COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 11th

Afternoon Session, continued.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member will be surprised when I tell him that I agree with a good deal of what he has said; and I cannot, Sir, but regret, that after we have had Responsible Government for sixteen years, that it was found necessary to send for troops to compel a certain portion of the people to respect the laws, and I do say that a fearful responsibility rests somewhere, with respect to this matter. When a body of men arose in the community, combined together for the purpose of resisting the payment of their rents, it showed that a dangerous element was at work; and that element has done its work, by bringing a lasting disgrace upon the country. That organization did not merely proscribe the proprietors, but every man in the community who would not support them; and when their agents came to public officers in this building, and sought by means of intimidation, to extort subscriptions from them. I say, Sir, that such acts showed a boldness that was unwarrantable, and a recklessness that was deplorable. Mr. Dodd stated that such was the dread on the minds of the people in the country at that time, that his deputy could not find a man outside of this city who would assist him in the execution of his duty. Even in this city their influence was felt to a certain extent, when their organ, *Ross's Weekly*—that vile paper, which slandered so many of the public men of this country—was looked up to as a guide to so many. Was not the hon. member for Cavendish a member of that association, which was so illegal in its inception, and so unlawful in its action? The hon. member has been reading the Journals. Will he go back a little further and read the Bloody Despatch, in which the Liberals were told, when they accepted office under Responsible Government, that the rights of the proprietors were to be respected? And mark you, Mr. Chairman, that Despatch contained one of the conditions upon which Responsible Government was accepted; and when, in the face of this declaration of Her Majesty, that hon. member went through the country, as an agent of the League, he is ten-fold more guilty than Mr. Dodd is. If ex-Sheriff Dodd has been guilty of a libel upon the community, in all fairness he was entitled to an examination, and should have been put upon his trial, before he was condemned so uncermoniously by the hon. member. Let him now demand such an examination, and he will find that Mr. Dodd has nothing to fear. If the Tenant Union was pursuing a right and proper course, why was it that it crumpled up so suddenly, when Her Majesty's troops came here? The men, Sir, whom I blame the most are not the body of the people who united themselves with that organization, but their leaders. Those men knew that Her Majesty's Despatch made it unlawful to resist the just claims of the proprietors. They knew that her troops did not come here to enforce obedience to unlawful demands; and no man, who duly respected the honor and good nature of the country, would have justified the action of that organization at that time. I may be told that I am slandering the Tenant Union; but will the hon. member (Mr. McNeill) rise here, and propose a resolution that will justify the one adopted by that body, which said they would hold no communication, except in cases of necessity, with any person who would not support their organization? Let him bring such a resolution forward, and I will call him a patriot, though a misguided one. Let the hon. member give notice of this on the Order Book, and then we will see where his political manliness rests. I do not glory in the unfortunate state of affairs, which called forth Mr. Dodd's letter; on the contrary, I regret it as much as any man in the country, for I know there is a good deal of truth in what the hon. member has said, but at the same time, had that hon. member and the League with whom he was associated, had their own way at that time, they would have done more to have forced us into Confederation than any Government could. Before Responsible Government was granted to us, it was doubted whether we were able to work it out successfully, and to duly prize the privileges it would confer; but the only time when any portion of the people showed that they did not appreciate it, was when a portion of them were led by that hon. member. Responsible Government was granted on conditions which were binding upon us and upon the Home Government; and at that time the Home Government might justly have said to us, you have not adhered to those conditions; you do not appear to be a law abiding people, and we will wash our hands clear of you by handing you over to Canada! Let the hon. member read the Bloody Despatch as carefully as he has Mr. Dodd's letter, and he will be convinced of the truth of what I say. It was not to support the Liberals that the hon. member was sent here by the League; for if that was their object, why did Mr. Ross oppose the Leader of the Government, after he had accepted office?

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—The Tories sent him out.

Mr. BRECKEN.—No; the Tories have, perhaps, done some foolish acts, but they were never so foolish as that. I think, Sir, it would be very well for the hon. member to give notice on the Order Book, that he will ask this House to send for a Parliamentary return of the official procedures of the Tenant Union, with an account of their receipts and disbursements.

Mr. MACNEILL.—The hon. member has missed the golden opportunity for obtaining this information. At one time there were twenty or thirty of the members of that organization who used to assemble monthly in the North American Hotel, and if there was anything wrong going on amongst them, why, after His Excellency's Proclamation was out, was it that they were not then arrested? That was the time when the hon. member could have had their books and papers, and easily have discovered if there was anything treasonable going on among them. There would have been no difficulty in arresting any of them then, and securing their books and papers too. The hon. member says that the people were deluded by demagogues. Will he go among the people and tell them this? Thanks to the Free Education Act, it is not in the power of the hon. member, or his superiors, to go and delude the people by any such assertions. I have met with a gentleman at a public meeting in the country, who belonged to one of the first families in this Colony, and who could plead the cause of the late Government as ably as ever the hon. member could, but I tell you, Sir, that he made very little of it, and had the hon. member for Charlottetown been there he would have made less of it still. The gentleman to whom I refer was well respected in the settlement, but I tell you that his arguments fell powerless. Public men who will justify the insertion upon our Journals of such a letter as ex-Sheriff Dodd's, are unworthy of the trust or confidence of the people. If the hon. member intends to pay a visit to the District which I have the honor to represent, he had better say as little as possible about that letter. For the opinions contained in it, I hold the hon. member responsible, and challenge him to come into my District and justify them. No, Sir, the hon. member will hardly go there and tell the people that he is sorry that Mr. Dodd has not a seat in this House. For my part, though, I feel quite certain that Mr. Dodd never wrote that letter.

Mr. BRECKEN.—He signed it, and if he put his name to that which was not his own, he could not have been an honest man.

Mr. McNEILL.—The hon. member has, at different times, expressed great sympathy for the tenantry; but if a poor tenant came to him for advice, he would have to feel in his pocket before the hon. member would feel much for him. He has also referred to the despatch, under which they placed a justification for bringing the troops here; but if he goes to the country he will find it necessary to speak of other matters than those of which he has spoken of to-day.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I will, Mr. Chairman, ask the hon. member for Cavendish one question. Can he reconcile the constitution of the Tenant Union, with the principle set forth in the Bloody Despatch, without incurring the displeasure of the Home Government? I am prepared to meet the hon. member in his District, provided I can get a fair hearing.

Mr. MACNEILL.—You shall have that.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Did not the hon. member go against the principles of that despatch, when he united with an organization, which had for one of its objects the resistance of the payment of rent? The hon. member has stood more than once upon the hustings, and is well enough posted up in these matters to know this; and he knew, also, that he was incurring a fearful responsibility, when he was pursuing such a course; but his political ambition was such that he would pursue it, though aware of the consequences. This Island was presided over by the Chief Justice when the troops were sent for, and I am sure he had as much regard for the honor of the country as the hon. member for Cavendish, and I cannot suppose that he would have sanctioned sending for them unless there was a necessity for it. The Chief Justice stands high in this community, although in the estimation of the hon. member he may be all that is bad.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—I think we have had quite enough of this, and if we intend to do any business, we had better confine ourselves to the paragraph before us.

Mr. McLENNAN.—Mr. Chairman, when you, Sir, read the first paragraph, I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that there was nothing in the Address worth of being discussed; and the hon. Attorney General observed that it was customary to put as little as possible into speeches from the Throne; but I can assure the Government that this was not what was expected from them by the country. Hopes were entertained that something would have been done for the relief of the Tenantry last year, but now in the second Session of this House, we are told, as we were last year, to wait a little longer. The objection to the speech is not so much for what is in it, as for what is left out that ought to have been in it; and I find that wherever it has gone, the same objection is taken. I have just put my hand upon a paper from the District which I represent (the *Summerside Progress*) which views the speech precisely in the same way the Opposition do. I think, though, you will agree with me, Mr. Chairman, in saying that if there is nothing in the speech, that it has created a good deal of discussion. I would have addressed this hon. Committee before, only that I do not feel much interested in the matter before us. The most I have heard said to-day has been about rent and Tenant Leaguers. In Prince County that organization did not exist; attempts were made to establish branches, but they were unsuccessful. I was sorry, indeed, to hear so much said about it to-day. It is admitted by all parties that the affair has quieted down, and when such is the case,—when the thing is dead and gone, what is the use of spending so much time in discussing it. I was sorry to hear the hon. member for Cavendish expressing himself so strongly when referring to Mr. Dodd's Letter. I have been acquainted with that gentleman since 1841, and I do not believe that he would write any document he did not believe was true. It has been said that Mr. Dodd did not write that letter, but I do not think that any Government could make him put his hand to a document which he knew was incorrect. You will excuse me Sir if I do not adhere very closely to the paragraph before us, as others have wandered to subjects which have no connection with that under consideration. I hope I may be allowed to reply to some of the matters to which they have referred. The hon. member for Tignish expressed a hope that the hon. Leader of the Opposition would bring in a Bill for the assimilation of the currency.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—We discussed this in the last paragraph.

Mr. McLENNAN.—I am aware of that; but when the hon. member was permitted to make so many speeches, I think he should extend the same courtesy to others.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—We shall never get through with this debate if paragraphs which have been discussed are to be considered over again. I have no wish to prevent the hon. member from speaking, but certainly the course he is pursuing is contrary to the principles upon which debates are conducted.

Mr. McLENNAN.—I believe that so far as this discussion has proceeded the Opposition has had the best of it, and their arguments on the Loan have been the most correct. In reference to the remission of the claims of what has been overpaid by the settlers on the Selkirk Estate, I may say that I will not object to give them anything the Government can, but there is an Estate in Prince County, and not very far from where I reside, which it has been said, has been more than self-sustaining, and if so, there is just as much reason that those people should have their money refunded to them, as those on the Selkirk Estate. The estate to which I refer is Lot 11, which it has been said paid more than it cost.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The reverse was also said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

The Paragraph was then agreed to.

The sixth paragraph being read,

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION said: I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether we can raise a discussion on this paragraph equal to that on the one which referred to the Selkirk Estate or not, but I think it would be as well if the hon. Attorney General would inform this hon. Committee whether the Bill which the Government propose introducing is for the purpose of lowering the price of the Government land, or is it the intention to give the privilege of buying larger blocks of land than the Law now allows?

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Of course, Mr. Chairman, it is right for the hon. Leader of the Opposition to endeavour to obtain all the information he can on this subject. We know Sir, there are large tracts of land which have been bought up by the Government that are not being settled as fast as we could wish. We know too, that many of our young people are leaving the country. They have seen the difficulties their fathers had to contend with, and to avoid the same themselves, they are seeking their fortunes abroad. In purchasing Government Land as the Law now is, parties have to pay 20 per cent. of the purchase money down, and it has been thought that it would be an encouragemnt to settlers, if the law allowed easier terms, and to effect this object and if possible induce more of the young men of our own country to settle down upon our public Lands, a Bill will be submitted by the Government having that object in view, and to which I dare say, the learned Leader of the Opposition will have no objection. If they were sold, even at a nominal price, it would save the Quit Rent, or if they were sold at a price that would even cover the working expenses of the Land Office it would be better than having them lying idle. Parties settling upon them would be consumers of dutiable articles and producers of articles of export and home consumption; and if we even lost upon the land, it would be more than made up in the improvement of the country.

On motion, the sixth paragraph was then agreed to, and also the seventh.

The eighth paragraph being read,

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITTION, rose and said: Mr. Chairman, having no official knowledge of the exact nature of these expenditures, we must take the facts to be as here expressed, but I am very glad that the Bridges which were broken down by the storms last fall, have been paid for. I congratulate the late Government on the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed that service. I am delighted to hear, that notwithstanding the commercial depression of the past year, and the severe gales by which so much damage was done to our Bridges and Wharves, that all those unusual demands have been met out of the appropriations of last year, and that we shall have a balance in our favor.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—This hon. Committee is aware that there was a good deal of outlay on account of the gales last fall.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—If these repairs were not paid for out of the last years' appropriations, they ought not to be in this paragraph. It would be strange, if after having addressed this reply to His Excellency, it should afterwards be found that these expenses would have yet to be provided for. I would suggest that the phraseology of this paragraph be altered.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, the answer ought not to introduce a matter that is not in the Speech. His Excellency has not said that these demands have been met by the Government, in the way referred to by the Committee. There was a very great gale last fall, and all the lawyers who had to travel to the Court at that time felt it, and perhaps some of the committee who prepared this address were out under it too; some of the Bridges were down and it was quite difficult to get along. I do not think that this matter should have been introduced into the address, although it may be an interesting report of the state of the Roads at that time, and be recorded as an account of the great gale of 1867.

Mr. BRECKEN.—The Opposition, Sir, will not say whether there was a gale or not, nor do we intend holding the Liberal party responsible for any of its consequences, but it would be satisfactory to know if the expenses incurred in the repairing of these damages have, as here stated, been all paid for out of the appropriations if the past year. I think, with the Leader of the Opposition, that the clause ought to be altered to meet the facts of the case.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—The hon. member Charlottetown appears anxious to know if the expenses incurred in repairing the damages done to our Wharves and Bridges last fall, were paid for by the Government out of the appropriations of last year. I may say, that to a certain extent they were, and therefore the Committee in their report have not gone altogether astray.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—It was well that a good deal of damage was done to the Bridges, and to repair them the Government have been called upon to pay more than they have usually been called upon to pay for, as contingent expenses for this service. The Government took into consideration the representations which were made by the Commissioners of Highways, and to meet this necessary outlay there was more paid out than was provided for in the appropriations of the past year. I hope Sir, that next time the lawyers go up to the West, that they may have better roads.

Mr. BELL.—Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee who prepared the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, I may say that I understood there was a good deal of money paid in my own district for this object, and I, of course, considered it as expenditure extraordinary.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—It is not usual to introduce matters into the Reply which had not been alluded to in the Speech, and I think therefore, that as His Excellency, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, has not referred to this matter, it would be as well to let it be struck out of the paragraph. I therefore move, that all after the word "alluded" in the paragraph before us, be struck out.

The motion was seconded by hon. Mr. Howlan, and agreed to.

On motion, the paragraph as amended was agreed to by the Committee, and after a few further remarks Mr. Speaker took the Chair, progress was reported and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

THURSDAY, March 12th.

Afternoon Session.

The paragraph relating to Education was read, and a motion made for its adoption.

Mr. BRECKEN.—As this is a most important subject, Mr. Chairman, I think it would not be advisable to let it pass without some expression of opinion. Very wide and divergent opinions are entertained on this subject, and I think it would be well to hear the views of hon. members on both sides of the House respecting it; but as it does not lie with the Opposition to make any move in the matter, I trust the Government are not waiting to ascertain their sentiments. The fact that such prominence was given to this question in His Excellency's Speech would seem to indicate that some material alteration was contemplated to be made in the whole system; and I do not think it would be taking too much liberty to ask the Government if such is the case, and if so, to give us some idea of the nature of the changes they intend to make. There is one hon. member who is not in his seat at present (I refer to the Queen's Printer) whose views on this subject, I should very much like to hear.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. and learned member (Mr. Brecken) is following the course which has been pursued by the Opposition in reference to every paragraph of the Address which has been yet discussed—asking for the details of a Bill on the subject mentioned in the paragraph. If we took up the details of every subject during the debate on the Draft Address, we might as well spend two or three weeks in their discussion, and afterwards, when the measure come before the House in regular order, pass them through without further debate. It has been said that members of the Government made great promises to their constituents on the subject of Education; but in reply to this, I can state that the only promises I made were that I would advocate the payment in full of the teachers salaries out of the Treasury, and do away with the confusion which now surrounds the Education Act. The first has been done, and all that is now required is to simplify the Act so as to make it intelligiole, and I hope that in our endeavours to do this, we shall have the assistance of my hon. and learned friend, the member for Charlottetown. The Conservative Party mangled the Education Act by cutting off a part of the teachers salaries, a grievance which was loudly complained of by the people, but which has been removed by the present Government. The question of Education is one of vast importance, for in it are involved the interests of the rising generation, and it should never be made to subserve political purposes. We have seen some very unseemly discussions on this question in the Legislature, we have seen a sacred and holy book used in a very improper and unbecoming manner; but I hope we shall never see the like again. Education seems, at the present time, to be the all-absorbing topic—all the leading statesmen of England are engaged in discussing it calmly and earnestly, and when we see men of great ability thus bend their minds to the discussion of this matter, it shows that it is a question of vital importance. The Address merely states that the Government will give the subject their calm and careful consideration, and they will do so.

Mr. BRECKEN.—There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, but that this is a subject of paramount importance, and one which should not be approached in a party spirit. The hon. Attorney General has referred to unseemly discussions which formerly occurred on this subject, and I may say that it is not my intention to revive sectarian strife, the country have had enough of that. But does the hon. Attorney General mean to say that making some slight alterations in unimportant particulars means altering the system of education? If the Government intend altering the system of education why do they not say so? Was the hon. member from Tignish (Mr. Howlan) right when he said that the speech was a foreshadowing of the policy of the Government.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—If you could see it.

Mr. BREKEN.—Is it a liberal policy to couch their intentions in such ambiguous terms that they cannot be understood? Last year the Government had some excuse for not taking up this question as they had been but a very short time in office; but now a whole year has elapsed since they assumed the reins of power, yet all we can find out concerning their policy on this subject is, that the Crown Law Officers are scribbling away as fast as they can to put two Acts into one. It appears that the Government have this subject under their consideration, but, true to their composite character, they cannot agree upon it—some of them wish to have it changed in one particular, and some in another. Any amendments which may be introduced, which will be beneficial in their operation, shall have the concurrence of the Opposition. There was an amendment introduced a few years ago to compel the people to pay a part of the teachers salary, but I do not think this was mutilating the Act: it is a sound principal to tax parents for part of the cost of educating their children. In no country except this is the whole cost of education defrayed out of the general revenue. In Canada where there is a good system of education, the people last year contributed nearly a million dollars to supplement the amount paid out of the public funds. The prime consideration with a man who is blessed with a family should be to see his children qualified to take their proper position in society, and I do not think it is a hardship to compel him to pay something for their education. As the country progressed you will have to pay teachers higher salaries, for sixty or seventy pounds a year will not be sufficient to induce a man to make a business of teaching, and if the whole amount be paid from the Treasury, it will absorb all the revenue. The Conservatives introduced the true system, and it will have to be adopted sooner or later, for the principle is a correct one.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Does the hon. member for Charlottetown so far forget constitutional principles, that he thinks the Government is going to lay down the details of any Bill during this debate? Such a course would be altogether unprecedented. The main principle of the Free Education Act was, that every man might have all his children educated without paying anything directly for it. The first Free Education Act, though deficient in a few details, was a simple one; but when the Conservatives came into power, they introduced a great many amendments which make the Act so mysterious that it would almost puzzle a lawyer. The main object of the Free Education Act was to have every child on the Island educated.

Mr. BRECKEN.—What was the practical working of it?

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of

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THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1867. rg

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July 10th, 1867.

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HAVE just received by *Java*, direct from ENGLAND, a further supply of

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GOODS:—Consisting of Grey, White, Striped, and Painted Cottons, Ginghams, Grey and White Sheeting, Striped Bedding, Cotton, Union and Linnen Ticking, Towels and Towelings, Cheese Cloth, &c, &c.

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P. S.—The above, along with Stock on hand, will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.

HEARTZ & SON.

July 15, 1867.

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THE UNDERSIGNED takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the large number of his customers who have so promptly complied with his terms and paid for their work on delivery. There are, however, a considerable number who have not paid thus promptly; and he respectfully requests all such to call and pay their respective accounts without delay. He would further remind them that their respective amounts, although a trifle to each, would in the aggregate materially assist in making up some of the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned

Feb. 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

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March 30, 1868. 6m

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South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1867.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE POOLE, Esquire, of Georgetown, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within three months from date, and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to R. Munro, Esq., at Georgetown.

DANIEL GORDON,
JAMES N. COGSWELL,
RODERICK MUNRO,
JOHN T. POOLE,
} Executors.

Georgetown, Jan. 16, 1868. 3m [mch 2

To be Let,

WEST END HOUSE, for some time the residence of the late Honble. T. H HAVILAND. The above well-known Residence with Grounds attached to be Let for a term of years. Possession given first week in July next. For particulars apply at the Office of Honble JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, March 23, 1868. tf lis

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
JOHN STEWART, Jr.
} Executors.

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

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has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, some of whom advise us of the fact over their own signatures. We have space only for the names of a few of these:—

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E. BOYDEN, M.D.	W. H. WEBB, M.D.
WM. A. RUST, M.D.	W. B. LYNCH, M.D.
R. FELLOWS, M.D.	A. SKILLMAN, M.D.
NATHAN PLUMMER, M.D.	H. D. MARTIN, M.D.
H. G. BARROWS, M.D.	WM. A. SHAW, M.D.
BRADFORD KNAPP, M.D.	A. H. MACANAIR, M.D.
SEYMOUR THACHER, M.D.	S. H. FINLEY, M.D.

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

From the mass of evidence in our possession we select the following:—

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

of *La Minerve*, Montreal. "Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found *immediate relief*, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy *par excellence*."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with *Whooping Cough* in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce anybody to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the ONLY REMEDY which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties. This Remedy, unlike most others, is extremely

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

Remember, they imitate in *name* only, without possessing the virtues. Buy none unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

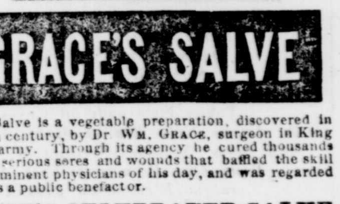
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.



GRACE'S SALVE

This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered in the 17th century, by Dr WM. GRACE, surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all as a public benefactor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, RING-WORM, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, FROZEN LIMBS, FELONS, CHILBLAINS, PILES, CORNS, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,

Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and **can say, in confidence and truth of it,** what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its 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 overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the **best and surest remedy in the world,** in all cases of **Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children,** whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not 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 facsimile of **CURTIS & PERKINS, New York,** is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

The Most Reliable Friend!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Hollowaysy's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

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

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

August 7, 1865

HORSES.

CARLTONS CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect.

The many

DISEASES OF HORSES

an almost all be *prevented* or *cured* by these Powders.
One Powder drives out Worms.
One Powder cures Bots.
One Powder puts a Horse in condition.
One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.
One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.
One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS,

given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healty action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS

will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock

of any kind should use this Medicine. It is always BENEFICIAL, and is so HARMLESS that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are FATTENING their stock should use these CONDITION POWDERS. They will keep all kinds of stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would. Find the signature of

J. Carlton Comstock

in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all dealers.

Get "B. L. Judsons & Co.'s Almanac."

March 9, 1868. 4m

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1868.

IN consequence of a Postal Convention having been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, the Postage on Letters forwarded from this Island to the United Kingdom via United States has been reduced to SEVEN PENCE STERLING per half ounce.

The Convention also authorises the transmission of Book Packets and Patterns through the United States, in the closed Mails exchanged between Great Britain and this Island, at a total rate of postage of FOUR PENCE STERLING per quarter of a pound or fraction thereof.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.