The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867. NO. 3.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0

" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 5m., evening, S.E. W
Full Moon, 13th day, 9h. 12m., morning, N.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 5 h. 4m., morning, S.
New Moon, 27th day, 8h. 51m., morning, S.E.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	6 15	5 35	0 44	8 7	11 35
2	Wednesday	2	33	1 26	8 47	34
3	Thursday	4	31	2 6	9 30	21
4	Friday	6	29	2 49	10 15	25
5	Saturday	8	27	3 35	11 4	23
6	Sunday	9	25	4 25	morn.	19
7	Monday	10	24	5 17	0 1	17
8	Tuesday	12	23	6 16	0 54	15
9	Wednesday	13	20	7 13	1 52	2
10	Thursday	14	18	8 8	2 52	0
11	Friday	16	17	8 59	3 54	3
12	Saturday	17	15	9 47	4 58	10 59
13	Sunday	18	12	10 32	rises	54
14	Monday	19	11	11 17	6 20	52
15	Tuesday	20	10	11 57	7 3	50
16	Wednesday	21	7	even.	7 48	47
17	Thursday	22	6	1 29	8 40	45
18	Friday	24	4	2 21	9 37	42
19	Saturday	26	3	3 13	10 40	39
20	Sunday	28	4 1	4 11	11 43	35
21	Monday	29	59	5 15	morn	31
22	Tuesday	30	57	6 22	0 52	28
23	Wednesday	31	55	7 29	1 57	25
24	Thursday	32	53	8 28	3 4	23
25	Friday	34	52	9 21	4 11	20
26	Saturday	36	50	10 10	5 15	16
27	Sunday	37	49	10 24	sets	12
28	Monday	39	48	11 35	6 4	10
29	Tuesday	41	46	morn.	6 43	7
30	Wednesday	42	44	0 15	7 22	3
31	Thursday	43	43	0 57	8 8	9 59

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, October 25, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3½d to 6d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 4½
Pork, (carcass)	4d 5d
Do (small)	6d to 8d
Ham, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Lamb per lb,	3d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 1s
Lard, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 6d to 2s 7d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	7d to 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 6d to 2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	3s to 6s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	1s 6d to 3s
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	75s to 85s
Straw, per ton	60s to 70s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	4s to 6s
Homespun, per yard,	6d to 9d
Calfskins, per lb.,	4½d
Hides, per lb.,	1s to 1s 6d
Wool,	1s 9d to 2s
Sheepskins,	
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	1s to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Belt Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Reeps,	Lanterns,
Belt Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Bos'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

J. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1867.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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 the gums, 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 yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which 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 operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty 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 forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6. 1866. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have high testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Monday,	June 17	Monday	Sept 9
Wednesday,	" 19	Wednesday,	" 11
Monday,	July 1	Monday,	" 23
Wednesday,	" 3	Wednesday,	" 25
Monday,	" 15	Monday,	Oct 7
Wednesday,	" 17	Wednesday,	" 9
Monday,	" 29	Monday	" 21
Wednesday	" 31	Wednesda	" 23
Monday,	Aug 12	Monday,	Nov 4
Wednesday	" 14	Wednesday	" 6
Monday,	" 26	Monday,	" 18
Wednesday,	" 28	Wednesday,	" 20

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock; and Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per steamer, every FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Letters, to be registered, and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 22, 1867.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins, Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear. He will make them up for parties, in want of Summer suits of Clothing cheap for cash or approved credit.

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured on the premises under his own immediate supervision. Parties in want of a good substantial article, would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. REILLY.

May 14th. 1867

PINE LUMBER, &c.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned.

100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.

125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.

1 large Ware Room FRAME.

—ALSO—

100 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer

July 24, 1867

Selections.

There is much reason to suspect that Prussia is at the bottom of the present Garibaldian movement. The Boston *Journal* says:

"A remarkable letter appears in a recent number of *La Liberte*—the organ of Emile de Girardin. It is dated at Vienna, and the writer gives an inkling of the reasons which induced Bismarck to assist, as it is said he has done, the movement of Garibaldi. The north of Germany is Protestant, the south is Catholic. In order that the unity of Germany may be perfected, one or the other of the sects must become dominant, for Germany cannot exist without a State religion. Bismarck knows that the day when the papal throne ceases to exist at Rome, that the prince, cardinals and archbishops in Austria will be deprived of their moral power, and will be, as it were, independent of religious sovereigns. Like the feudal lords, they will become impossibilities, and instead of uprising and trouble among people, there will be revolts among the churches and monasteries. When the Papal throne falls, internal dissension must arise, and schism in the church take place. There will be religious anarchy, and the tendency of the Catholics will be toward Protestantism, which Bismark believes will consolidate Germany.

This is an outline of the reasons which the writer gives for the movement of Garibaldi, whose advance upon Rome does not appear so foolhardy, if this be true. Bismarck with his finger on France, and his purse open to Garibaldi, can play his game out, for Victor Emmanuel will scarcely throw any serious impediment in the way of a united Italy, especially as Garibaldi has pledged himself not to form his army in Italy, but to organize it upon the soil of the Pope. The arrest of this remarkable man, as we have seen by cable despatches, does not prevent his advance on Rome, for Ricciotti and Menotti, his two sons, are still in the field."

What besetted fools the men are who, wise in their own esteem and that of their fellows, are so blind to all experience and all the teachings of history. It is well, however, to know what the party of whom *La Liberte* is the organ, think and wish. It is also well that just before this last attack on the Papacy, Garibaldi threw off the mask at Geneva, and avowed himself the enemy of all revealed religion, determined to reinstate the Goddess of Reason, and establish a Universal Republic, Social and Democratic.

THE ZOUAVE JACOB.

[Paris Correspondence of the Nation.]

The suspension of the wonderful Zouave's *seances* in the Rue de la Roquette was brought about partly by the uproarious confusion got up by a party of medical students who succeeded in getting into the reception room disguised as laborers, and with their hands or arms bound as though suffering from diseases, and partly by the refusal of the police authorities to continue to furnish policemen to keep order about the entrance of the place of meeting. The Rue de la Roquette is a narrow street in the very heart of the working men's district, and the blocking up day after day of that busy thoroughfare by the crowds of sick people and their friends, was regarded with very natural displeasure by the dwellers in its vicinity. On the other hand, the officers of the Guards, seriously inconvenienced by the deluge of letters of enquiry and entreaty reaching them by every post from every point of the compass, were furious at the fuss and trouble thus occasioned, and at the sight, not less objectionable from a disciplinary point of view, of the crowd of two or three hundred people that was being perpetually driven away from the gates of the barracks of the Zouaves at Versailles, only to form again in an hour or two afterwards. The Colonel of Jacob's regiment, angry and irritated at the whole affair, wrote to Marshal St. Jean d'Angley, commander of the division, requesting that a furlough of ninety days might be granted to Jacob, in order that he and his regiment might be delivered from the nuisance occasioned by his presence. To this request the Marshal replied by a refusal, remarking that the fuss made by the public and the press about a private in the ranks was a shame and a scandal by no means to be tolerated; that this scandal would be greatly increased by giving the Zouave a furlough which would enable him to organize his doings on a more extensive scale; that as long as Jacob should remain in the army every possible obstacle should be placed in the way of his pretended "mission;" and that for the future the permission to remain out of the barracks at night should be rigorously refused him.

The colonel accordingly sent to the barracks an order forbidding Jacob to absent himself at night from its precincts. Jacob's friends assert that he never received this order, and as all the musicians of the third class to which Jacob belongs are considered as having a sort of prescriptive right to sleep where they please—the permission to do so being given, as a matter of course, by the bandmaster—Jacob, next day, after discharging his duties as usual, went off to Paris with the bandmaster's permit in his pocket, and spent the night with his father. On returning next morning to his barracks at Marseilles, he was at once arrested for disobedience of orders and thrown into prison for a week. The most extravagant stories were circulated meanwhile in this city to account for his disappearance. He was dangerously ill of some malady he had caught from the sick people he had treated; he had broken his leg; he was at death's door with a sabre thrust received in a duel; some one had insulted him, he had refused to fight, his comrades had insulted him for this refusal, and his officers had thrust him into prison. Then came Marshal Forey's letter, and the public, setting him down as a charlatan, suddenly turned its attention to other matters.

At present, his friends are trying to procure his release from the seven months service he has still to perform, and are busily searching for a suitable locality for the exercise of the powers which they believe Jacob to possess. The Marquis de Chateauvillard, who openly declares that Jacob has completely cured him of a paralysis that had defied the medical skill of Europe, and who carried him off to his splendid chateau near Melum to spend there the three days' furlough granted to him on the expiration of his week of prison, wishes him to use the rooms he has placed in his mansion in the Rue St. Lazare, but these are not conceived by Jacob and his friends as sufficiently large to accommodate the crowd who will certainly flock to the *seances* as soon as they can be resumed. Another wealthy believer in the healing power of this man has offered him the free use of a vast hall, capable of holding 2,000 people, in an out-of-the-way street behind the Bastille; and other offers of localities will no doubt be made. But the Zouave's poverty and his aversion to the receiving of pecuniary aid in any form, render the choice of any locality difficult, on account of the want of funds for providing seats, attendance, fuel, etc.

A WORD OF WARNING.

[From the New York Albion.]

About a month since, we copied from a Boston paper an extract from what purported to be a conversation held at Washington between leading members of the dominant party, relative to the payment of United States 5-20 bonds in "National Currency," instead of as previously understood to be payable, namely, in "American Gold." We have since hesitated to express our opinion upon the probability of such a course being actually adopted by the United States government, not wishing to do any injustice to a people whose resources, although great, have been severely tested during the last five years of their history. It is not our province to go into the general question of either the wisdom or the wickedness of the legislation under which these Bonds were created, but in our position the duty devolves upon us of expressing, as nearly as may be, our real conviction on a subject which seriously interests not only English capitalists generally, but also numerous private families, of limited means, resident not only in Great Britain proper, but also scattered throughout British North America.

In a word, then, we now seriously fear that the "financial question" is to become a prominent one in the Presidential election of 1868, if not before, and further regret to say that the question of liquidating some $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 of these securities, maturing (at the option of the government) from 1867 to 1870 inclusive, *in currency*, is rapidly becoming a favorite theory with many professional politicians, whose influence over the masses, in a party sense, is unquestionable. Their mode of reasoning is more technical than reasonable. They say, for instance, that nothing referring to *gold payment* can be found on the face of the bond, and that since a general suspension of specie payments has been sanctioned by the Government, the bond not specifying gold, means, as a matter of course, "legal tenders"—Mr. Chase's official declaration to the contrary notwithstanding. Or as their technical advocate-general—whose fame is more widespread among the "fair sex" than among financiers—puts it, "the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood." Whether this formerly notorious, but recently supposed to be "bottled-up" General, means to class all those who came to the relief of the United States Government, in its great extremity, as "Jews," we are not yet advised; but certain it is, that had this doctrine been proclaimed in 1862 instead of 1867, McClellan's grand army might yet have been "all quiet on the Potomac," and this bombastic but unprincipled political general might have never had the opportunity of digging his own military grave at "Dutch Gap."

But we digress. The most disreputable classes in this country do not unfortunately stand alone in advocating this virtual repudiation of forty to fifty per cent. of their debt. They are virtually seconded in their views by ex-Governors, ex-Vice-Presidential candidates, and we are not sure, but actually by ex-Secretaries of the National Treasury, and this is why we believe that, at an early day, these leading spirits, politically, belonging as they do to both the political parties, will be endorsed by the rank and file of the lower orders throughout the entire country. If this is not the case, we shall be favorably disappointed; for the indications at present all point in this direction. Trade languishes; national commerce is dead; the lately rebellious States refuse to be "reconstructed" on the ultra principles of their conquerors, and remain sullen; the internal revenue receipts fall from $90,000,000 for the quarter ending in September, 1866, to $55,000,000 for the same period in 1867; and gold again realizes a higher premium, under an excess of importations estimated at $250,000,000 during the past six years. When we add to this the discredit which this virtual repudiation of a portion of the debt entails, and the consequent return to this country of even one-half of the $60,000,000 of United States securities now held in Europe, we shall be fortunate if we do not witness a further repudiation by these boasted "Christians" of the entire balance of the United States' bonds, held by friendly nations abroad.

Already, it will be seen by the above figures, Europe holds a large mortgage on the real property of this country, after exhausting every dollar of gold held by its inhabitants, and to the investment of this foreign capital, America owes much of its past prosperity and development. We, therefore, feeling a deep interest in continued prosperity, cannot but regret that this source of greatness in all new countries, *National Credit*, should be thus wantonly shaken by the personally ambitious, but unscrupulous men, who, having drifted to the surface during a prolonged civil war, make use of their influence to this end.

The truth of the lamented Sir Frederick Bruce's recent remark, to the effect that "the great trouble with this country is, that its affairs are viewed from a political, and not an economical, standpoint," is most fully verified in this the latest turn in its financial affairs.

THE CURE OF INEBRIATES.

The following note from Dr. Day, Superintendant of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, was addressed to the editor of the Binghamton *Republican*:—

N. Y. STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM,
Binghamton, Sept. 27, 1867.

Sir,—I notice in your paper of last evening an item in which I am called upon for an opinion on a subject with which it is presumed I am familiar. During the last ten years I have had under my care over 2,500 cases of inebriety, in all its various forms and conditions. More than 400 of these had delirium in its various stages. In the first years of my connection with the asylum for the treatment of their cases I embraced the common error that liquor could not, with safety, be withdrawn from the habitual drinker. After two or three years of observation I found that this was an error, and that the pathology of drunkenness was not well understood by medical men generally, particularly those who had ventured to write books on the subject. I found on trial that my patients did much better by withdrawing alcohol altogether, never allowing even alcoholic tinctures of any kind to be given. Since I have been connected with this institution (about five months) I do not think I have given one drop of alcohol in any shape to a patient. I do not keep it here, because I think it is seldom if ever needed, and more than this, I consider it dangerous to continue to use it in these cases, even in small doses. Permit me to state one fact. A man may habitually drink his quart or more of liquor per day, as most habitual drinkers do. Confine such a man in some place, and put him upon an allowance of one half his usual quantity and he will suffer more than he will to cut him off entirely. I have tried this in a large number of cases, and have satisfied myself from actual observation. Of course these sufferers are found in all our reformatory and correctional institutions, as well as in private practice. They are usually found in a deplorable condition when medical aid is sought. They should be treated in the most skilful manner, and faithfully nursed. Their blood is poisoned, which, no doubt, is the cause of the alarming and dangerous symptoms we meet with in the debauched drunkard. The symptoms in the advanced stages of such cases are not unlike cases of narcotic poisoning from opium, conium, cannabis, indica, and other poisonous drugs. They do not need the same drug to cure when poisonous doses have been taken, even though administered in infinitesimal doses. But, sir, it is not my intention to discuss this question here. I only state briefly and hastily the result of my observations on this single point of "tapering off" the drunkard we hear so much about these days. Absolute abstinence will cure the inebriate; nothing short of it will keep him cured after he is raised up from a life of inebriety and degradation.

ALBERT DAY,
Superintendant.

DOCTORS AND MEDICINE.

It is popularly said that after the age of forty, every man is either a fool or a physician. I think, however, that there is a numerous class who are a little of both. That I may not be included in my own limb of the classification, let me hasten to say that I am merely a layman and an outsider, and must be taken at their worth. The only practical advice which I shall venture to give is, that if you really understand your own case, and it is a simple one, don't be in too great a hurry to send for a doctor, but if you really feel yourself out of your depth, send for one. Sir Henry Holland has an essay "On Points where a Patient may judge for himself;" and a little experience and common sense would save medical men in trouble. At the present day there is a dread of general medical discussions, at least among people who have arrived at a certain time of life. I think it is Mr Carlyle who says that a man who has a perfectly healthy stomach does not know that he has a stomach. But there comes the time when a man makes the appaling discovery that he has a stomach, not to mention liver and lots of other unfashionable things. Then men fall back on the smattering of physiology and medicine. One day the world is discussing Mr. Banting and his triumphant loss in weight. People grow marvellously nervous about obesity, and every portly gentleman echoed Hamlet's lament. "Oh that this too, too solid flesh would melt."

The other day the Lancet started people on a different cue. The public, as a public, was falling into the habit of using stimulants. People do not become intoxicated after the grand gentlemanly manner of their forefathers, who took their bottles of port after dinner, but all day long they are taking sherry or brandy in aerated drinks. Our wine glasses are much too large, and we use cylindrical champaign glasses, which must be tossed off at once. The general result is, that there is a good deal of vague medical talk just now. Obesity is a misfortune although nature probably gives the additional covering because she sees that such is wanting; and there may be a good deal of truth in the present crusade against beer and brandy and soda. But when this once becomes a popular topic there is a great deal of exaggeration used, and other matters, equally or more important, become overlooked. Nature is not such a very bad guide after all; the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, as the doctors call it, is a wonderful agency, devising the most curious contrivances for remedying or modifying an evil. The excellency of a medical man lies in the fact that he is able to interpret and succor nature, and in this lies the ground-work of the proverb cited above—which is, nevertheless, a confession of the shortcomings of medical science—that the best doctors give the least medicine. The best law of medicine is that the intelligent man should follow nature, and should live naturally.—[London Society.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND P. E. ISLAND.

It is constantly asserted on all sides that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are about to become members of the Union. If true, then either they are to be forced into it by the Imperial Government, or by their respective Parliaments, or else the people of the two Islands will freely give their adhesion to it. We cannot believe for a moment that the Imperial Government will resort to coercion. All desire to do so has been repeatedly disclaimed, and justice cries out against such a monstrous procedure. Nor is it possible that the people of the Islands can now be induced to adopt that measure, which, when the opportunity was afforded them, they condemned so heartily. It then only remains for us to suppose, if we give credence to the rumor, that the Island Parliaments are about to imitate the conduct of that which dragged us into the Dominion. They should pause, however, before taking such a step. There is such a thing as a good name thought of in the Maritime Provinces. Breakers of solemn pledges, and deceivers of the people can be, at least, punished with public infamy. In the Prince Edward Island Parliament every member is bound by his repeated promises to oppose the Union, and still more strictly to never