for popularity — they have lost it, — with it they have lost much of their influence with the English proprietors, and all the prestige they ever had at the Colonial Office. They have sacrificed much of the ascendancy of the proprietary party in the Island; and the tenant people have acquired influence in proportion. They have led the people to believe that the Executive authority may assume when it pleases the power to trample under foot proprietary claims; and surely they, the tenantry, may be pardoned if they, too, are somewhat loose in their notions on the same subject of proprietary claims, and if they should fail to recognise any obligation on their part to give a particularly civil reception to the landlord's bailiff when he comes along.

THE LAND QUESTION.

No. 8.

ON due consideration of the arguments used by Lord Stanley, in his speech in support of "the Prince Edward Island Loan Bill," it must, we think, be very clear that he was *justly* of opinion that the British Government had, from first to last, so far as concerned the grievance in question, been much more to blame than the Grantees or Proprietors; and that it would be unjust to remedy the grievance *altogether* at the cost of the latter, when it was undeniable that it had *wholly* proceeded from an unconstitutional and indefensible act of the former. By that speech, it is also made quite evident that his Lordship thought—as every impartial person of sound understanding must think—that escheat, not long ago, would have been just and reasonable, if it was not so even then; but, considering the indulgences, tacit or expressed — all injurious and unjust to the Colony as they were—which the Imperial Government had, from time to time, extended to the Grantees, or Proprietors, to enable them to evade the fulfilment of the conditions of the Grants, he thought the Imperial Government, rather than the Proprietors, were called upon to remedy evils which clearly had their origin in the improvident and unconstitutional disposition made of the lands of the Colony, by an immediate act of the British Government of 1767—and which evils had, besides, been most unjustly and unwisely permitted to exist, if not actually fostered, by successive Imperial Governments.

In these opinions of Lord Stanley's, we fully concur. Indeed, as concerns the question at large, we have never entertained any other; and never have we advocated any scheme or measure, proposed for rescuing the Island from the evils and degradation of the serfdom in which it has been so long held, which, to us, did not appear based upon principles of equity and justice; and earnestly as we have striven, with many others—our fellow labourers in the good cause—for the emancipation of the people from the proprietary yoke, and much as we still have the accomplishment of that object at heart, we will never consent to give either our countenance or support to any project for the attainment of it, which would, in our own opinion, necessitate, either in its pursuit, or in its tulfilment, any departure from the straight forward course of rectitude.

The earnestness with which we have engaged in our present enquiry, has, it is most true, arisen solely from our devotedness to the cause of the people: yet as we believe that no cause, however good, can be truly served, except by honorable means, our very regard for the interests of the people inclines us to a fair consideration of those of the proprietors, and converts us, in some measure, into a special advocate of proprietary claims.

Thus influenced—well aware as we are how little the Proprietors, generally speaking, either are, or ever have been entitled to the good will of the people—we are most willing to place whatever claims they have to a favorable consideration, in the most advantageous light in which it can, with any show of right or justice, be required that they should be regarded. We, therefore, admit, that, in judging the Proprietors or Proprietary claimants, they who are most fully convinced of the evils of "*the vicious system*" of land tenures, which has arisen from the support given to proprietary claims by the Imperial Government, and the submission rendered to them by the people of the Colony in general; and who are, therefore, most earnest in their desire to have "*the vicious system*" completely abolished, have not, on that account, any right to assume the position of immaculate or unsparing assailants. On the contrary, they ought to remember that human nature, in like circumstances, is always the same. They ought to remember that bad as the proprietary system in this Island is, the present proprietors did not create it, but simply find themselves parties to it, in the order of regular succession, or by purchase; and that, if so circumstanced, they are tenacious of their rights as proprietors—rights so long supported and acquiesced in, it is no more than they, who, as the most aggrieved by it, are the loudest in their condemnation of it, and the most earnest for its complete extirpation, would themselves be, were they similarly circumstanced.

But to return to Lord Stanley: when he called upon the Imperial Parliament to repair a wrong, which, as he said, had been inflicted upon this Colony by an act of the Imperial Government, and insisted that they (the Imperial Parliament) were, in justice, bound to provide a remedy, he went no further than to urge their assent to a Bill, authorizing Her Majesty to guarantee the payment of a Loan, to an amount not exceeding £100,000, for the service of Prince Edward Island. Their assenting to that proposal would, he said, relieve the Island from an embarrassment, which it did not create for itself; and *which had, indeed, been the direct work of the Imperial Government.*

This loan was, as we all know, to have been raised for the purpose of affording means to our local Government to purchase the estates of the Proprietors, provided they would agree to part with them, on such fair and moderate terms, as would enable the Government, when they had so acquired them, to part with them, among the people, at moderate rates per acre; and so, by that means, to convert our leaseholders into freeholders.

Much substantial relief, no doubt, would have been afforded to the oppressed tenantry, by means of this projected loan, had it been conceded; but it would, we boldly affirm, have been far, very far indeed from being, on the part of the Imperial Parliament a sufficient concession to the Colony. But here, before proceeding to substantiate this, our assertion, we deem it proper to say, parenthetically, a few words with reference to the party with whom the Loan Scheme originated.

In seeking to obtain that loan, our local Government—then Liberal — had no other end in view than the immediate benefit of the people; but governed by a spirit of moderation—a spirit by which every important act of theirs was peculiarly distinguished—they, with what we are now almost disposed to call an erring prudence, forbore to press, to their full extent, the claims of the Colony upon the Imperial Government. In saying this, we do not, however, mean that had complete justice, instead of the guaranteeing of a loan, been then sought at the hands of the Imperial Government, the application would have been successful; nor even that it would have been entertained at all; but only that, had such a step been then taken, it would have been, in some measure, a preparing of the minds of the Imperial Government for the due consideration of that demand which, sooner or later, must be made—and made too in such a spirit as to convince them that the people have no misgivings, either as to the justice of their claims or the power and disposition of the Imperial Parliament to recognise them, and so to determine and decree concerning them that they may be speedily confirmed and established in the most effectual and substantial manner.

Were it agreed that no principle more favorable to the tenantry than that of *self-redemption*, as we may term it—that is, affording the man opportunity to convert their leaseholds into freeholds by purchase — could be brought into operation; then, assuredly, it could not be denied that the Loan Scheme would be preferrable to all other plans for the extinction of landlordism and the pacification of the Island, and would be productive of much substantial good. Yet, if we open our eyes to the real character of the boon which it would confer upon the tenantry, do we not clearly see that it would be no greater than that which is frequently conferred upon negro slaves by their masters when they concede to them the privilege of purchasing their freedom by the fruits of their extra labor—the privilege of purchasing that to which they had an inherent right; and their title to which they could lose only, either by voluntary sacrifice of it, or as a forfeit for crimes committed against the rights and well-being of their fellow men?

Yes, just such a privilege, and no more, would the Loan Scheme confer upon the tenantry: and, just as the slave would most gladly procure his freedom upon such terms, if he could not obtain it *freely*, as his natural right; so, doubtless, would each of our *lease-bound* farmers most gladly agree to effect, by purchase, his liberation from the villanage in which he has been placed, and is held, by the operation of "*the vicious system*" of our land tenures. But both — the slave and the tenant — are justly entitled to emancipation on far other terms; and how long soever may yet be the dark and deplorable night of bondage through which the doomed sons of Africa have to pass, the dawning of the day, we trust, is not now far distant which shall behold the entire body of our tenant farmers emancipated through a declaration or acknowledgment, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, of the inherent title of the people to the lands of the Colony as a *public* domain—rejoicing in all the rights, privileges, and independence of freeholders.

When Lord Stanely rose, in his place, in the House of Commons, to move the second reading of "the Prince Edward Island Loan Bill," he did so, with reference to that Bill, as the fully authorised representative of the Imperial Government, of which he himself was one of the principal members; and, therefore, every admission made by him on that occasion of the injustice with which this Colony had been treated by the Imperial Government was equivalent to a confession to that effect, *on the part of the entire Government*, and a full admission of their responsibility to the Colony for the redress of that injustice: and now in this light, we shall further consider it.

Lord Stanley, on that occasion, did not say that the granting of the desiderated Loan would be a repairing of the wrong which, he acknowledged, had been caused to this Colony by an act of the Imperial Government. He merely said that it would, *in some degree*, be a repairing of it. But, in admitting that satisfaction, *even to that limited extent*, was due to the Colony from the Imperial Parliament for the wrong which had been inflicted upon it by the Imperial Government, did he not, in fact, further admit that *entire* satisfaction was due to it? No doubt he did.

This being admitted, and the people having now been once more thrown back upon their own resources for obtaining redress of their wrongs, it seems quite clear to us that the very best and wisest course to pursue is to avail themselves of the admission made by Lord Stanley—an admission tantamount to a prisoner's confession of guilt at the bar of Justice,—and, on the strength of it, to demand, at the bar of the House of Commons, that full measure of satisfaction which that high tribunal alone is competent to afford them.

Should the people incline to follow this course, let them in the first place, we would say, cease to put any confidence in the religio-political confederation, by which they have of late submitted to be blindly led—a confederation whose policy is sheer deception, and whose religion is nothing but a subtle, worldly, and idolatrous caricature of Christianity—let them govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and yet act in strict obedience to the laws; and success will eventually crown their endeavours.

It surely requires no argument to prove that affording the tenantry an opportunity to purchase their farms, even at a rate within their means, would no more be a repairing of the wrong originally inflicted upon the Colony by the Imperial Government—would no more be a redressing of the tenant grievances, or "a relieving of the Island from an embarrassment which it did not create for itself, and which, indeed, was the direct work of the Imperial Government," than the granting of £20,000,000 sterling, to emancipate the negro slaves *in* the British West Indies, would have been a real emancipation of them, had the grant for that purpose been made on the condition that the negroes, after having been thereby *nominally* set free, should be bound to refund it. No! If the wrong originally inflicted upon the Colony, by the Imperial Government, is to be effectually repaired; if the tenant grievances are to be fully redressed; if the relief of the Island from the embarrassment which was created for it by the Imperial Government, is to be fully afforded; such reparation, such redress, such relief, must proceed from the Imperial Parliament, not in the shape of *a loan* for the service of the Island, but of a *free grant*, made for the purpose of purchasing the estates of the proprietors, to the end that the leased portions of them may, according to certain regulations, and subject to certain conditions, be conferred, *in fee simple*, upon the tenants, who have, indeed, already paid dearly enough for them, since the clearing and fencing alone of the improved portions of their farms—to say nothing of the rents and taxes which they have paid—cannot have cost them less than £4 or £5 an acre; and that the residue, the unleased portions of them, may be vested in the local Government, as a public domain—to be dealt with as circumstances may require, but still in no case in any way which shall not be for the express benefit of the people.

The Imperial Government might thus, without the shadow of wrong or injustice to the proprietors—*although by compulsory proceeding*—afford substantial relief to the Colony. And, should they not choose this mode, the same good might be effected for the Island, by their authorising the establishment of a Court of Escheat; although, it must be confessed, they could not now, with any regard for honor or honesty, recommend such a mode of proceeding against the proprietors, after having so long overlooked, and, in fact, *sanctioned* their non-observance of the conditions of the grants. Indeed, in our own opinion, escheat would now be an act of *positive* injustice, unless it were merely to be had recourse to, as a sort of *ultima ratio regum*, for the punishment of such proprietors as should contumaciously reject terms of fair accommodation.

"A LOOKER-ON."

When "A Looker-on" of the *Monitor* shall have made it evident that he is able rightly to distinguish between what is meant by "a public domain" and what constitutes "the Desmesne Lands of the Crown"; and also that he fully comprehends the distinction—as to principle and extent—between the responsibilities which attach to the Sovereign, with respect to the one, as compared with the responsibilities which attach to him, with respect to the other — we may then, perhaps—but then merely out of our regard for the people—take the trouble to shew how utterly futile and groundless are his objections to the views which we entertain, and have lately set forth, concerning the Land Question.

Meanwhile, we take leave to inform him that, in penning our articles upon that question — writing as we were for the people only—it little recked us to feel convinced, as we did, that they would meet with no acceptance from the selfish, sycophantic, hypocritical and intolerent confederation who deluded the country into the acceptance of "*the incapables*" who now misgovern it.

Convinced that our views are not only correct and honest, but also perfectly consistent with all that we have, at any time, said or written upon the subject now in question, we presume — not relying upon "the credulity," but upon the sterling good sense and the ability of our readers to distinguish between truth and falsehood, between argument and assertion, and between reality and pretence — that our views upon the Land Question, as propounded in our present number and *in a few of our preceding ones, will meet with full* concurrence and entire acceptance on the part of the people, in spite of all that any "*Looker-on*" or *Hanger-on* can possibly advance against them.

CELEBRATION OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN CENTENARY.

The good people of Ottawa, or at least that portion of them who belong to the St. George's Society, propose to celebrate Shakespeare's tricentenary by a sermon, public breakfast on a mammoth scale, an oration and a grand concert in the Theatre, consisting entirely of Shakespeare's words, "set to music by the most celebrated composers." The demonstration will conclude with a "grand tableau" and a fancy dress ball of Shakesperean characters. What's to be done here?—*Halifax Evening Express.*

We may ask the same question as our Halifax contemporary: "What's to be done here?" Our Lieut. Governor here has been appointed on the National Committee to aid the Celebration; but we believe His Excellency has done no more than publish in the *Gazette* the Circular Letter from England under which he was appointed. There is every probability now that the day will be suffered to pass without any note being taken of it in Prince Edward Island. If the memory of Shakespeare had anything to do with fanaticism or bigotry, there is no doubt there would be talk enough about it. If, for example, we were invited to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Orange—a treacherous, cold-blooded foreigner, who usurped the English throne, murdered the Scotch and Irish people in hecatombs, and gave to the world the most stupendous instance of disloyalty known in modern times—if we were asked to give an ovation to the memory of that thrice accursed Dutch scoundrel, every Orange fool in the Island would be overflowing with nonsense about what Orangeism calls English loyalty and liberty.

THE editor of the *Protestant* has, in his last issue, called the attention his readers to the charge for a portion of the public printing, and has interspersed his remarks with some very unfair and untrue allusions to Mr. Whelan. We intended to have disposed of Master Laird in this issue, but we find we have not space to do so. He shall not be forgotten next week; and we will shew him what a wretched fool a man is likely to make of himself when he undertakes to write upon a subject he does not understand. However, we suppose he is about as well informed on the subject of the public printing as he is about the Catholic religion, against which he is every week sputtering out his nonsense, bigotry and spite.

☞ WE received two Colonial and American Mails at the close of the week. Our latest dates are to the 10th inst. The news is not very important, but such as it is, we have given some extracts from it in other columns. The English mail arrived in Halifax on Saturday *morning*, about 1. a. m. It is hourly expected here.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The adjourned debate on the Volunteer Movement was resumed at this Institute on last Wednesday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the blockaded state of the streets, the audience was not so large as on former occasions. The debate was animated, and strongly characterized by an anti-volunteer sentiment. After the different speakers had given expression to their opinions on the desirableness, or rather the undesirableness of the movement, the Hon. Mr. Whelan closed the discussion with a powerful speech, in the course of which he disposed of all the statements that were made in favor of the Volunteer organization. In reference to this Island, he showed that in the event of an attack being made by an invading foe, any resistance that could be offered by the Volunteers, no matter how brave or determined they might be, could prove of no avail, inasmuch as we have no forts or batteries to prevent any enemy from landing. He stated that in consequence of the imprudent manner in which the lands of the Island were granted by the Home Government, the Tenantry were under no obligations to defend with their lives the possessions of the Proprietors, and that they would be exceedingly foolish to take up arms to preserve their present unmitigated slavery.

Mr. Edward Reilly will lecture on next Wednesday evening, subject—"A Glance at the History of Ireland during the last half century."

Feb'y 22, '64. W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

The indefatigable Superintendant of the Reading Room, Mr. A. McNeill, has made several improvements in the room which greatly add to the comfort of the members. Partitions have been changed and one added, which contracts the area of the room, *still leaving it large enough for all ordinary purposes*, and rendering it much more easily heated than formerly. The partitions have been papered, and new seats added. Mr. McNeill, who has the faculty of keeping a Reading Room in a superior manner, certainly deserves the thanks of the members for his close attention to their comfort.—WEEKLY.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, Feby. 8, 1864.

"World's" New Orleans letter says that Federal forces at Madisonville are being constantly increased, evidently with a view of making it a base of supplies.

Rumor says Gen. Banks will soon embark for Texas, being advance movement in that quarter, where people in large numbers are ready to join.

Federal loss in skirmishes in vicinity of Newbern about 130.

Time's Chattanooga letter says confederate deserters are pouring into Federal lines by hundreds, and open mutiny is feared in consequence of conscription.

Memphis advices report an expedition on a grand scale on its way from there—destination not divulged. Great Cavalry Expedition also on foot under Grierson.

Longstreet reported heavily reinforced.

ST. JOHN, Feby. 9th, 1864.

Special Washington despatches report concerning the recent demonstration that on Saturday morning the 3rd Corps advanced to the Rapidan and crossed it, capturing many prisoners. In the afternoon the 2nd Corps crossed, and the advance was continued—the enemy fighting two hours desperately, but unable to check the advance. The loss of the enemy is said to be heavy. Other important movements will follow.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 4th inst., reports that there were several gunboats at West Point on the 3rd, and that three thousand Federals were moving up the Peninsula.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th inst., reports that the city is threatened. The Confederate pickets were driven in twelve miles from the city. The Federal advance undoubtedly a reconnoisance. The Confederates retired from the vicinity of Newbern.—The postmaster of Malden has detected the murderer of the Cashier of the Malden Bank.

BANGOR, Feb. 12th.

Newbern advices, 7th, report Confederates threatening communication at various points. They made another demonstration at Newport.

Erroneous report that Federals have been largely reinforced to assist rebellion commenced at Raleigh brought large force of Confederates into State, for double purpose of checking the convention movement and re-possessing lost territory if possible.

Federals need strong fleet of gunboats.

Washington Journal says powerful efforts will be made to drive Federals from Eastern North Carolina; and this failing, State will be lost to Confederacy.

Opposition papers still outspoken.

Reported 4th Army Corps under Gen. Granger left Chattanooga for Knoxville.

Mexicans re-organising their armies for offensive operations in spring.

Gold 159½.

BANGOR, Feb. 12, p. m.

Tribune says London correspondent states six Confederate war steamers are now in the Chinese seas, fitted out in England, under Sherrard Osborne, an English naval captain, and officers and *men were recruited from the British navy.*

They were under contract to Chinese Government, but on reaching China a disagreement arose, and the vessels, officers and all were turned over to the Southern Confederacy, funds for the same having been provided in part by the sale of Confederate rams on the Clyde. Thought probable this fleet may attack San Francisco.

The Raleigh *Progress* and Salem, N. C., *Press* denounce Jeff. Davis' despotism in the roundest terms, and assert that North Carolina will never submit to it.

Flour declining—Superfine $6.24 a $6.45.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 13th, 1861.

General Duffie sent after the guerillas in West Virginia who destroyed the gunboat Levi, and captured General Scammon. He reports that he succeeded in overtaking and capturing them.—*Guerilla bands are reported* to be out in large numbers looking for conscripts.—An arrival from Charleston reports that a blockade runner grounded during the fog on the 7th inst., and was destroyed by the Federal gunboats.—An expedition which left Port Royal on the 5th under General Seymour, consisting of three brigades and a light battery, landed on the 8th without casualties at Jacksonville, and would push on to Tallahassee. General Gilmore sailed *on* the 8th to join the expedition.—The British war steamer "Petrel" arrived off Charleston Bar on the 5th inst. with despatches for the Confederate Secretary of War, requesting permission to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah. The application was refused.

BANGOR, Feb 15th.

Richmond papers report the escape of one hundred and nine Federal prisoners from Libby Prison by tunnelling. Four were recaptured.

Among escaped are Col. Streight, Col. Tiffin, Major Harvey and Col. Rogers.

Not known whether they got clear of Confederate lines.

Transports and gunboats with Porter's and Sherman's expedition were attacked on Yazoo River by three thousand Texans. Enemy was driven off.

Deserters arriving at Little Rock already filling two regiments.

Expedition through Tennessee Counties bordering on Kentucky, killed thirty-three and captured sixty guerillas.

Party of guerillas or thieves captured a train from Baltimore, near Harper's Ferry, robbing passengers of about three thousand dollars, besides jewellery.

Superfine flour, $6 20 to $6 40. Extra, $6 70 a $6 95. Gold, 159 3-8.

BANGOR, Feb. 15th.

Gen. Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., on 5th, little resistance offered.

Yazoo City also occupied.

Federals have thus obtained possession fine foraging country.

Herald's despatch gives reports in military circles that Beauregard's Army at Charleston are being sent to other points, probably Mobile, Atlanta, and Knoxville.

Richmond *Enquirer* denounces Virginia Legislature's attempted *interference* with Gen. Butler's outlawry in order to effect exchange of prisoners.

Chattanooga despatch says there was great affray in Johnston's Army 4th. 2nd Kentucky Regt. refused *en masse* to be conscripted and were placed under guard of 3rd Alabama. Several officers of the former fired revolvers into the latter Regt., killing and wounding 42; both Regts. broke in disorder.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CHINA*.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—*China* arrived last night. Danish question remains unchanged. Less apprehension of war, although Prussian troops begin to advance. France and Russia will act in union with England on the Danish trouble, but will leave active interference to England. Reported that 20,000 to 30,000 British troops are to be placed on a war footing. Pirate *Alabama* at Singapore, Jan. 24th, had burnt British ships Sonora and Highlander. Breadstuffs dull and steady. Provisions steady. Consols 90¾ to 90⅞.

BURGLARY.—The store of James DesBrisay & Co., dry goods' merchants, was forcibly entered on the night of Friday last, through a back window, and coppers to the amount of £2 11s. 6d., together with homespun cloth, purses, combs, &, were stolen. To effect an entrance the thief or thieves cut away part of the lower sash, and removed two panes of glass.—On Saturday a boy named John Fennessy, about 18 years of age, said to belong to Tignish, but at the time in the employ of Mr. W. Dodd, was arrested for the burglary, as a piece of the homespun cloth missing was found in his bed, and the coppers also missing were found stowed away in the hay loft of Mr. Dodd's barn. A *Peter Mullin, in the employ* of Mrs. Cairns, was also arrested as an accomplice.—On Monday the boys were brought before the Mayor's Court for trial. Mullin was discharged without trial as no charges could be brought against him. Fennessay was, however, proved guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The bearing of Fenesay before the court showed him to be a hardened young scamp.—*R. Weekly.*

The news from Charleston is to the 7th. The firing on the city had ceased, but on the two previous days 160 shot were thrown from the Union batteries. A large fire was observed at Folly Island, supposed to be the hospitals of the Union troops.

SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.

Startling as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not skeptics doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth, until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every case. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS:

their indication of cure is to 'draw' the poison from the skin, blood and other viscera, and purge it from *the system through the bowels.* By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer in cases of *Small Pox and other eruptive fevers*; the irritation and increased inflammation that a dose of the drastic pills would preduce in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills thoroughly purge, and at the same time *heal and soothe all internal eruptions.*

THE DEATH TRAIL.

The horrible trail of miseries that are saddled upon the Small Pox patient, if he recovers under the usual treatment, are to be found in every form and variety of disease. Thousands of patients who have been treated for the cure of Small Pox, were previously healthy, yet after their apparent cure, found their systems involved in a series of difficulties. Radway's Pills not only cure the patient of Small Pox, but will secure him against all other sickness. Price 25 cts. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Alleviation and cure.—The most loathsome sores, foulest ulcers, and most hopeless bad legs, assume a healthier appearance after a very few applications of Holloway's cleansing and healing unguent. It promptly improves the aspect, and soon reduces the irritability, of old sluggish ulcers, which have fruitlessly exhausted the *surgeon's* skill and *patient's* endurance. By paying attention to the directions folded round each pot, the afflicted may easily and fearlessly guide their own ailments to a happy issue and remove all further cause of trouble and anxiety. It is gratifying to watch the subsistence of inflammation, and the gradual decrease of swelling, which occur through the cooling and sedative properties of this inestimable Ointment, aided by Holloway's Pills.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush, of this city—it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy; read it:—"As I before remarked, I have used your Worm Tea in my practice. Now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug. I have tried it, and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is one of the most valuable Those who have children should never be without it." Sold by all Dealers,—25 cents per package.

Memoranda.

Brig Hunter, Bell, of New London, P. E. I. which sailed from Baltimore for Signa la Grande, and previously reported spoken off the Rappahannock river, with mutinous crew on board, is reported by the Baltimore SUN of the 28th Jan. to have arrived at Norfolk, Virginia.

Brig W. W. Lord, reported at Baltimore with one case of small pox on board.

STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

NATURE'S ENEMIES AND HER ALLIES.

The statistics of what are called "natural deaths" would astonish the world, if we could only ascertain and compile them. Nature is very much slandered. She is not the distinctive agent she is represented to be. She fights disease with Amazonian energy, and would conquer in millions of instances where she succumbs, were it not for the FATAL AID of deleterious medicines. When Holloway's remedies are called in as her allies, she generally achieves a victory. These hygeian preparations seem to reinforce the vital energies, and infuse a sanitary principle into the blood against which no disorder can make head. Their success in our distant colonies, and especially Canada, has been marvellous. Their celebrated inventor, with the world for his arena, could not name any region where the conflict of his remedies with the hydra of disease has been marked by more decided triumphs than in the British provinces of America. We are aware that they have done wonders everywhere, but for the disease prevalent in Canada they seem *providentially adapted.* For the distressing maladies so common on the low-lying shores of the Canadian lakes and large rivers, they are in all cases, and under all contingencies, COMMANDING REMEDIES.

Bouchette, in his large work on British America, and Ferguson in his "Practical Notes," allude to the insalubrity of many of the wet and swampy districts on the margins of the water courses, and along the shores of Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Huron. These writers recommended that "great care be given to the regularity of the digestive organs by the settlers on marshy soil." Had Holloway's Pills been before the world when Ferguson wrote, he would probably have recommended them to every inhabitant of the low lands of Canada. As a means of keeping the digestive and excretive system in perfect order they have no equal (so we are assured by persons who use them as a family medicine) in the whole range of remedial preparations. In bronchitis, neuralgia, asthma, and sore throat, which are prevailing complaints in *moist locations throughout Canada, the Ointment* is the only article used by the inhabitants as an external application.

It is not our province to prescribe for our readers, but while reviewing the wonderful progress which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have made in public confidence since their introduction into Canada, we must necessarily arrive at one of two conclusions; either that the remedies are of unequalled efficacy, or that Canadians are destitute of ordinary sagacity. Preferring to adopt the former position as the most rational, we heartily recommend these famous preparations to the sick and suffering throughout British America.—RECORD.

Married,

On Monday, the 8th instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Saint John, assisted by the Very Rev. James Quinn, V.G., the Rev. James Peterson, and the Rev. Wm. Foley, Boyle Travers, Esq., M.D., *to Miss Kate Sweeney, daughter* of the late Mr. James Sweeney, and sister of the Bishop.

Died,

At Summerside, on the 9th instant, of affection of the lungs, a disease which she bore with Christian patience and submission to the Divine Will, Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Spencer Green, of that place.

At South West River, New London, on the 1st instant, of consumption, Margaret, daughter of Mr. James McKay, aged 22 years and 5 months, deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and acquaintances.

At Green Hill, Vernon River, on Sunday, 21st instant, of cancer, after a lingering illness of twelve months, Mr. James McDonald, North Pole, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their sad and irreparable loss. The deceased was long and favorably known for his many amiable qualities, and his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relations and friends "Requiescant in pace."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank, held at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on the 11th instant, a call is hereby made of 35 per cent on the Subscribed Stock, which amount the Stockholders are hereby requested to pay into the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, at his office, in Charlottetown, on or before Tuesday the 22nd March next.

CHARLES PALMER, Chairman.

Dated 22nd February, 1864.

AT a Meeting of the above Directors, held on Monday, the 15th February, instant, it was RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Stock has not all been taken up, and some of the Subscribers have expressed a wish to be permitted to pay up a larger *proportion of their Subscribed Stock* than 35 per cent, therefore that any Stockholder paying in a larger per centage shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the Bank in proportion to the amount of Stock so paid in.

CHARLES PALMER, Chairman.

22nd February, 1864.

STEAMER FROM ST. JOHN. N. B. To Halifax and Charlottetown.

Fine chance for early Spring Goods!

THE P. E. ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S POWERFUL STEAMSHIP "PRINCESS OF WALES," 1000 tons burthen, E. EVANS, Commander, will leave ST. JOHN, N. B. for HALIFAX and CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about 15th April. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply in St. John, N. B. to THOMAS HANFORD; Halifax, to THOMAS BOLTON; Charlottetown, to JOHN INGS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1864. 4i

NOTICE. Marine Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices in WATER STREET, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of MARCH, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Feb. 22nd. 1864.

Bell's Clothing Store, Queen Street, -- Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify all parties INDEBTED to him—especially those whose accounts were rendered on the 31st DECEMBER last—that he will expect payment on or before the 15th day of MARCH next. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be sued for with further notice.

CHARLES BELL.
Feb 23nd, 1864. 4i.

To Joiners, Painters, & Upholsterers.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY the 29th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., for finishing the interior of the NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, PRINCE STREET. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at Mr. Mark Butcher's Warerooms, King's Square.

Two Sureties required to each tender.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Sec. & Treas. to the Building Committee.
Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1864. 1i

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place at the Bank premises, Queen Street, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as shall be then laid before them.

N. B.—By the 6th Bye-Law all persons voting for others by proxy, must deposit their authority to vote with the Cashier at least one day previous to the day of meeting.

WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.
Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1864. (RG & Isl)

LANGUAGES.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH and ITALIAN, also DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE, taught by JOHN F. NEWBERY, King-st.

TERMS—One lesson per week, £1 per quarter; Two lessons per week, £2; Three lessons, £3; and thus in proportion for a further number of lessons and longer periods.

Feby. 22, 1864.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of PINE TIMBER which can be delivered in Charlottetown on the opening of the navigation.

—ALSO—

Forty Cedar Sills, length 30 feet, 8 × 10 inches square, and 1000 Cedar Posts from 7 to 8 feet long, 5 × 10 inches square.

Any further information can be had from Mr. W. W. Wilson, Charlottetown, or the Subscriber.

JAMES H. MOORE.
West Cape, Lot 8, Feb. 22, 1864. wkly 6i

THRESHING MACHINE CASTINGS, at BEER & SONS.
February 22, 1864.

F. P. NORTON, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant. GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston 'Courier' makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients.—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now, that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond 'Whig' for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhœ, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and fetid breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

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

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.

1864. February! 1864.

CARRIAGE AXLES, SPRINGS and BANDS.
Spring Steel, Sleigh Shoeing Steel,
Iron, Cart Boxes, Bolts and Nuts, &c.
Cheap at BEER & SONS.
February 8, 1864. 6in

FARMERS! LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber has received, Ex LADY DUNDAS, direct from the Manufacturers, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

Goods generally kept in Stock.

Newly Invented Patent PLOUGHS, for 1 and 2 horses,
Do do do Threshing Machines, for 1 Horse, warranted the best on the Island, and can perform as much work as some of the two Horse power by other makers; thus effecting a vast amount of labour both of man and horse, and avoiding the great injury and loss of Straw under the inclement weather until it is left useless for fodder for cattle.
New Patent Root and Straw Cutters, for saving Hay and Oats
" " Churns, to make excellent Butter in 10 minutes.
" " Cultivator and Stump Extractor, to raise 10 ton by two men.
" " Potatoe Diggers,—just wanted,—with several other improved Farming Implements.

The above Machines will now be sold at low prices, in order to prove the advantages of them over the old fashioned ones, by which such expeditious and excellent work is now performed. A vast benefit to the land has been effected by the use of those newly invented CYLINDAR MOULD-BOARD PLOUGHS, of SMITH & FIELD, Greenfield, Mass., who have obtained several Gold Prizes for the discovery they have made in reducing cost, labor, and the draft on horses, to nearly one-half that of the old Scotch and Irish Ploughs.

Parties wanting any of the above valuable and low priced Machines this season will require to order them on an early day, having now only a few left on hand for specimens, at ORWELL CHEAP STORE, cheaper than the cheapest, from A NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR.

P. STEPHENS.
Orwell, Sept. 14, 1863.

Valuable Lots FOR SAL

TO be sold, by PUBLIC A on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 10 o'clock, A. M:

Water Lot No. 10, in Georgetown.

The above Lot is the second to the westward of Captain Westaway's Wharf, and is one of the most convenient Lots in Georgetown, either for Shipbuilding or erecting a Wharf.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, TOWN LOT NO. 11, 4th Range, Letter G, in Georgetown.

☞ Time will be given for part of the price. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PALMER & MACLEOD, Attorneys, Charlottetown.

Dated 13th February, 1864.

ALEX. MACLEOD & CO.
CHAS. PALMER, Solicitor. isl rw

Stoves! Stoves!

THE subscribers have now completed their Autumn and Winter Stock of STOVES, and have on hand the largest stock ever imported by any one house in this city, consisting in part of—

Magician, Union, Black Diamond and Friend

Cook Stoves for Coal.

Niagara, Waterloo, Royal Arch, Broadside, Golden Farmer, Eastern Premium, and many other patterns of

Wood Cook Stoves.

Franklin Stoves for wood and coal in great variety. Cannon Stoves for shops and halls; Parlor, Cooks, Air tight, Nursery and Bed-room Stoves. A great variety of BOX STOVES, suitable for school-houses, churches, &c. &c.

Extra Pots, Tea Kettles and Iron Boilers. Also, extra sets Soapstone and Grates for Magician and Black Diamond Stoves, all of which will be sold on easy terms, or the lowest possible prices for Cash.

DODD & ROGERS.
Dodd's Brick Store, Pown-salt., Nov. 30. tf

Canada Flour. November Inspection.

500 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR, choice; 25 bbls Cabin Biscuit, Toronto manufacture.

For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Telegraphic Building, Water-street.
December 14, 1863.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Soap & Candle Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Importers, and the public generally, to the

SOAP and CANDLES

manufactured at the above establishment, confident that for quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

J. S. CARVELL.
Char'town, Feb. 15, 1864. tf

Dr. W. G. Sutherland,

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, trusts that the same may still be continued towards him. He wishes further to state his present large stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. The best description of every thing connected with the trade, selected in LONDON from the best establishments by those competent of doing justice to the business. The Dispensary Department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction. ☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch'town, P. E. Island,
December 7, 1863.

EDUCATION.

To the Residents of Charlottetown and Vicinity.

THE UNDERSIGNED being desirous of opening classes for instruction in the Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, as well as in Drawing and Perspective, can be consulted by heads of families and others, as to Terms, Hours, &c., at his RESIDENCE, King's Street, in the house lately occupied by Major Beete, near the residence of Frederick Brecken, Esq.

JOHN F. NEWBERY.
Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863 isl tf

BISCUIT.

10 BARRELS FRESH BISCUIT, in Butter, Water, Soda and Wine.

February 8, 1864. 1m NEIL RANKIN.

FOR SALE. On Consignment.

60 Barrels LABRADOR HERRINGS,
60 Do. SPRING HERRINGS, low for Cash.

P. WALKER.
February 1, 1864. V. I. & P. 3w

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, in Prince Edward Island, by Notes of Hand and Book Accounts, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and pay the same, or make some satisfactory settlement for the same before the FIRST OF MARCH next, the several accounts and Promissory Notes then due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

OWEN CONNOLLY.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864. all pa 6w

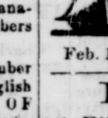
FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE ONE HORSE NEW PATENT THRESHING MACHINE, warranted perfect, will be sold cheap, and time given for payment, if purchased soon. Enquire of

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.
Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1864.

☞ This Machine would be found a great advantage to a Club of three or four Farmers, for private use, and to have straw fresh whenever wanted.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.



THE "CHERUB," 43 Tons Register, well found in Sails, Rigging, Chains and Anchors. Terms liberal, apply at the store of JAMES PURDIE.

Feb. 15, 1864. tf

Rum! Rum!!

A FEW PUNCHEONS of superior old DEMERARA RUM for sale by

GEORGE COLES.

Also at his Brewery, Whiskey, Gin and Ale.
February 15, 1864.

THE Members of the CITY AMATEUR BAND acknowledge, with thanks, the handsome donation of £3 10s. from a friend, in aid of their funds.

W. DOUGAN, Secretary.
Charlottetown, Feb. 15th, 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber is desirous of reminding his friends in the country that he has removed to the House formerly kept by Mr. Edward Kickham, where he has good Stabling and Accomodations to receive both friends and strangers that may give him a call.

Good Horses, Waggons and Sleighs constantly on hand.

JAMES O'RIELLY.
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1864. 3ins

Ex *Annie Elizabeth & Laurel.*

THE Subscriber has received, ex the above Vessels from New York and Boston—

200 bbls Bakers' FLOUR,
200 do Choice Family do
250 do superfine do
20 do Pastry do
50 boxes Mould CANDLES.
50 dozen BROOMS,
50 do Buckets,
35 boxes SOAP.

☞ For sale on liberal terms.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

IN STOCK and FOR SALE—
20 kegs Cavendish TOBACCO,
20 small boxes Extra Do
30 Do Honey Dew Do

J. S. CARVELL.
Char'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

THE subscriber has IN STORE and for sale on liberal terms—
50 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES,
50 tierces Cienfuegos Do
30 barrels Do Do

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

A FEW Hhds. and Tierces of MOLASSES will be sold low for Cash, to close a consignment.

NEIL RANKIN.
February 8, 1864. 1m