the clergy, we are unable to say, but it appears they have been accustomed for a long time to look upon other Protestant denominations as *only* Dissenters, and worthy of even less consideration than the Roman Catholics; hence under the old regime all the public offices in the colony were held by Churchmen, neither Dissenters nor Romanists enjoying a fair share of government patronage in this or in any other respect. No doubt many of the appointments were from home, but as the influence of the Church of England party in the colony was paramount at the Colonial Office, they obtained everything pretty much as they desired. Now was it in the power of all the excluded denominations combined to carry any measure in the Legislature, owing to the peculiar nature of the constitution of the colony, which was no doubt so framed to prevent the Romanists, who are very numerous in St. John's and in the districts adjacent, from obtaining the control of affairs. For a number of years the Legislature was what has been called, an amalgamated Assembly, being composed of some ten nominees of the Crown, and about fifteen representatives of the people, all in one body. In this Assembly the Anglican Church party could always command a majority, between the number of representatives they were able to return and the nominees of the Crown. Besides this advantage which the Church party had in the Legislature, the Executive Councillors were all the nominees of the Crown, and in no respect responsible to the people for their acts. The amalgamated system, which had been adopted on account of conflicts between the two branches of the Legislature, was suspended in 1847, and the old form of Constitution substituted, which placed in the hands of the Government and a Council of nine gentlemen, executive and legislative authority, and left the Assembly in a body by itself. Under this system the Church of England party continued to hold the sway, as they formed a large majority of the Council.

Newfoundland was the last of these North American Colonies to which the privilege of self-government was granted; but after much agitation on the part of the people of the colony, it was at length conceded. The Roman Catholics and most of anti-Church-of-England Protestants, who are there we believe chiefly Wesleyans, then combining their forces carried the day, and the government ever since, until last winter, was in their hands. By far the larger number of the supporters of the late government being Romanists, it was in almost all matters subservient to the priesthood. The pleasure of the Roman Bishop might be said to be the will of the government. From a majority elected chiefly by a popish rabble and directed by such a man as Bishop Mullock little could be expected; hence the business of the colony since the introduction of responsible government has been conducted in rather a disorderly manner. Before they had fairly assumed the control of affairs they passed an Act to increase the representation, and divided the constituencies in a manner to secure, as in they thought, an ascendancy of their party in the Legislature for all time coming. After holding the reins of government for some six years, they apparently began to think that no power could displace them, and became lavish in the expenditure of the public money, and so self-willed that they even refused to obey Bishop Mullock, in some matter in reference to Steamers. For this act of disobedience, and we suppose with some desire to check their extravagance, he fiercely denounced them last summer as "legalized robbers," and "state paupers." This denunciation had no doubt a much greater effect than his so-called Lordship ever intended, for when the House met last winter, and a vote of want of confidence in the Government was moved, it was carried, owing to several Roman Catholic members voting with the Protestant opposition led by Mr Hoyles, on account of Bishop Mullock's *exposé* of the conduct of their own leaders. Governor Bannerman then called upon Mr Hoyles to form a "provisional" government, which we understand was constituted as usual in such cases, excepting that the business of the House, then in Session, was to be concluded before a special appeal was made to the people. This the rabble would not permit, but took possession of the Assembly Chamber, and behaved in such a shameful manner that His Excellency was induced to immediately dissolve the House. Writs for a new Election were then issued, nomination day to be on the 20th of April, and polling day on the 23rd of May.

Now the tug of war commenced; Bishop Mullock, chagrined at what his own fulminations had caused, rushes into print, and thunders against the new Government, and urges all the Roman Catholics to support the tools whom he had [illegible] denounced as "legalized robbers," [illegible] them to be more pious than Mr Hoyles and his party. The English Bishop also comes out strongly in favor of the new Government. The Roman Catholic clergy [illegible] to stand by their old friends, the late Government. The Roman Catholics [illegible] regain their lost ascendancy; but it appears [illegible] the priests had no influence with their people, [illegible] the Protestant party had been [illegible] the priests, and had been [illegible] of the late government, which the short time between the dissolution of the House and the Election, and the difficulty of communication with the outports, prevented him from being able fully to counteract, a majority of three in favor of the present party in power has been obtained, notwithstanding the riots both on nomination day, and the day of election.

The real cause of the rioting appears to have been the determination of the popish rabble by fair means or foul to return a majority opposed to the Government, and thus place their leaders again at the head of affairs. They knew that on account of the change in the form of several of those who had formerly supported their party, they could not be confident of success, and this made them riotous in districts where the elections are generally closely run, no doubt with the view of deterring peaceable men from recording their votes, and at some places apparently only from a desire to vent their fury, and gratify their propensity for mischief. At St. John's on nomination day, a Mr M'Lea who had made himself obnoxious to the rabble by simply standing his ground, was followed to his store, and beaten with clubs until all signs of life were apparently gone. The offices of newspapers opposed to the Romish interest were sacked, and prominent citizens were in danger of their lives. Bishop Mullock, the man who had roused the passions of the people, and the only one who could have controlled the wild elements, held aloof the whole day, and allowed the mob to have full sway. On election day, the Volunteers of St. John's—all except two Irish Companies, who refused, and are consequently to be disbanded—did garrison duty, and order was preserved in the city. But at Harbor Grace, which with Burin are of great political importance, as the result of the elections in these districts commonly decide the fate of parties,—there was a perfect reign of terror for one or two days. The Protestants of Harbor Grace, being a decided majority of the population, thought it would be weak on their part to be defeated by Papists, and were determined to return Messrs. Haywd, and Moore in opposition to Mr Pendergast, the Roman Catholic candidate. The St. John's *Express* of the 4th May, thus describes some of the shameful proceedings in that town on the day of election:—

"One party, resident at Bear's Cove, when on their way home, were furiously set upon by an overwhelming force of Pendergast's men, armed with stones, bludgeons, and other deadly weapons, and, being few in number, were driven back into the town. It was during this treacherous and cowardly attack that John Munn, Esq., one of our most esteemed merchants, who was quietly sitting with a friend in the street, was struck down by a reflux armed with a loaded stick, and severely injured. Meantime, a small party of Protestants, who mustered hastily, being assailed by showers of stones, turned on the band of assailants and speedily chased them out of the town. By this time the military were called out; and the Protestant party being assured that the peace of the town would now be preserved by proper guardians, and being requested to disperse, retired peacably. While they were in the act of doing so, the mob reinforced by four hundred of the desperadoes refuse of the country, fresh from Carbonear, set upon them, in the most furious manner, with clubs and stones; but though for remembering the others they were soon repulsed. The military now interposed themselves between both parties; and Mr Pinsent, Stipendiary Magistrate, urged all parties to retire to their homes. The Protestants at once obeyed the representative of law; flung down whatever weapons they had hastily snatched to defend their lives, and began to retire homeward. The moment their backs were turned, they were assailed, they carried past the military, who were not commanded to prevent them, and again attacked the Protestants, now scattered and without any definite weapons, with savage fury; the soldiers, headed by the Magistrate and Captain Warburton, calmly looking on. The betrayed Protestants were now compelled to fly and shelter themselves as best they could. The mob took possession of the town, and the military quietly escorted them through it. Now the work of destruction commenced, amid yells and execrations worthy of fiends.

Then follow details of destruction done by the mob—houses gutted, stores robbed—windows smashed—gates and fences torn down. An attempt was made to murder Pendergast's opponents, in their own houses, but they were providentially rescued.

Having completely gutted all the houses of Protestants in the main street and other localities, the Carbonear tigers went home, and all took place. Next day (Saturday) they returned in large force; no Protestant dared appear out of doors; the most awful threats were uttered against all Protestants; the yells and imprecations were frightful in the extreme. In the darkness of the night Protestant women and children were flying for shelter, some to the court house and barracks where the military were stationed, and others wherever they could find protection. The state of the town cannot be described. If a foreign enemy had got possession of it, and it had been given up to pillage, matters could scarcely have been worse. The stores of merchants were entirely at the mercy of the infuriated mob. On Sunday, we learn, that the same reign of terror continued, but particulars have not reached us. The house of the Rev. Mr Lockhart, Wesleyan Minister, was completely riddled with stones; and he and his family had to take refuge in the Courthouse.

It is said that there was a sufficient number of military in Harbor Grace all the time of the riot to clear the town of the rowdies in half an hour; but instead of suppressing the disturbance, they coolly looked on, being under the direction of a Popish magistrate, who would do nothing to check his co-religionists in their work of destruction. The presence of the troops was thus worse than useless, for the Protestants trusted to their protection, and were cruelly betrayed.

Serious riots also took place at Harbor Main. The Government it appears with the view of rendering it less difficult to preserve order, arranged the polling booths there differently from what they had been at former elections. The Roman Catholic electors having created some disturbance near a polling place were fired upon by the soldiers, and one person killed and ten or twelve disabled. The Popish party being thus intimidated, and unable to carry their point at the proper booth, went and recorded their votes at another booth that appointed by the Government. In this manner a majority of votes were polled for Messrs. Hogsett and Furey, the nominees of the Popish party, but the Government of course refused to acknowledge them as duly elected.

The case of Messrs. Hogsett and Furey seems to have been the principal cause of the disturbance in St. John's, on the 19th of May, the day on which the Legislature was opened. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for administering the oath of allegiance to the newly-elected members of the Assembly. Accordingly, they met in the Council Chamber, pursuant to notification, and were called up by the presiding Commissioner, the Hon. Laurence O'Brien, to be sworn. After nearly the whole of the members present had been called up, and sworn, Messrs. Hogsett and Furey, who claimed to be the returned candidates for the district of Harbor Main, having been passed over by the Commissioner, presented themselves to be sworn, but he refused to administer the oath, declaring that he could not acknowledge them as members of the Assembly. Mr Hogsett then [illegible] the validity of the election, but the Commissioner still [illegible] in the refusal to put the oath. Messrs. Hogsett and Furey then [illegible] in the usual form, and in the other [illegible] of the House, [illegible] in the Council Chamber, [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] the Speaker, [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] the Speaker [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] the Speaker [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] the Speaker

two Regiments, regiments, (possibly the 6th and 8th), and the last, I understand, left here to-day under Colonel Gordon. General Porter had under his command twenty-two Regiments.

Alexandria was quiet at last accounts, under military rule. The Fifth Massachusetts and Eight New York regiments have gone over in Virginia, and the rebels are close upon them. Colonel Gardner has issued a proclamation in the name of Virginia, seizing of the Alien general property in that State, by Gen. Butler in Baltimore.

Lieut. Shenner and Gilman returned to New York recently, to the amazed Philadelphia, from Fort Pickens, bringing a part of the original garrison of the Fort, who had been there from the time that Fort was first occupied. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Fort is well provisioned, and a supply of stores at Fort Jefferson. The blockade of Pensacola is complete.

The Funeral procession of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth in Washington on Monday, and of New York regiments, was one of imposing grandeur. Colonel Wood and staff, the Alderman and the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Mayor, were present, and the office of 9 o'clock the same evening.

Boston, May 20.—General Butler, at the head of Twenty-five Hundred men, has taken possession of Baltimore, and pitched his tents below Fortress Monroe, and placed a Battery commanding the Bay. They have constructed a Bridge.

A new levy of One Hundred Thousand men are called for to-day. There are nearly Ten Thousand men now at Fortress Monroe.

A large number of there have protection of Federal troops, and are held as contraband of war. They are set to work on fortifications.

Large force of Ohio troops have entered Virginia from the West, and occupy Parkersburg.

Grafton reports rebels retreating.

It is reported that New Orleans is blockaded.

Canada.

How was the Civil War in the United States received at Ottawa?—The first and most obvious consequence of the present extraordinary condition of the United States will be greatly to limit, for a time at least, every of the ordinary enterprise and expenditure of the American people. There will be increase, but little or no house-building or construction of railroads, or ship-building, unless it be for government purposes; and the demand for Canadian timber must, in consequence, be almost paralyzed. This trade has latterly carried almost the proportion, and the revenue of Canada which depended on the export of small timber to the States, are already almost in a state of collapse. The Americans, made for the finer qualities of wheat, butter, cattle, poultry, &c., &c., which used to fill Canada with money, has thereby greatly fallen off. All this has a depressing effect on the prices of produce, though it is slightly compensated by an extra demand for goods, and, it may be, some other articles, to supply the army.

On the other hand, however, the issuing of Letters of Marque by the Southern Confederacy will subject American vessels to higher rates of insurance, and the blockading of Southern ports will make it impracticable to obtain clearances for them from any port under the control of the United States Government. This may cend an unusually large proportion of the American exports from the West through Canadian waters, and so far prove advantageous to us in a pecuniary point of view.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Queen of the Hunt.—On Saturday, May 18, according to previous announcement, Parliament was prorogued. The work of the Session will be found in the list of bills which received the Governor General's assent. All the Ministerial measures passed into the law, except the bankruptcy bill; and the law which put on the book of the unprincipled Opposition.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Mr. Gen. Cameron, Movement.—The meeting of the convention at the close of the recent term, was the occasion of great interest. The city of the Province, and of the city of Montreal, were present, and the prize distributed, and the graduating exercises, prize poems, etc., were read with great vim. In the past session, the attendance 242—59 in arts, 125 in medicine, and 57 in law. In the course of some excellent remarks on a liberal education, Principal Dawson, it remarks, that will apply to the Lower Provinces, said:—

It is time that in Canada that narrow view of interest, which tends to push young men into the business of life with an inadequate education, should give way to the more liberal and wiser disposition which, in each country as Scotland and New England, impels every family in comfortable circumstances to secure, if possible, a college education for some at least of its members. It is not, however, our disposition in the McGill College to sit down and mourn over present difficulties. We have endeavored to build up our University on the foundation, which the present state of society affords. On this, we have raised the highest standard of literary, scientific, and professional education, which the preparatory training has to be obtained will permit, and we look hopefully to the future, believing that we have already surmounted the most formidable difficulties, and that the ground which we have broken up, and the seed which we have sown, will produce an abundant harvest of good, not to this University only, but to the cause of Education throughout the country, and by means of this, to all the higher interests of Canada.

The convocation was followed by a dinner of the University Society and a meeting of the Governors. McGill College is striking deep root in the soil of Lower Canada.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

Two members of the Canadian parliament went all the way from Quebec to Island Pond to fight a duel. "Nobody was hurt," however, owing to the clever management of one of the seconds who had procured bad pistols and no bullets.

New Brunswick.

Smith who was recently discharged from the Penitentiary, and who is suspected of having aided in the escape of some of the inmates of that institution, was arrested at a house in Carleton on Friday morning by Policeman Watters.—*Empire.*

Nova Scotia.

The *Nile*, Flag Ship of Admiral Milne, arrived here early on Tuesday morning. The *St. George* with Prince Alfred on board arrived on Wednesday evening. The *Nile* and the *St. George* parted in a gale on Sabbath night, and considerable disappointment was felt in this city that the "Admiral" had come without the "Prince." It was well however that the Prince was delayed for he thus escaped a very ugly snow storm in our harbour and got the first sight of our waters in a most charming night, under brilliant moonlight. Multitudes crowded down to the wharves to cheer the *St. George* as she steamed slowly up to her place opposite the Dockyard.

Owing to the recent death of the Duchess of Kent no public demonstration has been made in honour of Prince Alfred. He landed quietly on Thursday and proceeded to Government house in His Excellency's coach. We learn that he is shortly to return to England.—*St. Witness.*

The Cape Breton *News* of Saturday May 18th says: The coal trade of the Island is unusually brisk this spring. Large numbers of vessels are lying at the loading grounds at the Lingan and Sydney Mines, awaiting their turn to load. The market mines, along the coast, are also enjoying a goodly share of custom; but in some instances their facilities for shipping coals are proving quite inadequate to the demand there. This latter is to be regretted.

South America.—In addition to the six thousand lives lost by the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, we learn that San Juan, distant thirty hundred and twenty leagues north of Mendoza, had been nearly destroyed by the same earthquake, with the additional loss of three thousand lives. The accounts are confirmed from the direction of Valparaiso, and great anxiety is manifested to hear from that quarter.

To Cure Dyspepsia, has long been a desideratum devoutly to be wished, by the dyspeptic and dyspeptics.—The cause effected by the Oriental Bitters, should satisfy both classes, that under Providence, it is fully adequate to the task, and that the sufferer may be cured by the use of these bitters.

LEGAL.

Westmore by the last No. of the *Royal Gazette* that a deputation of Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Palmer, Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Palmer, presented him with an Address, which was signed by a majority of 170 of the Electors of that Province. The Address expresses confidence in His Excellency and in his administration, and approval of the measures adopted by them in reference to the questions which have agitated the country, and the resolution which Parliament has passed in carrying out the views of the Imperial Parliament, relative to the appointment of the Land Commission, instead of censure, deserves the gratitude of every right thinking man. His Excellency in reply thanks them for the mark of the confidence and advice for the confidence they express in their policy, trusts that shortly they may be able to look back to the purchase of the Selkirk Estate as but a step in the settlement of the Land Question, and says that he has no doubt that the Commissioners award, when made, will receive Her Majesty's approval, and be a decision calculated to set the Land differences at rest for ever.

"The Pine and Palm."—We have received the first number of a weekly Journal published in Boston with this title. It is edited by James Redpath, George Lawrence, jr., Richard Hinton; and has besides a list of special contributors. It is devoted to the interest of Freedom, and of the colored race in America; and speaks the strong against Slavery, and the prejudices it has engendered, not the moral powers exclusively, but the physical forces of the age.

Melancholy Accidents.—We regret to have to record the deaths by drowning, of three individuals, on Wednesday last, at two different Fishing stations at Rustico. The particulars, so far as we can learn, are as follow: Mr Jason Webb, of Deer Isle, in the State of Maine, had recently, in company with Mr I. C. Hall, of this City, purchased the Fishing establishment of S. Fowle and Co., at Rustico Island; and on Tuesday last had got out some nets, but as it blew hard that evening, the nets were not examined until the following morning, when Mr Webb, accompanied by a young man named Robert Workman, of Bucksport, Maine, put out in a small fishing boat, to the nets, had taken the fish out of them, and were returning to the shore, when the boat got upset in the surf on the bar, and melancholy to relate, both were drowned. Mr Webb, for the past two years, had resided in Charlottetown, and was very much respected, and his melancholy end is deeply regretted.

The other accident was at Rustico Cove Fishing establishment. Two men put out in a boat to some nets, to procure some fish, the boat upset, and one man was drowned—Mr Smith, the owner of the establishment, being one of the two, clung to the boat, and was saved.—*Ed.*

For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor,

I noticed in the *Weekly* of the 27th ult., an enigma, which is certainly the fountain-head of knowledge, and the foundation of education; but unless it anything else than the alphabet, it would not be the contents of Rev's *Weekly*, for they are far removed from the fountain-head of pure knowledge, and are calculated to undermine the foundation of true education.

I am, yours, Tyro.

The American Struggle.

We copy the following from the Toronto *British Herald*. It gives a Canadian view of the American Civil war:

We cannot signify this Simple by the name of War, and for the sake of humanity we are glad we cannot. It is difficult, out of the stand, balance, attempt resolved from every quarter, to have clear matter really stand. Authentic news from the South are scarcely to expected, when the Telegraph lines and general communications are in the hands of the North; what certainly the reports from the last named quarter must be received cum grano salis. The correspondent tries and and disappointed of Northern correspondents, very ungrounded, or their very fancy. Some of the stories of Confederate sympathy are beautifully ridiculous—Ten thousand Minie Rifles bought in Toronto; 1 Volunteer clothing from Canada! The stars and stripes displayed on all the Grand Trunk Engines, and a Conductor discharged for upsetting it! I are a few specimens. If the other reports, not more absurd, are equally delusive in truth, we must be convinced that no reliability can be placed, as a general rule, on any unofficial information—it is impossible to know the real state of the present, or to predict anything of the future. We hope, and think, we can sympathize on the part of the North, and perhaps also the South, of pausing before they enter upon a fratricidal strife. Staying at home is very nice—the red jackets and blue pants of the Zouaves—the smiles of fair ladies, waving of handkerchiefs, firing of hunter-rifles, cannon, and patriotic songs, to say nothing of uniform gin slings, cocktails and Havanas—and all at the expense of the country or patriotic citizens, it well enough; but shortly, wounds, the end of the pillow dirt, and the pillow, dying, death in battle, without blood or water another thing—and all for what? To force back into an unwilling union States that have shown unmistakably that they wish to work entirely with the world to secession—Should the North be victorious, what will be, if the parties point fairly to blood, a most bloody struggle, what sort of union will there be, embittered by the reflection of the and struggle, remembrances that will not be blotted out for a quarter of a century? We cannot say we are glad to see the state of things—but in it we see a verification of our ideas of the vast superiority of the British form of Government, and the inherent weakness of the American system, which, with every possible advantage of the common influx into the United States of capital and population from the old countries Europe—of a splendid country rich in every agricultural and mineral resources, magnificent climate, and the freedom from expensive wars and heavy taxation, and all the accumulated burdens of older countries—has not been able to stand the test of eighty years; and has indeed been very nearly for the last twenty years, during which time with his best Statesmen, with the Western States Dominion, has stood the test of a civil war, and Europe and disappointed, and "the world" will we stand stand for ever yet to stand. While we are sorry for the position of our American Cousins, we think we Canadians ought to congratulate themselves on our superior position,—and rejoice that, for our part, we have not to carry, we do not struggle, to rule the substantial Manager of the Grand Constitutional Government, we enjoy, to them a constitution, its constitutional into the arms of a Power that shows its inability to take care of itself.

Orangeism vs. Ribboniism.

A correspondent of the *Monitor* suggests to the Editor of that paper, the propriety of publishing by way of contrast, the *Orangeman's Oath*, and that of the *Ribboniem*. As some of our readers may not have seen these Oaths, we here afford them an opportunity of comparing them.

ORANGEMAN'S 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 those Provinces dependent on and kindred to the said Kingdom, being on the side of the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of the Subjects; that I will, to the utmost of my power, defend them against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against my person, crown and dignity; that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to my Sovereign, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I may know to be ordained against her person or any of them; that I will assist the Protestant Succession to the Throne of Great Britain, as it is established by the Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," to the utmost of my power, against all opposers, and will maintain the said Succession to the utmost of my power, with my lawful heirs and successors, against all opposers, and will to the utmost of my power, maintain the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, according to the Act of Settlement, and will not accept, or assent to, any attempt whatsoever, shall be made against the said Succession by the Pope, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate, and that I will for ever, to the utmost of my power, defend all Protestants in Ireland, in their lawful Liberties and Properties, as I shall be thereunto required by the Parliament of Ireland, and that I will, to the utmost of my power, support the Government of Ireland, according to the Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for the better Government of Ireland," and that I will never, to the utmost of my power, consent to any Person whatsoever, who shall attempt or endeavour to the contrary. So help me, Master of God."

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor,

When the resolution in favor of passing a Bill to protect the tenantry from oppressive measures by the proprietors of Township lands for the arrears of rent, was before the Legislature last Session, it was thought better by the majority to recommend his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to use his influence with proprietors and agents for that purpose, pending the award of the Hon. Land Commissioners. That these arrears should not be distrained for, appeared evidently to be the desire of those gentlemen, from a speech delivered by John Hamilton Gray, the Crown Commissioner, at the close of their investigations in October last. I am not aware of more than one application being made to his Excellency for this purpose, to which he responded with that courtesy for which he is so justly distinguished. The case was one of peculiar hardship; proceedings were instituted against several tenants in Township No. 26, at the last Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court, some of whom had been appointed at a public meeting of the tenantry and occupier of the Township, to give such information to the Hon. Commissioners as these gentlemen might require respecting the subjects they were appointed to investigate. Those tenants stated the circumstances which had rendered them unable to pay the arrears of rent due on their several farms, in a memorial to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and hoped by his kind remonstrance in their favor, the proprietor's agent would be induced to relieve them from the payment of costs; but this gentleman by way of escaping the odium, or rather shifting it from himself, referred them to his attorney, who, no doubt, having his one refused any compromise except giving them judgment bonds for whole arrears of rent, together with costs already incurred, which placed these men in a worse position than they previously occupied.—Thus has the humane and benevolent recommendation of the Hon. Land Commissioners been treated with contempt, and his Excellency's kind interposition evaded or disregarded. Such conduct on the part of proprietors or their agents, is calculated to produce an amount of excitement compared with which the Bedeque agitation of former years will in magnitude bear no proportion. This, Mr Editor, is not only my own opinion, which is based on the experience of a long life, but is the opinion also of at least four fifths of the population of this Colony.

By giving the foregoing an insertion in your next issue, you will oblige your sincere friend,

An Old Settler.

MARRIED.

At Bedeque, on Tuesday the 28th of May, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr William Brehaut, of Bummeside, to Miss Nancy Cannon, of Lot 16.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of April, at Madison, Wisconsin, by the Rev. W. H. Bristow, J. Weatherbe, Esq., of Pleasant Branch, (late of P. E. Island,) to Mrs Margaret Galbraith, of Madison.

By the Rev. D. M. Parnther, at Falconwood, on the 29th May Robert Peters Hopthorne, Esq., of Mansfield, to Elizabeth E. Scott, eldest daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq., of Falconwood, and formerly of Cranlin Terrace, Belfast, Ireland.

DIED.

At Bideford, Lot 13, of Dropsy, on Saturday the 20th ultimo, Mr John Lock, aged 57 years, leaving a wife and eight children with a large circle of friends to lament their loss. The deceased had been mostly confined to his house for upwards of two years, and although he was a great sufferer, he bore his affliction with Christian fortitude and resignation, and died in humble dependance on the mercy of God through the atonement of Jesus Christ. He emigrated to this country from Devon in England about twenty years ago.

At Upper Westmorland, Cumberland, on the 12th of May, Maria, wife of Mr John Moore, late of Frankingham, Suffolk, England, aged 66 years.

On the 18th of April, at No 1, Hanover Terrace, Bleury Street, Montreal, Capt. W. Mackintosh, late of H. M. 92nd Highlanders, H. P., aged 74 years. Deceased was a resident of Prince Edward Island for a number of years.

In San Francisco, April 12, Charles Rankin, a native of Prince Edward Island, aged 35 years.

On Tuesday the 21st May, at her residence Green Hill, Georgetown Road, Mrs Angus M'Donald, relict of the late Donald M'Donald, in the 65th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian Resignation to the Divine Will, looking forward to a glorious immortality beyond the grave. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

PASSENGERS.

From Shediac on the 25th inst., Miss M'Phail, Mr & Mr Hall, Mrs Anderson, Messrs. Wightman, Clark, Currie, Bell, Morrison, M'Fadyen, Desmond, Daley, Solomon, M'Nutt, O'Halloran, Cummings, Schenck.

From Pictou on the 19th inst., Mrs Robertson & Family, Mrs Henderson, Mr & Mrs Rose, Hon. Charles Young, Messrs. Mc Donald, Munro, Ford, Rooney, Cameron, M'Donald, M'Neill, A. M'Neill, Harris, Capt. Campbell, M'Donald, A. Lane, Mooney.

From Shediac on the 20th inst., Mrs Gray, Mrs Crabb, Mrs Lord, Miss Dunlop, Mr & Mrs Scutner, Messrs. Howat, Chisholm, Cloverley, Harding, Heard, C. Pope, Gordon, Forsyth.

From Pictou on the 21st inst., Mrs Tronsman, Mr & Mrs M'Donald, Miss Fraser, William Dunn, Esq., Messrs. H. G. Fry, A. T. M'Donald, T. G. Lougard, J. C. Bowes, D. M'Donald, A. M'Donald, Fraser, Troop, Reid, Mason.

LAUNCHED.

On the 8th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr David Grundy, Georgetown, a very superior Schooner, of 180 tons, O. M., from the model of Mr W. Bell, Cascumpec, a Schooner of 127 tons; on the 23d inst., by Messrs. W. & C. Mallett, Bedeque, a Schooner of about 130 tons; and by J. Miller, West Point, a fine superior Brig, 240 tons, built for Hon. J. C. Pope.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 20—Brig Rambler, M'Kenzie, New York, goods. Amount, Nicholson, Bay Verte, Deals. Brave, Orchard, Truro, N. S., shingles. Tapper, Pascho, Arichat, limestone.

21—Amelia, Carrier, Halifax, goods. Ellen, Pentz, do., do. Lancet, M'Pherson, Pugwash, limestone. Christiana, M'Neill, Arichat, do.

22—Reagan, Mattland, Tatamagouche, limestone, &c. Tapper, Tilley, Malpeque, goods. Maid of Erin, Taylor, Sidney, coal. Sylvia, Wade, Pictou, Canso, fish barrels.

23—Packet, Baker, Tracadie, shingles.

24—Health, Adelaide, Tertle, Bathurst, N. B., boards. Brig Ann, Lamont, Georgetown, goods.

CLEARED.

May 20—Ship Isabel, M'Donald, Shediac. Barve, Orchard, Pugwash, goods.

22—Morning Star, Cripps, St. John, N. B., pro.

23—Fanny, May, Barbadoes, pro.

24—Lady, M'Pherson, Pugwash, bal.

24—Reagan, Mattland, Pictou, do. Brigt. Florence, Murchison, Newport, Wales, bals & deals. Sophronia, Cox, Bay Verte, bal. Brig Rambler M'Kenzie, Pictou.

26—Crystal, Beare, Tracadie, bal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

ON MONDAY, THE 10TH JUNE ENSUING, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the Property in Lot 22, consisting of a SAW MILL, a LATH and SHINGLE MACHINE, in complete working order, a GRIST MILL, DWELLING HOUSE, Barn and outhouses, and interest equal to Freehold in 250 Acres of LAND, 75 of which are under cultivation, the remainder with valuable WOOD, such as hardwood, spruce, hemlock, &c.; the Mill Stream is one of the finest in the Island.

This Property is too well known to need further description, and Mr Bell will show intending purchasers the premises. Parties would do well to call and examine before the day of sale.

Terms.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-third in six months; the other third in one year. Joint Notes of Hand and Mortgage, duly secured, will be required.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, June 1st 1861. 1i

THE BELLE CREEK CARDING MILL!

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS Friends and Customers, that he is repairing his Carding Mill, by placing in it a set of new Cards, which will be in operation on the 12th June. He will then be enabled to make good work, with quick despatch, and trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

DUNCAN MUNN.

Westville, May 25th 1861. 2i

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

1 lb. KINDS TURNIP SEED, FRESH and good, this spring from England per Ship *Isabel*, for sale at Cash Drug Store of

Jan. 1, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JUNE 1, 1861.

Exchange, 60 per cent Currency Sterling			
Beef, (small) per lb	5d a 6d	Oats	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Do. by quarter	4½d a 7d	Potatoes, each	7d a 1s 6d
Mutton	5d a 6d	Geese, each	1s 6d a 2s 6d
Lamb per qr	1s a 2s 6d	Ducks, each	1s 6d a 2s
Pork, per lb	4½d a 4½d	Turkeys, each	2s a 2s 6d
Do (small)	4½d a 5d	Fowls, per pair	1s 6d a 2s
Veal per lb	3d a 6d	Codfish, per qtl	10s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Salmon, per lb	7½d a 8d
Do tub	10d a 1s	Herrings, per bbl	20s a 25s
Cheese	5d a 6d	Mackerel, new	
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (inch pine)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	3s a 3s 6d
Hams	7d a 8d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 8s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	30s
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb, is cash	8d
Flour per lb	20½ a 21d	Wool, per lb	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1s 6d a 2s	Hay, per ton	100s a 120s
Eggs per dozen	6d 7d	Straw, per cwt	2s 6d
Potatoes per bush	2s 9d a 3s	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 3s
Carrots, per bush	2s 6d	Timothy seed	25s 6d a 30s
Peas, per quart	7d a 8d	Calfskins, per lb	8d a 7d

PAINTS!

OILS!

VARNISH!

GLASS!

NAILS!

LOCKS, &c.

Very Cheap, at

W. E. DAWSON'S

Great George Street, May 21.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

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

J. S. CARVELL.

May 20, 1861.

NAILS. NAILS.

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

J. S. CARVELL, Agent for manufacturers.

May 20, 1862.

W. E. DAWSON

HAS RECEIVED,

Per "Gazelle" and "Isabel," his Spring Stock of

IRONMONGERY,

CONSISTING OF

10 Casks and Cases assorted Hardware,
1 Case Saws in Cleaver, Hand, Tenon, Keyhole, &c.,
1 Case Knives and Forks, from 7s. 9d. to 7s. per doz.
1 Cask Sheet Zinc,
1 " Hinges, in Hook and Eye, Butt, T, H, SL, Strap and Chest,
1 " Screws, Bolts, and Nuts,
92 Boxes Glass from 8 x 10 to 24 x 42, cut to size,
88 Kegs Paints, in White and Colors,
5 Casks Linseed Oil,
55 Bags Cut & Wrought Nails,
Sheet Iron, Tin, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Files, Saws, Planes, Chain Traces, Sparables, Shoemakers' hoys, &c., &c.

Groceries:

TEA, Crushed, Bristol and Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Rice, Currants, Raisins, Soap, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Carb. Soda, Spices, &c., &c.

These Goods have been purchased in the best markets, and on the best terms, and are offered wholesale and retail, very cheap, for ready money.

Great George Street, May 25, 1861. 6i

TEA!

Fanny! From London. Fanny!

JUST RECEIVED, EX *FANNY* FROM LONDON:—

50 Chests superior Congou TEA, warranted.

W. & T. MORRIS.

May 11, 1861. 1m

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS of Fairbanks' celebrated

SCALES,

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1860. tf

A BAZAAR,

WILL BE HELD AT CASCUMPEC, ON Thursday the Eighteenth day of July next, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the Parsonage House for the Mission of Cascumpec, Kildare and Tignish.

Contributions will be thankfully received by

Mrs Fitz Gerald, Mrs Cundall, Charlottetown.
Mrs Hunt, St. Eleanor's.
Mrs Sunley, Port Hill.
Miss Warburton, Lot 11.
Mrs Gorrell, French Village.
Mrs Dyer, Mrs Wallace, Mrs Woodman, Cascumpec.
Mrs Reggies, Miss Traceny, Kildare.
Mrs Cain, Mrs Bellin, Tignish.

May 18, 1861. 4i

PRESBYTERIAN BAZAAR.

THE PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Charlottetown desires to inform the public, that it intends to hold a Bazaar at the Temperance Hall on the first or second week of July next, for the purpose of raising funds towards liquidating the debt on Queen's Square Presbyterian Church. A great variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale on the occasion. The ladies of the Society beg to tender their thanks to those friends both in this and the neighboring Province, who not only with their gifts, but also by their presence, contributed so largely to the success of the Bazaar held in the Church last year, and desire to solicit their patronage this season also.

S. HALL, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1861.

PISCATAQUA Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MAINE.

Stock Department:

Authorized Capital, $500,000. *Capital Subscribed and Secured*, $383,445.78.

Hon. John N. Goodwin, Pres't. Oxed. P. Miller, Vice Pres't. Shipley, W. Rickes, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. N. Goodwin, Oxed. P. Miller, Shipley W. Rickes, David Fairbanks, Abner Oakes, John A. Paine, E. W. Dr. Rougmont.

Fire Insurance on dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandise, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

Policies Issued And Further Information Obtained of

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1861. 1y

Important Discovery.

That most disagreeable disease

PILES!

may be cured in half an hour, and by a single application of

Phillip's Celebrated Golden Wash,

WHICH IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE the only preparation extant for eradicating that disease in so short a time and in so effectual a manner. In no case has it been known to fail. This preparation is perfectly safe, and may be used upon the most delicate skin.

Full directions for use accompany every bottle.—Price, 2s6d per bottle, which is sufficient for one person.

Prepared by James Phillips, Chemist, &c., Church Street, Soho, England, and may be obtained wholesale and retail, from

M. W. SKINNER, Druggist, &c.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 11.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM LIVERPOOL,

For barque "Gazelle" and ship "Isabel,"

—AT—

"CHEAPSIDE" STORE,

QUEEN SQUARE,

118 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

British Manufactured Goods

Of kinds, all of which have opened and ready for sale.

The Subscriber will continue the Terms he introduced on first commencing business, which are:

All Goods Sold to be Paid for BEFORE delivery.

The advantages to be to derived in dealing at this establishment are well known to his customers, and the description of goods now received are equal to the best and superior to most in the market, and will be sold at a small advance.

He invites the inspection of the public.

BENJ. DAVIES.

May 18, 1861.

1861. SPRING. 1861

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Queen Street.

C. C. VAUX

BEGS TO CALL THE ATTENTION of purchasers to his Stock of

Seasonable and Fancy

GOODS,

Received at Quarterly *Eclair, Gazelle* and *Isabel*, from

FROM ENGLAND,

Which is now complete in every department.

Customers, both Wholesale and Retail, will be supplied at the lowest rates, for Cash or approved Credit.

May 11, 1861. 6i

ONE THOUSAND

CUSTOMERS WANTED, TO PURCHASE from the Subscriber his very large Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Received per "Isabel," consisting of

Gent's Patent, Bahoral and Promenade BOOTS,
Ladies' Balmorals, Kid and Cashmere do.,
Cashmere and Lasting do., from 3s 3d per pair,
Children's BOOTS and SHOES in large variety.

W. E. DAWSON.

May 18, 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,

GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES,

All now Selling at most reasonable prices, at

H. TURNER'S

British Dry Goods Store.

May 18, 1861.

Every Body Knows, or Ought to Know,

DOUGLAS

Has the Best Assortment of

FURNITURE,

And Latest Styles

IN THE CITY, AND SELLS SO CHEAP that any one can afford to purchase,—

Drawing Room sets in chally and rep
Sofas and Lounges in hair cloth
Chamber Sets, very handsome; Bedsteads in iron & wood
Hat and Umbrella Stands—iron
Side Boards with marble tops
Bureaus and Washstands with marble tops
Centre, Card and Work, Tables; Extension & leaf Tables
Whatnots and Bookcases; Wardrobes and Shefflonecrs
Looking Glasses and Plates
Picture Frames and Gilt Moulding
Window Cornices and Bands; Tassels, Cords and Loops
Crayon Side Lights; Curtain Rollers
Cane and Wood Chairs in variety
Office Chairs and Cushings; Desk Stools, cane and wood
Child and Misses Chairs, cane and wood
Mattresses—excelsior and hair,

with an assortment too large to enumerate, all of which will be sold to suit the times.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Charlottetown, Kent street.

(Next door to Hon. G. Coles). May 11, 1861. 6i

FROM GREAT BRITAIN,

Per Ship "Isabel" and Brig "Fanny."

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

Market Square.

RECEIVED PER ABOVE VESSELS, from London, Glasgow and Manchester, a general assortment of new and Fashionable GOODS, suitable for Men's Youth's and Boy's Summer Wear, consisting of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Bedford and Russet Cords, Drills, Vestings, and

Tailor's Trimmings

ALSO

Under Clothing, Shirts, Shirt Collars, Neck Ties, Socks, Gloves, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Oil and Waterproof Clothing, Umbrellas, Valises, and a large stock of cheap

HATS AND CAPS.

The above Goods were selected from the best Wholesale Houses in Britain, by J. F. Thomas, Esq., for the Subscriber, and were purchased for *Cash*. Parties in want of any article of wearing apparel, will find the best and latest style of Goods at this Establishment, and as *Cheap* as any other Store in the City.

CHARLES BELL, Merchant Tailor, Proprietor.

May 11, 1861. 3i

1861 Spring and Summer 1861

GOODS,

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED this Spring Stock, consisting of—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sup. Souchong & Congo Teas,

LIVERPOOL SOAP

A LARGE LOT OF ROOM PAPERING

Price's Composite Candles,

All of which are offered at such prices as cannot fail to please for CASH; and has being one cash sale & five half cheese equals. Selling wholesale a fair profit.

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

May 18, 1861.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—JUNE.

New Moon, 8th day, 6h. 32m., morn., E.S.
First Quarter, 15th day, 6h. 42m., mid., S.
Full Moon, 22d day, 10h. 11m., morn., E.N.E.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 32m. even., E.N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	High water morn.	High water even.	Moon rises	Moon sets	Days of Month
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Sunday	4 16	7 39	6 26	6 50	10	15	21
3	Monday	4 16	7 39	7 41	1 11	11	15	22
4	Tuesday	4 16	7 40	8 32	1 36	15	15	23
5	Wednesday	4 15	7 41	9 20	2 3	35	15	24
6	Thursday	4 14	7 42	10 10	2 46	15	15	25
7	Friday	4 14	7 42	10 57	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	15	26
8	Saturday	4 14	7 42	11 41	ents		15	27

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

The Mails for the Neighbouring 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 a quarter past 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:

Monday, April 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from our last.]

The House in Committee on the petitions above referred to, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Several of the hon. members absent at the call of the House, appeared at the bar and made their excuses, which were received.

Hon. Mr COLES said as the order of the day had been deferred until Tuesday next, and as there was some information which the House might desire to possess, namely, the number of writs issued for the recovery of the arrears of rent, since the first of May last, he would move that a Committee be appointed to procure this information, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Committee appointed, viz., Messrs Coles, Thornton, and Sinclair.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said the Report of the Commissioners for Revising and Reprinting the laws was on the table, and he rose to move that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House. It was necessary to refer it to Committee for several reasons. The Act under which the Commissioners were appointed would require to be amended to extend the time for them to deposit the laws already printed in certain public offices. The Committee considered it advisable also that the Act should be amended to authorize them to enter into a contract for the printing of the laws according to the style of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or of the Statutes of Canada, instead of that of the printed laws of this Island as provided in the Act. The report also mentioned several Acts which required consolidation, such as the Education Act, which was divided into four or five different Statutes.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into Committee on the said Report, Mr Sinclair in the Chair. Some desultory debate then took place on the manner in which the Commissioners had advertised for tenders for the reprinting of the laws, Hons. Messrs. Coles, Hensley and Whelan advocating that new tenders should be called for, if an alteration was made in the Act to the effect that they should be printed in the style of the New Brunswick, Nova Scotian or Canadian laws.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said it was stated in the advertisement that specifications would be seen at the office of Mr Edward Palmer, and those who applied were shown a copy of the printed volume of the laws of this Island, and of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and tenders had been received for the printing according to the style of the latter, but the Commissioners had no power to accept any but such as were according to the specification of the Island laws, therefore they had referred the whole matter to the House.

Hon. Mr COLES thought there was no occasion to print the Private Acts with the general Statutes of the Island; it would be better to print them in a small volume by themselves, as he believed was commonly done in the adjoining Provinces. This method would be a considerable saving of expense, as a few copies of the private Acts would be sufficient.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH remarked that the Commissioners had thought of what had been suggested by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, but they had no power to carry it out. However, if the Charlottetown Incorporation Act, the Bank Act, and the Church incorporation Acts had to be printed with the general laws, the other Acts of this nature would scarcely make a volume worth printing by itself.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY said that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the local Acts were printed along with the private Acts in a separate volume. If the costs were adopted of printing all Acts of this nature in a volume by themselves, it would effect a considerable saving, as he did not see that it was necessary to furnish these laws to the Magistrates in the country.

Mr DAVIES entertained the same opinion. He hoped the expense of reprinting the laws would be reduced as much as possible. Two or three hundred copies of the private Acts would be sufficient.

Hon. Mr COLES said another consideration was that these private Acts did not require to be renewed so often as the general Statutes, and might remain, if in a separate volume, though the other laws had to be republished.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH moved two or three resolutions, one of which was as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Act of the 23 Vic. cap. 10, intitled "*An Act to provide for the revising and reprinting of the laws of this Island*," be amended so as to authorize the Commissioners appointed thereunder, to deposit the laws therein referred to, being the laws printed by the Government Printer in the year 1852, and the Acts passed by the Legislature since that period down to the present Session, inclusive, in certain public Offices in this Island, within a certain limited time after the close of the present Session; also to enable the said Commissioners to enter into a contract for the printing of the laws of this Island, according to the style of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, or of the Statutes at large, of Canada, instead of that of the printed volumes of the laws of this Island; the said Commissioners being empowered to omit from the volumes of the General Statutes, all local and private Acts, (including Acts of incorporation) and to cause two hundred copies of such private and local Acts to be printed separately; and also to enable the said Commissioners to contract for the binding of the new volumes in a more suitable style than that specified in the Act as it now stands; and also, that the said Commissioners be authorized and directed to call for new tenders for the publishing and binding of said laws."

The resolutions were agreed to, after which the Committee rose and the Chairman reported progress.

House adjourned for one hour.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND, by command of His Excellency presented to the House the following message:—

The Lieut. Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, copies of the following Despatches:—

Jan. 23, 1861.—On subject of an Act for better apprehension of certain offenders.

Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council, specially confirming an Act of the local Legislature.

Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council, leaving 35 Acts of the Legislature to their operation.

Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council disallowing an Act of the Legislature for the better apprehension of certain offenders.

Circular—Feb. 5.—Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Elcho on subject of National Rifle Association.

Circular—Jan. 31.—Announcing peace with China.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND begged leave to present a letter of the Post Master General, with enclosures having reference to the Post Office department, which were received and read.

The Post Master General stated that during the last year six new Offices were established, and one closed, making at present, in all, 82 Post Offices in the Island.

The receipts for the year from some of these were small. The Office at Skinner's Pond, Lot 1, is established at an expense to the Colony of £10 10s., but amounts of postage collected £1 6s. 11d. The Postmasters at Georgetown and Port Hill were entitled to a small gratuity in addition to their salaries. The Postmaster General of Prince Edward Island recommended that the system of prepayment of postage by stamp be adopted in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. The Postmaster General here recommended the system to be tried in the other Provinces, but thought the adoption of Government money posted in, and addressed to places within this Island, would at present cause much inconvenience and dissatisfaction. He recommended that a system be established for the transmission of small parcels by post, as in the British and Colonial Post Offices, by which a parcel should not the ends and sides, may be posted at any Office for any other Office within the Island, and prepaid by stamp, at the following rates:—

For anything less than one pound	£10 0 0
More than one pound and less than two	0 0 0
Two, and not exceeding three pounds	0 0 0

The weight of a parcel not to exceed 3 pounds, nor the sum one foot in length or six inches in breadth, not to contain any letters or enclosure or brittle substance. As the contract for conveying the Mails in summer between Charlottetown and the neighbouring Provinces would expire in 1862, or 64, he would recommend that the Government advertise for tenders, that parties, if their tenders were accepted, might have time to purchase or build a suitable steamer to place on the route, at the expiration of the present contract. The Postmaster General thought great advantage would be derived by having one steamer to ply between Shediac and Charlottetown twice a-week, calling at Summerside on her way up and down the Shediac; and another small smart steamer to ply between Charlottetown and Pictou three times in each week.

The letter and enclosures were referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on matter connected with Post Offices.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY presented a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance of real Estate by married women, during their coverture, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND moved the 4th order of the day, that the Bill to render the Legislative Council elective, be read a second time. In doing so, he said—This question, Mr Speaker, has been before this House on former occasions. I introduced the measure when a member in the Opposition, when the late Government was in power; also when the present Government came into power, the Bill was introduced and went through Committee, and was printed for general information. In 1859, it would have been useless to have endeavored to carry it beyond the jurisdiction of the lower branch of the Legislature; and the year following the Legislative Council was in a state of turmoil and confusion till late in the Session, when the celebrated coup d'état occurred, when that body was metamorphosed to a great extent, and made more reasonable than it had hitherto been in reference to measures which originated in this end of the House. It would then have been too late to have attempted to have carried it through this end of the building, for then Her Majesty's Opposition—as they are pleased to call themselves—would have said "you have willing tools at your command now, to go through with the measure." It is necessary, however, to have a Legislative Council so constructed that it can carry measures necessary for the interests of the country. Under the system on which the second Chamber is now constituted it is morally impossible to carry out Responsible Government in its integrity. We are not now attempting to carry this scheme through because it sounds well in theory: we have experienced the evils which have resulted from nominated Chambers. When we came into power there was a majority in that Council opposed to the principles of the present Government. The Government of the day under the present system are sure to fill up vacancies in that Chamber with their own friends.

Hon. Mr COLES.—We did not.

[Continued on our inside page.]

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 3d.

A HELP FOR HEADS OF FAMILIES in commencing Family Worship: Suited to members of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces: Rev. Henry Crawford, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of East St. Peters and Bay Fortune, P. E. I. Charlottetown, Geo. T. Haszard, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, April 26th.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza, *Irritation, Soreness, or any affection of the Throat* CURED, the HACKING COUGH in *Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh*, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr G. P. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* HOARSENESS."
Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches," I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev E. S. RUCKMAN, A.B., Montreal,
Wesleyan Minister.

Agent—T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown P. E. Island.
4y Nov. 24, 1860.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP and PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere
August 11.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening any reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH OF IT, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not delay one moment after trying your child and the relief that will be given, CONFIDENTLY EXPECT SUCH—to follow the use of this medicine. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine without the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for the Island.
Aug. 11, 1860.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of our Mr Judson, a chief of a tribe of the Mohegan Indians, from whom we received the secret of the Mountain Herb Pills. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet, which we give to all who call for it. Our agents have also had gratis, from the Agents for the sale of Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the tribes of the Rocky Mountains and Western Prairies, and it was then that he learned the secret of the "Mountain Herb Pills." Years afterwards, he visited the interior towns of the adjoining States, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all disease arises from an impure state of the blood.

BEFORE BLOOD!

The chief in the list and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly become diseased. The stomach will not digest the food, the liver does not secrete bile, the bowels become a receptacle of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, and all together, all from a cold, a fever, impurity of the frame, or the effect of Mercury. In a word, it is from bad blood, that the earth, the heavens, in a place of life, the whole organ of the body struck, in a few minutes the whole course of the body strain becomes disturbed and disordered. In a word, it is from bad blood by to every part, and heart to the extremities. All the pills in the world will not do any good while the obstruction is removed, the issue of life soon then ends.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, universal in their cure.

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This Anti-Bilious Medicine expels from the blood the bilious matter which causes, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and healthy, clearing and remoulding the vital organs.

"Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine so efficacious as Judson's Pills, Pure, it acts directly to the Material parts, through the blood, and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaint,
Cough,	Pain in the Side,	Liver Complaint,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Diseases of Spine,
Chest Disease,	Headache,	Pills,
Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Blood and Gravel,
Costiveness,	Influenza,	Blood and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Inflammation,	Asthma,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Asthma,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very remote part of the Rocky Mountains, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and price of 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Sold by WM. R. WATSON, Wholesale Agent for the Island.

Also by—T. DesBrisay, & Co., M. W. Seidman, Charlottetown, and by one agent in every Settlement at Wholesale by M. S. Burr, & Co., Boston.

Nov. 7. 1860

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HEADACHES, BILE, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitution, so they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree tonic, invigorating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they ensure perfect digestion to a full ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

There are two periods, especially in Women's life, which require care and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, duly taken, and persisted in, should be taken at certain periods, and the results will be marvellous both to the young and middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should never be without them.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND ASTHMA.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it be accompanied the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person who has not been able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week and the result will be marvellous.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.

More persons die suddenly from disease of the heart than the unlearned suppose. In such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also when there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken to prevent disease when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach, by this means all danger is quickly averted.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Two-thirds of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers then be wise and give to their children, small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may not gently open the bowels, little in the twenty-four hours. For infants a Pill may be crushed and given in powder in a little water. The good humoring that are constantly flowing about in the mind of children, the foundation of so many complaints, will then be disposed and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the first remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Gout
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Gravel	Stone and Gravel
Bloches of skin	Headache	Stomach Symptoms
Bowel complaints	Indigestion	Tic Doloureux
Colics	Jaundice	Tumors
Constipation of the Bowels	Liver complaints	Ulcers
Consumption	Lumbago	Venereal Affections
Debility	Piles	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Retention of urine	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Scurvy or King's Evil	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas		

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sized Pots.
Sept. 30, 1860.

DERBY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Family Medicine!

Has been recently taken, by large and increasing numbers, with the most decided benefit, for the cure of Dysentery, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Cold Stomach, Diarrhœa, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back and Limbs, as well as to the Joints and Limbs, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Stimulant for the Purpose, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Cold Stomach, Diarrhœa, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Rheumatism or Gout, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pains, Fever, Ague, Chills, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back and Limbs, as well as to the Joints and Limbs, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Colic, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Gonorrhœa, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Fever Sores, Chilblains, and pain in the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation, and has proved a blessing to mankind.

It is the best remedy for the relaxing and the debilitating—on sea and land,—and no one should travel or venture out without it.

Price, 12½ ct., 25 ct., 50 ct., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
Providence, R. I.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

AGENTS—T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

January 26, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some form of disease is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors, purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease, and restore vigorous health to the body, and activity to natural functions. These, if not taken in time, cause many disorders and the accumulating humors, producing general stagnation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, experience has demonstrated that Ayer's Pills, and no one else, directly throw the energetic action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the dangerous and dangerous diseases. The same purgative effect expels them. Cleanse by similar characteristics and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are healthy, and many of them rarely cured, by the same means. Those who have the strain of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 5, 1859.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the pattern of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of a disease upon her hands and feet that had resisted treatment for years. The mother has been greatly afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA HORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of pills. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, SOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Bogg, Buffalo.

Dr. Ayer: I cannot resist from your other complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that my heart with a grateful appreciation. I place great dependence on an efficacious cathartic in my daily practice with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills effect, of the best in use, I of course value them highly.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2, 1859.

Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the Pills. Headache and my body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse so easily.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRESLER,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as a cathartic, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked. They have in my practice proved more efficacious for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1859.

Sir,—I have used your Pills on my family and in my practice since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we know. Their superior virtues in the form is quick and decided. Indeed, I find they are valuable remedy for derangements of the liver, &c. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Extensively prescribed in my practice, I shall continue to do so.

ALONZO DALE, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bilious Worms.

From Dr. A. G. Ocean of Chicago.

Your Pills have been long used in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best cathartics I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver renders them valuable remedy, when great or small disease of this organ prevails. They promptly remove those fecal accumulations from the intestines which are the cause of so many disorders.

Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Blood.

From Rev. E. W. Gilman, Pastor of Second Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer,—I have had your Pills in my family for years, and have found them a most efficacious cathartic. I have also used them in my family and church, and they have proved a most valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Blood, and other diseases for which a cathartic is required. I have also found them a most efficacious cathartic in my family and church, and they have proved a most valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Blood, and other diseases for which a cathartic is required.

W. H. WHITMARSH, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Harvard University.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

The much esteemed benefit of your Pills for the cure of obstinate cases of costiveness, I have found them so efficacious in my practice, that I have ceased to use any other cathartic. I have also found them a most valuable remedy in the cure of those cases of liver complaint, which are so prevalent in this country, and which are so difficult to cure. I have also found them a most valuable remedy in the cure of those cases of liver complaint, which are so prevalent in this country, and which are so difficult to cure.

J. P. VAUGHAN, M. D.

From Dr. J. Wilson, Pastor of Second Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer,—I have had your Pills in my family for years, and have found them a most efficacious cathartic. I have also used them in my family and church, and they have proved a most valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Blood, and other diseases for which a cathartic is required.

J. WILSON.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cousins, Weld Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
R. L. Anderson, H.M. Paper's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
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W. Bickwell, Tignish	H. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Bell, Cascumpec	J. O'Connor, Lot 16
J. L. Robinson, St. Andrews	J. Bourke, Lot 18
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J. Stewart, Richmond Village	R. Robinson, Port Hill
G. McRae, Elliot, Grove Creek	D. Rayner, Port Hill
P. Lanigan, Irish Town	

Oct. 27, 1860.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of continued instances, they have even restored sufferers from the very verge of so-called quacks, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed, and to many thousands they have demonstrably proved that uniform enjoyment of health, without which, life itself is but a painful blessing. Numerous testimonials, which, from their extreme delicacy, are not intended for publication, have been received, and indisputably proved, that in the cases of many females, they have succeeded in restoring health, when other medicines had failed to have any effect whatever.

The first operation is to loosen from the mass of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which adhere to the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them, and have such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or subject Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This first is effected by all regular aperients who stimulate the tender bowels after death; and hence the production of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which greatly depends on the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which when in a pure state from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, comes freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and totally removes the humors of health to the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the acids and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor*, and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purgatives leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by producing the lubricating secretion of the mucous membranes.

FEVERS of all kinds, by reducing the blood to a healthy circulation, through the process of purgation, perspiration, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in the fever.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and invigorating the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the most cases of *Gravel*.

Ague Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produce very distressing diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the healthful.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid matter which accumulates all eruptive complaints, pallor, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to find trade in this city, that the famous proprietor of these valuable medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the healing art. He however at length tried these Medicines, which he now offered to the public, and to the world to every one who, after the recovery had taken place, and well established, that he actually impossible, by any limited means.

FEVER AND AGUE, a grievous ills are effectually eradicated, when the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Dizziness, Costiveness, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constipation, Scurvy, Itching, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervous Irritability, Low Spirits, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., &c.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons who have suffered from the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of the Materia Medica, in the possession of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their authenticity carefully examined, both in the city of New York and elsewhere.

Sole Proprietor, Dr. W. Moffatt, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

Prepared by Dr. W. Moffatt, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

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