ing been carried in the affirmative by a majority of seven, in a House consisting of twenty-three members exclusive of Mr. Speaker)—and which would have conferred upon the large numbers of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, who compose the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the Subordinate Lodges in connection therewith, the same privileges of incorporation, never before, in this Colony, denied to any association for lawful purposes.

Hon. Mr. Whelan submitted the following amendment to the above resolutions:—

"Whereas this House admits the constitutional right of this Legislature to make and ordain such laws for the public peace, welfare and good government of this Island, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as may be considered necessary; but as His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in his Despatch notifying His Excellency that he could not submit the Act incorporating the Orange Societies of this Island, for Her Majesty's assent, for the reason that in his opinion such "Institutions are calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist." Therefore, Resolved, that our constitutional rights have not been interfered with by the rejection of said Bill—no similar Bill having been passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, or by any of the Colonial Legislatures."

For amendment — Hon. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Thornton, Kelly, Beaton, Warburton, Hensley; Messrs. Sinclair, Howlan, Walker, Conroy, Sutherland—12. For the Hon. Col. Secretary's resolutions—Hon. Col. Secretary, Gray, Longworth, Pope, Laird, Kaye, Davies, McAulay; Messrs. McLennan, Haslam, Brecken, Howat, Duncan, Montgomery, Green—15.

Monday, 11th April, 1864.

Mr. McLennan, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, called the attention of the House to the numerous errors which had been found in the classified Accounts, and said that Committee wished the direction of the House in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Coles rose and observed that, since he first brought the matter under the notice of the House, the Statistical Documents, referred to by him, on Saturday, had been referred to the Committee—that they were neither correct nor explicit, and that it could not be expected that the corrections of the errors which the accounts contained should be made by the Committee. Their duty, on having ascertained them, was simply to report them to the House. But if that were the only action taken by the House, with respect to them, the erroneous and uncorrected Accounts would be published in the Appendix of the Journal; and the corrections, if reported, would appear only in the body of the Journal. Consequently, if that course were to be adopted, persons, hereafter, looking for information concerning our Receipts and Expenditure, and, for that purpose, consulting the Appendix — for they would not think of referring to the body of the Journal—would be led into a mistake of one thousand pounds on each, besides being led astry or deceived by many other errors in the Accounts, such as he had pointed out on Saturday. What he would propose for the purpose of allowing the errors to be properly corrected, was, that the Government should authorise the proper Officers to hand in a Supplementary Report or Statement.

The Hon. the Leader of the Government moved that the Accounts and Statistics be handed back to the Government.

The Hon. the Speaker said, he would oppose the handing back of any Document which had been laid before the House.

Mr. Howlan said the Public Accounts, laid before the House, were a tissue of errors from beginning to end. He did not pretend to be a thorough accountant; but, during his short life time, he had had to do with accounts more or less, and he had never seen a worse lot come from the hands of any man laying claim to accountantship. A clerical error might be made by the very best—such an error as occurred in the first item of Molasses, which, instead of 6,551 gallons, the accounts said 16,2551 gallons, making a difference of 10,000 gallons. That, he would say, was a clerical error. But what could be said in defence of the errors in the Revenue from Charlottetown and the outports? Charlottetown was down at £33,645, 14s 2d, instead of £33,625 13s 3d, as it ought to have been; Summerside at £4,964 10s 9d, instead of £5,019 14s 4d; and, following on to Georgetown, Malpeque, Souris, Cascumpeque, Grand River, and Pinette, similar errors were found. Again, said the hon. member, take the 'Advalorems,' passing over the first item, in which there is a trifling error, and coming to the third, £4048 8s 7d at 7½, was carried out £229 2s 10d, instead of £303 12s 7d, making a difference of £4 9s 9d. The fourth item, £191,190 17s 5d at 10, was carried out £19,101 7s 5d, instead of £19,119 1s 9d, making a difference of £17 14s 4d. The fifth item, £13,950 12s 0d at 12½, was carried out £1,742 9s 4d, instead of £1,743 16s 6d, making a difference of £1 7s 2d. The sixth item, £135 10s 3d at 25, was made £34 5s 5d, and should have been £33 17s 7d, making a difference of 7s 9d. And the seventh item, £104 9s 6d at 30, was made £105 13s 5d, instead of £105 13s 5d, as it ought to have been, making a difference of £1 3s 11d. The hon. member said he could swell the list of errors were it necessary to do so; but he thought he had instanced a number sufficient to prove his assertion, that the Accounts were a tissue of errors from beginning to end.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1864.

Hon. Mr Warburton said that when they were told by the Government, that the scheme, recommended by the Duke of Newcastle, for the settlement of the Land Question, was unworthy of their consideration, because he did not propose that it should be made compulsory upon the proprietors; and, when, at the some time, they (the Government) admitted that neither had compulsion been made any part of the scheme which the Delegates were, by them (the Government) commissioned to propose to the Duke of Newcastle and the proprietors, but that, on the contrary, it could be made effective only through the proprietors' voluntary acceptance of it; he could not but say the people had been most shamefully humbugged by them. They acknowledged that nothing could be done without the consent of the proprietors or Sir Samuel Cunard; they were compelled to admit that they had accomplished nothing; they were laid under the necessity of confessing that, notwithstanding all the promises which, in the most confident language, they had made that the Land Question would speedily be settled by them, on terms the most satisfactory and advantageous to the tenantry, they had brought it no nearer to a settlement of any kind than it was before the appointment of their greatly belauded, but, unfortunately, most inefficient Land Commission. That the Question, when they undertook to effect a happy solution of it, was beset with difficulties, he was free to admit; but that the mode in which they had dealt with it—scorning the scheme or suggestions of the Duke of Newcastle, and tendering terms to the proprietors which served only to embolden them to propose terms of settlement still more disadvantageous to the tenantry than those with which they had previously been prepared to comply—had, instead of lessening those difficulties, greatly increased them; and, indeed, by their mismanagement of it, they had so hampered and entangled themselves, that they must either give up the further prosecution of it, or conclude a settlement by acquiescing in the terms proposed by Sir Samuel Cunard. They had no other choice. The proposals made by themselves were scarcely less unfavourable to the tenantry than the terms and conditions laid down in Sir Samuel's Bill; but, even had they been such as the tenantry would be, or might have been, glad to agree to, they—whatever they might pretend—had not now the slightest prospect of being able to realize them. Sir Samuel, in the letter accompanying the Draft of his Bill to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle for his Grace's consideration, distinctly says: "It is to be fully understood that this Bill shall be taken to contain the terms upon which the Land Question of Prince Edward Island shall be settled; and it is further expressly understood, that, in case any alterations shall be made in the provisions of the said Bill, by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, the proprietors will not, in any wise, be bound thereby." Such being the determination of Sir Samuel Cunard and his fellow proprietors, and the Government well knowing that they are utterly powerless to compel them to abandon that determination, "why, in the name of Heaven," said the hon. gentleman, "are we called on to legislate upon the question at all? The Government, he continued, having failed to secure a most powerful ally, in the Duke of Newcasele—which they might so easily have done, and which, ended, they would no doubt have done, had they wisely been less confident in their own wisdom, could not but be fully aware of their inability to afford any satisfaction or benefit to the people by any Bill they could devise and carry through the Legislature; and, therefore, he thought the wisest thing they could do—if they wished to retain their position a little longer—would be to endeavour to contrive some means by which they might, with propriety in the eyes of the people—making a virtue of a positive necessity—desist at once from the prosecution of that deceptive policy, which, well as it had served them for a time, could now be of as little service to themselves as it ever had been or could be to the people. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show, by calculation, that it would be better, in a pecuniary point of view, for a tenant to continue a tenant and pay rent than to purchase the freehold of his farm on the terms proposed by the delegates. At 16 years purchase at the average rent, the sum to be paid for the freehold of a farm of 100 acres would be £80, which, at the common rate of interest, 7½ per cent, would be £6 per annum. Thus the tenant continuing to pay his annual rent of £5, and putting out the £80 at interest would be a gainer of 20s. per annum. And, at 15 years' purchase, the interest of the principal to be paid would be no more than the annual rent the tenant now pays. He had never been an escheater; but when Sir Samuel Cunard asked for a confirmation of the titles, it was very evident that he was well aware the lands were liable to be escheated, or at least that he had strong doubts upon the question. When he (the hon. gentleman) was anxious to secure his election, although many of the voters were impressed with the idea that the lands were, on several grounds, liable to escheat, he told them that he was opposed to escheat, and yet he was returned by a large majority. When the Land Commissioners were sitting at St. Eleanor's, Mr. Howe told him that their powers were absolute, that by their Commission they were invested with greater powers than could have been given to them by the Legislature; and he himself (Hon. Mr. Warburton) believing that to be the case, was fully persuaded that the long-vexed question was about to be finally settled to the satisfaction of the people. In that expectation he, as well as the country at large, was disappointed; and the issue of the Commission left the matter worse than when they undertook its investigation. At all the meetings of the tenantry lately held, the declarations made were, that they could not purchase their farms at either 15 or 16 years' purchase; and, in fact, he did not believe that if the fee simple of their farms were offered to them at 5 years' purchase, that one third of the whole could effect their emancipation even at that low rate. Indeed the fact that fifty of the farms on the Selkirk estate, which had been sold by the Government, were now advertised as forfeited, owing to the inability of the purchasers to pay their instalments, was a proof of what he had said as to the general inability of the tenantry to comply with the most moderate terms that had been offered to them. He was very far indeed from accusing the Hon. the Leader of the Government of insincerity in his professions of a disinterested desire to effect the emancipation of the people; but were that hon. gentleman as well acquainted with their condition and circumstances as he (the Hon. Mr. Warburton) was, he would be convinced of their utter inability to comply with the terms contemplated by the Government. Indeed, notwithstanding his belief in the sincerity of the Hon. the Leader of the Government, he could pronounce the scheme which, seemingly, the Government had attempted to prosecute with all their power, to be nothing but a gigantic humbug. He believed the scheme suggested by the Duke of Newcastle to be greatly preferable to that of the Delegates; but it was open to great objections; and as it stood he could not support it, although he believed it might have been made the basis of a settlement that would have been very advantageous to the people. The Government had, however, rejected it, and they must either comply with Sir Samuel's ultimatum as laid down in his Bill, or desist entirely from their attempts at a solution of the difficulty. He would support the amendment submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF NAPOLEON I.

As the views given by Rev. Mr. Trudelle in his recent lecture on "The Religious Sentiments of Napoleon I.," are not generally set forth in the writings concerning the life, character and genius of that great man, and as the subject was treated with marked ability, it will be interesting to our readers to learn what a gentleman of acknowledged talent had to say in favor of the religious convictions of the "new Sesostris,"

"Whose name shall hallow the ignoble shore,
A talisman to all save him who bore."

The Rev. gentleman commenced his lecture by saying that he did not intend to discuss the question sometimes raised as to the birth and nationality of Napoleon, or whether he was a greater general than Wellington. Of Napoleon's almost infinite knowledge, of his wonderful administrative powers, of his conceptions quick as lightning, of his unequalled strategy, of his military talent, perhaps unparalleled in both ancient and modern times, he said he would not speak. By the use of the rhetorical Apophasis, the lecturer alluded to Napoleon's innumerable victories, his immense conquests, the arts which he created, the roads which he opened, the bridges which he constructed, the museums which he established, the cities he founded, and the Alps which he levelled. Napoleon's institutions, codes, and complete legislation, which regulated at once the civil and political life of nations at the close of an all devouring revolution, were also referred to,—the lecturer thus giving a brief but brilliant view of the great mind and actions of Napoleon, whose name, said he, is not only inscribed on the stone of the Escurial, on the marble of the Capitol, on the granite of the Pyramids, but written in, and never to be blotted out of the memory of man; whose name can be found not only in the ruins of the Schombrun, of Potsdam, of the Kremlin, and among the sands of the desert, but also in the hearts of all honest people, in the mansions of the rich as well as in the cottages of the poor.

Unfortunately, said the lecturer, the history of Napoleon is too often but the history of an army, a school for a regiment, or a manual for the officer; it is therefore worthy of inquiring, conscientiously, what were the real motives of the great legislator and soldier, what was his faith, what was his morality, what kept him from greater evils, what great principle directed him, what were his convictions,—was he pious or impious, Christian or infidel, a firm believer or an Atheist. The lecturer now described the early education of Napoleon, who was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769. The young Napoleon was baptised by his grand-uncle, the archdeacon of Ajaccio, who taught him his duties towards God and man, and who availed himself of every opportunity to impress upon his pupil's youthful mind Christian ideas, and the great principles of our religion. His mother, who was an exemplary woman, also taught him the truths of Christianity. He grew up practising the virtues which he had been taught to love. In after years he said to General Montholon, "The sound of the bells fills me with pleasure, and the sight of a priest moves my soul." These words shew that the sweet memory of youthful days—the kindness of the good clergyman—and the early training which he received, influenced his character throughout the period of his life when he was filling the earth with the fame of his wonderful exploits. The lecturer shewed that, in the military school of Brienne, the young Napoleon distinguished himself not only by his decided success in study, but also by his virtuous conduct. Writing from there to Cardinal Fesch, he said, "he wished he could consecrate his whole strength to God." He regretted that "the occupations of the school did not permit him to give more time to a contemplative life, but he felt a real happiness that, in the midst of his labors, and in the career of the sword, he marched a Catholic, and in the faith of his fathers." Other letters were cited to prove the pious aspirations of Napoleon, before and whilst he was in the brightest period of his military and political career. It was admitted that Napoleon had many faults, and that he had been guilty of great crimes. But the lecturer maintained that there were circumstances connected with the faults and crimes which were generally overlooked, and which, when calmly considered, mitigated or excused them in some degree.

The charges most frequently brought against Napoleon, to prove that he had neither morality nor religious principles, were: 1st, The imprisonment of the Pope. 2nd, The divorce from Josephine. 3d, His conduct in Egypt. On these heads, the lecturer blamed Napoleon, but only so far as he deserved to be blamed. In reference to Napoleon and Pius VII., he stated that it was a misfortune that the correspondence which passed between them had not been published. Those letters, he believed, would testify to the religious opinions of Napoleon, and prove his desire for the glory, honor and prosperity of the Catholic Church. The causes of the difference between the Tuileries and the Holy See were never religious, but always political questions. They date from 1805, when the squadrons of the third Coalition were threatening the shores of Italy with the landing of an Anglo-Russian army. The armament of Ancona entered into the general plan of the defence of Italy. The French Emperor asked the Pope to put it in a state of defence, and offered to enter upon a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. The Pope refused. Napoleon could not understand why the standards of St. Peter should be allowed alongside of the Austrian Eagles, and not alongside of the Eagles of France on the walls of Ancona. The occupation of Ancona was a military necessity on the part of Napoleon, in order to protect his Italian possessions. He, therefore, commanded the division of Miolis to garrison it, and to occupy the Marches and Legations. Thereupon the Pope's Nuncio left Paris, and minister of the smallest of all temporal powers, he, without hesitation, declared war against the giant of the French Republic. Napoleon ordered his ambassador to remain in Rome, and commanded that nothing would be altered in the diplomatic relations. After the battle of Essling, the position of General Miolis in Rome was most critical. He believed that his only safety existed in disregarding his instructions, and he did not recoil from the frightful responsibility of seizing the Pope. He carried him away by force, in the midst of night, to Florence, and from thence to Savona.

Napoleon, said the lecturer, was much displeased at the act of General Miolis. His first move was to order the recall of the Pope to Rome. But he thought that one of his great dreams would be realised by retaining the Pope in France. One of those strange combinations of fate transferred the See of St. Peter from the banks of the Tiber to those of the Seine. Napoleon would have Paris the capital of one great empire, and the residence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He believed that with the temporal power of eighty millions of Catholics, the spiritual power of the Popes would increase, and that the world would again behold the glorious days of the primitive church. Whatever may be said of the views of Napoleon, Pius VII. proved himself worthy of the Chair of St. Peter,—his firmness, feeble as he was, defeated the plans of the powerful Emperor. The removal of the Pope from Rome, however, does not shew that any blow or injury to the holiness of the Chief of the Church was ever intended by Napoleon. The removal was the personal act of Miolis—Napoleon accepted it—he may have been wrong, but he certainly considered that his policy, if carried out with the consent of the Pope, would be the most powerful for the maintenance of religion. Napoleon, said the lecturer, understood the interests of the church, and he always coupled them with those of the crown in the meditations of his vast intellect; and for all the power and influence acquired by the Church in France during the last 40 or 50 years, she is indebted to him.

This is the account—(given as nearly as possible in the Rev. Mr. Trudelle's own words)—which he gave of the imprisonment of the Pope. We find that our space will not permit us to notice, at present, the other forcible arguments which the Rev. gentleman urged in favor of the religious character of Napoleon. As it is a genial task to assist in ventilating the truth in reference to the character of the greatest man of modern times, whose name has been so often tarnished by misrepresentation and calumny—we may devote a few leisure moments to the subject on another occasion. In the meantime, we must conclude by citing the remarks of Napoleon when about to appear before God, concerning the imprisonment of Pius VII: "I gave no one," said he "the order to arrest the Pope. General Miolis had the audacity to do it. I accepted the consequences of the act: I was wrong. The Pope was an excellent old man; I did not wish him harm—I did not do him any: I always treated him kindly." If these words, said the Rev. lecturer, do not clear him of all the responsibility of the crime, let us acknowledge, at least, in the language, the cry of conscience and the remorse of a Christian.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Petition from "Passengers delayed at Cape Traverse," is too extravagant in its proposals and demands, and unworthy of publication on that account, and still more unfit for presentation to the House of Assembly.

☞ A large accumulation of Mail matter arrived here on Thursday night. There had been some difficulty, we believe, in crossing the Strait, for some days before, on account of the stormy weather and the very bad condition of the Ice. We give in other columns copious selections from the news furnished by our exchanges.

☞ The proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week have not been of such public importance as to call for special remarks in our editorial columns. The business transacted has been chiefly of a routine character. Several Bills of small public importance were introduced and passed through some of their stages: but the most important business of the Session is still kept in abeyance. The time and attention of the Government party seem to be devoted more to private interviews, or "Caucus meetings," as they are styled, than to open and public legislation. The Legislative Library—the scene of the Caucus meetings—is now the only place where the principal business of the Parliament is transacted; and that, too, with closed doors. We are every day growing strong in the belief that there is no necessity for an expensive Parliament in this poor country.

SUMMARY OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, April 9.—Committee on Despatches was resumed—nothing important taken up—progress reported. Hon. Mr. Coles, according to notice, having asked if any contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to the neighboring Provinces had been entered into, the Hon. Col. Gray laid on the table a copy of contract for carrying said Mails. The hon. leader of the Government also laid on the table a report of the Commissioner of Public Lands respecting the opening of a new line of road at Naufrage, King's County, with petitions on the same subject; and also a statement of the Grand Jury of that County in regard to the Jail at Georgetown. The Bill to establish a Court of enquiry on wrecked vessels, was read a second time and passed through Committee. This Bill is passed on a Despatch from the Colonial Minister, and is intended to provide for hearing evidence in regard to wrecked vessels, and reporting losses to the Home Board of Trade. The Bill extending the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Police Court in this City, so as to enable it to award damages as well as inflict punishment, was read a second time and passed through Committee.

Monday, April 11.—Mr. McLennan, as chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, called the attention of the House to certain errors in the classified accounts, and asked for information as to what course should be pursued. After some discussion it was agreed that the Government should call upon the Auditors to furnish correct accounts. As asked for by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, the hon. leader of the Government laid on the table returns of the number of students in the Prince of Wales College, and in the Charlottetown and Summerside Grammar Schools. Mr. Brecken presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the north side of Hillsborough River, alleging that petitions presented by the Hon. Mr. Kelly in the Sessions of 1862 and 1863, relative to the opening of a road through the farm of Alex. Hayden, Esq., had the names of petitioners which were not signed by them, and praying that the matter might be investigated. Hon. Mr. Kelly presented a counter petition, stating that parties who had signed the foregoing petition had done so on a misrepresentation of its contents. Both petitions were referred to a Special Committee to report thereon. On motion of Hon. Mr. Davies the House went into Committee of the whole on the several petitions on the table relating to steam navigation on the Hillsborough and Elliot Rivers. A resolution was come to, empowering the Government to employ one or more steamers to run on said river or rivers, semi-weekly, or as often as might be required, and to fix the places where said boat or boats should touch—contracts not to be entered into for a longer period than 10 years. On motion of Mr. McLennan, the House went into committee of the whole on petitions praying for an Act to prevent the destruction and exportation of wild fowl by foreigners. The Committee rose without reporting, thus refusing to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The House in Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Crown Land Commissioner with respect to the opening of a new line of road near Naufrage. The House went into Committee on matters relating to the Supreme Court, and resolutions were come to changing the opening of the court at Charlottetown from the first to the second Tuesday in January; and at Georgetown from the second to the first Tuesday in March; and at St. Eleanor's from the first to the second week in June. Mr. Brecken, in compliance with the prayer of a petition, introduced a Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Temples of the Order of Good Templars in this Island.

Tuesday, April 12.—On motion of Mr. Brecken, the House went into Committee on the Bill to enable the City Council to appoint one or more weighers and markers of flour. He explained that the object of the Bill was to prevent fraud by parties importing and selling flour short of the standard weight of 196 lbs. It was maintained by some hon. members that the bill should be one for the whole Island, and should also relate to the quality as well as the quantity of flour—progress reported. Mr. Howlan moved the House into Committee to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to regulate the inspection of pickled fish. A resolution was come to in favor of such a measure, and a committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith. Hon. Mr. Longworth, as chairman of the Committee on expiring laws, brought in a Bill to continue and amend the Act regulating the fisheries of this Island. Mr. Howlan, as chairman of special committee, presented a Bill to regulate the inspection of pickled fish. Hon Mr. Davies moved the House into Committee to consider the expediency of prohibiting the shooting of partridges at certain seasons; a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that it is expedient to prevent the shooting of said fowl, from the first of January to the first of October in each year. Hon Mr. Longworth moved the House go into Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Education Law, when certain resolutions were submitted to the effect that parties obtaining scholarships, who were not qualified to enter Prince of Wales' College, might have the option of attending the Grammar School, till qualified, at the Government expense, or of commencing the term of their scholarship—two years—when they entered the Grammar School; also to place the Grammar School under the control of the Trustees of the College, instead of the Board of Education, to raise the fees to £3 to enable the Trustees to increase the salary of the Teacher, and to appoint an usher, if necessary; and also to amend the Act so as to enable the Board to register the French School at Rustico, though partly in the bounds of another district, as well as other schools similarly situated. The Committee reported progress. Hon. Mr. Davies presented a Bill in accordance with resolution, to prohibit the shooting of partridges at certain seasons.

Wednesday, April 13.—The House in Committee of the whole came to a resolution that it is expedient to enact a law to prevent the taking of Oysters during the spawning season, and to encourage the planting of them by granting licenses of certain localities. When the resolution was reported, Hon. Mr. Coles moved an amendment to strike out all relating to the granting of licenses, which was lost 13 to 7. The House went again into Committee on matters relating to Education, when the resolutions before submitted were agreed to with some slight amendments. Hon. Col. Secretary, as chairman of special Committee, presented a Bill for the protection of the Oyster fishery. The Partridge Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee. The Bill providing for the inspection, &c., of flour and meal in Charlottetown, was agreed to in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Pope, the House went into committee to consider the expediency of passing a similar Act for the whole Island—principle agreed to, and Bill introduced accordingly.

Thursday, April 14.—The following Bills were read a second time and passed through Committee, viz., the Bill to regulate the weighing and marking of flour and meal on this Island, the Bill to prohibit the shooting of partridges at certain seasons, and the Bill to incorporate the Temples of the Good Templars. The Bill to provide for the inspection of pickled fish, was also taken up in Committee, where its merits were discussed at length. On its being reported to the House, Hon. Mr Pope moved that the report of the Committee be received that day three months, on the ground that the Bill was too stringent in its provisions for this Colony. On division, the members for and against Mr. Pope's motion were 9 and 9, whereupon the hon. the Speaker stated that as the Bill had another stage to go through, he would now give his vote in favor of the measure, in order that it might be further tested.

Friday, April 15.—Hon. Mr. Pope, a member of Her Majesty's Government, presented to the House the Estimates for the current year. Among the items are £400 for building a Light House at Sea Cow Head; £100 for working of Savings Bank: £1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Government for the importation of Stock; £400 for building new Court House at Georgetown: £1000 to such person or persons who shall discover such a bed of Coal as may be of lasting benefit to the Colony: £300 for expenses of Delegation to England—being for Hon. Attorney General £100, and Hon. Col. Secretary £200; £7000 for the General Service of Roads and Bridges—in all for the service, including special grants, £9458. Hon. Mr. Warburton moved the House into Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act relating to the registration of Marriages and Baptisms—resolution carried to amend said Act, and Committee appointed to bring in Bill. Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a petition of the Minister, &c., of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, praying the House to pass a Bill to facilitate the recovery of pew and other rates in said Church. The Petition was referred to a special Committee, who brought in a Bill in accordance with its prayer. Hon Mr. Kelly reported from the Committee appointed last Session to make inquiries respecting the opening of a road through the farm of Alexander Hayden, Esq., that they had been unable to meet, and requested that the Committee be discharged and another appointed—agreed to, and Hons. Messrs. Kelly, Hensley, and Thornton appointed said Committee. The Bills to amend the Act incorporating the City of Charlottetown, and to incorporate the Temples of the Good Templars, were read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee on the Bill to grant a patent to John Robinson for certain improvements in shipbuilding. Committee rose without reporting, as it was thought the Bill would cause shipbuilders unnecessary annoyance. Hon. Mr. Longworth, from special Committee, presented a Bill to amend the Education Act. The Bill to provide for the inspection, &c., of flour, was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Hensley presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to partitions of lands. Hon. Col. Secretary presented a Bill to revive and continue the Act to regulate the fisheries of this Island.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail for this Island arrived here yesterday (Sunday) about mid day, together with the usual Colonial Mails. There was likewise another Colonial and American mail on the previous night (Saturday.) For the last three or four days we have had a thorough avalanche of British, Colonial and foreign newspapers.

The news from Europe is not very important. The principal items are given in the telegram published elsewhere. We make room, however, for the following short extracts.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

ATTEMPTED STORMING OF DUPPEL—REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Copenhagen, Monday, 1.35 p. m.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army reports as follows:—"At three o'clock this morning the enemy attempted to surprise our position at Duppel. He penetrated between two of our trenches, but was repulsed to his former position. The engagement lasted five hours. The conflict extended along the whole line. Our iron-clad took an effective part in the contest."

Sonderborg, March 28, 10.8 a.m.—This morning at 3 o'clock, an attack was made on Bastion 6 and on the whole Duppel lines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed; at last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officer's command to advance. The Rolf Krake fired on the Prussian right from Wemmingbund. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade continues. One hundred Danes are killed or wounded; 22 Prussian prisoners have been taken. Only four Danish regiments were engaged.

Copenhagen, March 29.—The enemy has left Horsens, marching southwards. Yesterday the King arrived at Aarhuus, and at once proceeded to Randers. The Danish loss yesterday was only 100 men, whereas that of the Prussians was considerable. Twenty-seven Prussians were taken prisoners. Twenty-three Prussian hussars were taken prisoners to-day in the vicinity of Fredericia.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

Prussian Head-Quarters, Gravenstein, March 27.—The outposts of the enemy's left wing were driven in to-day behind entrenchments. The outposts of the brigade Raven have entrenched themselves within 500 paces of the works; a short but sharp engagement taking place. A heavy fire of grape and shell was kept up by the enemy from his entrenchments. The Prussians had 20 men wounded, among whom were Lieutenants Eckardstein and Jesmund, of the regiment of the Body Guard. Thirty prisoners were taken.

When the outposts of the Raven brigade had almost completed their entrenchments the Danes, supported by the fire of the batteries and of the Rolf Krate, renewed the engagement with varying success. The fighting became hand to hand, the troops engaged using the butt-ends of their muskets as well as the bayonet. Ultimately the Raven Brigade drove back the enemy, retaining the advanced position it occupied in the morning. The Rolf Krate was driven off, having been struck by four solid shot. The village of East Duppel was set on fire. Fifty-three Danish prisoners were taken. The Prussian Regiment of the Guard lost 14 killed and 53 wounded. The loss of the 18th Regiment has not yet been ascertained. The 35th Regiment, which remained in reserve, sustained no loss.

Gravenstein, March 30.—It is reported that a portion of the Prussian division of the Guards has gone to Fredericia to co-operate with the Austrians in continuing the siege of that place.

The total loss of the Prussians in the fighting before Duppel on Monday last was 136 men killed, wounded and missing. All was quiet last night. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of Colonel Greiffenburg, who was wounded in the engagement.

Rendsburg, March 30.—Several engineer officers of high rank have arrived here, in order to survey and select ground for the erection of a new line of fortifications.

It is announced from the north of Schleswig that the Prussians in Jutland are moving southwards.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A detachment of insurgents under Corea, coming from Galicia, crossed the frontier of the Palatinate of Lublin, after an engagement, near Radysn, which lasted twelve hours. Another more important engagement occurred near Wonchock, in the Palatinate of Radom, between the insurgent corps under the Russians, which is said to have resulted favourably to the former.

Great Fire at Edinburgh.—The extensive works of Messrs. Boak, tanners and leather merchants, West Port, were almost totally destroyed by fire. The damage done to the works is estimated at £15,000, which is covered by insurance; but about 100 work people are thrown idle by the disaster.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

G. W. Howlan, Esq., M. P. P., delivered an excellent lecture before a large audience at this Institute last Wednesday evening, on "The Political duties of Irishmen in America." At the commencement of his lecture, Mr. Howlan noticed the fact that of all the branches of the human family, the Irish race has become the most widely dispersed throughout the globe. This dispersion of the Irish, he shewed was mainly attributable to the tyranny and persecution to which they were subjected in their native country, and from which they were forced to seek an asylum under the protecting influence of the more tolerant laws of some of the countries on the continent of Europe, and in the wilds of America. He referred to the exacting persecution of the state church, the tyranny of the landlord system, and the exterminating policy of the barbarous English penal code of the seventeenth century, as the chief instruments which were used for effecting the depopulation of Ireland. The lecturer then spoke very eloquently of Irishmen in America, and remarked that Irish blood, talent and treasure had contributed materially towards the wealth and importance of the States, and the Colonies on this side of the Atlantic. In speaking of the political parties in this Island, Mr Howlan made some really eloquent and spirited remarks, in the course of which he very strongly and very justly condemned all kinds of secret societies as inimical to the peace and prosperity of the Colony and opposed to the spirit of British law. The duties of the Irish population of America in general, and of the British Colonies in particular, were very ably treated of by the lecturer, who pointed out obedience to the laws by which they are governed as the primary municipal duty of a people. Mr. Howlan's lecture contained a variety of important facts, which were clothed in eloquent language, and delivered with great force and effect.

On next Wednesday evening, the President, Rev. A. McDonald, will open a debate on "The Educational Question." All who take an interest in the cause of education, and particularly those in favor of the system at present adopted in this Island, are respectfully invited to attend, and express their opinions on the subject.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

April 18, 1864.

Fire.—A few days since the Dwelling House, Barn or stable, with all their contents, the property of Mr. Murray, Lot 13, Northam, were consumed by fire. Murray, it appears, had left home for the purpose of visiting some relatives at or near Bedeque, and had left his wife to take charge of the house in his absence. Mrs. Murray not fancying the remaining alone in the house at night, fastened up the doors, and went to a neighbouring house to sleep. In the morning, at an ealy hour, the premises were discovered on fire, and were soon after burned to the ground. Attached to the house, was a small barn or stable, in which were two cows, some young cattle, pigs, &c.—and in the house was a quantity of grain, a barrel of flour, and some provisions, together with the entire household Furniture, farming implements, &c., &c.—in fact all they owned. Murray is a poor, but industrious man, and his heavy loss is to be regretted.

Another Fire.—A fire took place in Charlottetown on Tuesday morning last, about four, a. m., in an out-house or work-shop, on the premises of William Douglass, King Square. The building was consumed, but no other damage was done—supposed to have caught fire from the careless practice of placing hot ashes in a wooden vessel. Coles' Brewery, and Douglass' Furniture Factory were within a few yards of the burning building, and had either of these premises caught, there is no telling where the fire would have stopped. Fortunately assistance was promptly at hand.—[Isl.

The Ice on the Hillsborough commenced to break up on Friday last, and by Sunday evening the channel was clear of ice from the harbour's mouth, for miles up the East River. Since Sunday the weather has been cold and disagreeable, and a large amount of ice still remains in the harbour and rivers. The wind has prevailed from East to N. E., and we have had several heavy falls of snow during the week.—[Isl.

Canada.—Hon. Mr. Canchon announced to Parliament, on the 30th, that the following gentlemen composed the new Ministry:

Sir E. P. Tache, Receiver General and Minister of Militia,
J.A. McDonald, Attorney General West,
J. E. Cartier, Attorney General East,
G. T. Galt, Minister of Finance,
A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands,
A. H. Foley, Postmaster General,
M. D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture,
T. G. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works,
J. Buchanan, President of Council,
J. Simpson, Provincial Secretary,
H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General East,
James Cockburn, Solicitor General West.

A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.
A DISEASED LIVER.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a positive cure for all disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Heart, and other glands. Disease of the Liver is caused from improper medication of other disease, misguided treatment for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious and other Fevers, Small Pox, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, are fruitful sources of Liver Derangement, excessive and immoderate doses of quinine, calomel, drastic pills, are sure to cause engorgement, torpidity, and sluggishness of the Liver, and enlargement of the Spleen. In all cases where purgative medicines are required, use Radway's Pills, and these evils will be avoided. Those who suffer with Liver Complaint, should commence the use of these Pills at once; a cure will soon follow. They occasion no straining, tenesmus, piles or weakness; they insure a regular movement from the bowels daily. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, are assured a cure. Price 25 cents per box. These Pills are elegantly coated with gum. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

To marriageable young ladies a word of advice: a man is better pleased when he has a good dinner upon the table than when his wife talks good French.

Holloway's Pills.—Mastery over disease.—There is a constant tendency in the human body to pass from strength to weakness unless some means be adopted to counteract the "wear and tear," and other deteriorating influences. Holloway's Pills effect this admirably: they accomplish all the most exacting invalid can require. As alteratives they regulate the stomach and rouse the liver; as purifiers they improve the blood's quality; as aperients they promote peristaltic action, and as tonics they invigorate the nervous system. They have blessed with health thousands previously blasted by disease. In all cases of indigestion, palpitation, perspiration, headaches, heartburn and functional obstructions, sufferers have Holloway's Pills as a resource to fall back upon which will never disappoint their most sanguine hopes.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians that the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the eath, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Married,

On Monday, the 14th March last, by John Hazzard, Esqr., J. P., Mr. Charles King, of Lot 11, to Miss Ann Campbell, of Lot 16.

On Wednesday, the 13th April, at the residence of the mother of the bride, Western Road, Lot 13, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. Henry B. Robinson, of Lot 12, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. George Ramsay.

Died,

On Saturday, April 9th, of Asthma, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. James Cahill, Blacksmith, Charlottetown, aged 51 years. May she rest in peace. [Boston Pilot please copy.]

At Crapaud, on the 10th instant, at the advanced age of 91 years, Mr. Peter Rogerson, a native of Cumme, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, who emigrated to this Island with his family in 1841.

In this City, on the 14th instant, Euphemia Morpeth, in the 5th year of her age, youngest daughter of J. W. Morrison, Esq., Road Correspondent.

At Livermore, Maine, on the third instant, after a short but painful illness, Mary H, beloved wife of Colonel Strickland, (late U. S. Army.) The deceased was the mother of Dr. Strickland, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. & Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson's

Shakspearean Tri-Centenary

ENTERTAINMENT,

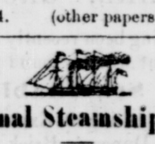
MONDAY, April 25th,

IN TEMPERANCE HALL.

GRAND CONCERT and READINGS principally selected from the works of Shakespeare. Several Readings will be given by W. A. Johnstone, Esq., who has kindly volunteered. Mrs. W. Stevenson will also give several readings. Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevenson will be assisted in the Concert by Fifty distinguished Amateurs, who will give their valuable aid in the rendition of the Shakspearean and other music.

Reserved Seats 3s., other parts of the Hall, 1s.6d. Plan of Reserved Seats to be seen at Mr. Watson's, where tickets can be obtained. Tickets can also be obtained from Mr. P. Walker and Mr. James Reddin.

April 18, 1864. (other papers 1in)



International Steamship Company.

Two Trips a Week.

THE Splendid sea-going STEAMERS "NEW ENGLAND," Enos Field, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

From St. John to Eastport,	$1 50
" " Portland,	4 00
" " Boston,	5 00
By Steamer and Railway to Boston,	6 00

☞ All fares and freights payable in New Brunswick currency.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

April 16, 1864. tf

STEAM

BETWEEN

Boston & Charlottetown!

THE IRON STEAM PROPELLER "COMMERCE," two years old, and Three Hundred tons burthen, will leave BOSTON,

On the 4th MAY next,

for CHARLOTTETOWN, touching at HALIFAX and CANSO. For Freight or Passage apply to Franklin Snow & Co., Boston.

☞ The "Commerce" will run regularly for the season.

April 15, 1864. rw a'isl 1in

CADIZ SALT!

7500 BUSHELS to arrive at BUCTOUCHE, N. B., per BARQUE "ISABEL," about 15th MAY. Apply to W. H. & M. C. Scovil, Shediac, or

J. S. CARVELL.

April 18, 1864. isl pro tf

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE front of the Farm owned by the late JAMES ANDERSON, Esqr., consisting of THIRTY ACRES, (more or less.) and in possession of the undersigned, is now offered for Sale. The property is so well known that scarcely any description is needed. It has a front on St. Peter's Bay of Twenty-five chains, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the Harbor, and abundance of sea manure heaps up on its front every season, which can be brought on the farm very conveniently by means of an excellent slip in the bank, through which a horse can bring any load. The road once known as the "Old Ferry Road" leads from the road which runs to the Harbor, and passes by the rear of the above land, leading to the Bay, and thus fitting it for a business place, especially a fishing situation. The whole of the above is in a high state of cultivation, and can be kept so by the abundance of manure thrown up on its front by the sea.

The above Property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Twenty-first day of JULY next, at the hour of One o'clock, by the undersigned, on the premises.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

St. Peter's, April 18, 1864.

TIMOTHY SEED!!!

40 BAGS of TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by J. S. CARVELL.

April 18, 1864 pro isl tf

VESSEL WANTED!

TO carry Coal from PICTOU to SHEDIAC,—say 500 to 1000 tons.

J. S. CARVELL.

April 18, 1864. pro isl tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER, TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled, in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper, and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
3. The North British Review, (Free Church)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

These publications possess unusual interest at this time from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country; and although many of them are strongly tinctured with prejudice, and represent us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which it would do us no harm to read and ponder.

Subscribers in Charlottetown must remit in Canadian currency, and will then receive their Numbers free of United States potage.

☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, is now ready—price 25 cents.

*** Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO, Publishers,
No 38 Walker-street, N. Y.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

Price $6 for the two volumes. By mail $7.

L. SCOTT & CO.

M, P M & P!

75 BBLS. PORK of the above brands.
12 Tubs LARD.

☞ For sale low. Apply to

WM. DODD.

Charlottetown, March 21, 1864.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile, Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange-peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment:

Near Acquia Creek, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes, I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.:

Gentlemen:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion, to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. Gilds, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

Soldiers' Home, Superintendent's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

* * * * * I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvellous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel,
Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

Gentlemen:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
Sykes, Chadwick & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Sept. 14, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT COMPANY will take place at the Company's Office, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, to appoint Directors and general transacting of business.

By order,
WILLIAM MURPHY, Sec.

Charlottetown, April 18, 1864.