COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Morning Session. (continued.)

THURSDAY, April 9.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) has made some remarks in reference to the letter of the late Bishop McDonald to the Board of Education which would produce a wrong impression if allowed to pass unnoticed. The Bishop had been misinformed, and wrote that letter in the belief that the Bible was to be forced into all the District Schools in the Colony. Before the great meeting of the Protestant Ministers was held, the Bishop wrote another letter to myself, stating that he had been misinformed, and that he was then quite satisfied with the laws relating to education; this letter was published before that great meeting, and consequently His Lordship did not receive justice. The determination of the Protestant clergymen was to work up a religious excitement, and they misrepresented him in such a manner as to arouse the whole Protestant population against the Roman Catholics; all of which was a mere political ruse to displace the Government of the day, and to place the Conservatives in power. The hon. member has brought up this matter for the purpose of giving us his own opinion of it, but I think the less said on it the better for both parties. I am sorry to hear that letter dragged into this debate, but I happen to know more about it than some persons do, and therefore will make some remarks upon it. It was received by the Board of Education a fortnight before I heard anything of it; but when I heard that the Protestant Ministers had arranged to hold a meeting to consult with each other, and to express their opinions on the matter, I asked the Secretary of the Board to let me see the letter, which he did. I at once saw that the Bishop had been misinformed, and therefore I waited upon him. At the interview which then took place, he stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the Education system as it then stood, and was pleased to find that it was not the intention of the Government to enforce the reading of the Bible in the schools. He thought it better to have what was termed a Godless system of education, than to enforce the reading of the Bible in the schools contrary to the wishes of parents. The hon. member for Murray Harbor, in the first part of his speech, alluded to Donnybrook Fair, as it was called, which took place after the dismissal of the Postmaster General. I do not wish to say anything about the actions of the dead, but that gentleman was not dismissed for the reasons stated by the hon. member. He was not dismissed from mere party motives, but because he would not receive the Assistant who had been appointed by the Liberal Government. He had been warned of the consequences more than once, but persisted in retaining the former Assistant, contrary to the wishes of the Government. The great meeting ended without disturbance of any kind; no thanks to the hon. member for its peaceful termination. He wishes to make it appear that the Liberal Government issued a proclamation against Orange Societies, but they never did anything of the kind. A great cry was made about that time, that Ribbon and other secret societies would be formed, and therefore the Lieutenant Governor issued a proclamation against all secret societies. This was by way of caution, and according to the advice of the Government; but no offence was given to any but those who choose to take it. The hon. member says that the Roman Catholic electors were sent by the Bishop to an election, for the purpose of upsetting the late Protestant Government, but I am not aware that such was the case. But if it was so, we cannot wonder that the Bishop would try to break up a Government that had denounced the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and their congregations throughout the Colony. All Roman Catholics must have been insulted by the language made use of by the late Government, for their wives and daughters were vilified and evil spoken of. The language made use of by a member of that Government, on the introduction of a Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges, was insulting in the extreme towards Roman Catholics; but that Government voted to a man for the introduction of the Bill, and passed it. If Roman Catholics had acted in like manner towards Protestants, the latter would have been up in arms throughout the whole Island, and perhaps the matter would have ended in violence. But the Catholics bore all with patience and forbearance, and the excitement passed away without a disturbance of any kind. Under these circumstances, I would not wonder if the Bishop had done so. I will not follow the hon member through the whole course of his remarks, but as I have represented a Roman Catholic District for twenty-five years, I can speak positively in regard to their wishes and demands. As I have received their almost unanimous support, ever since my first election, I know that they do not vote merely on the question of religion. I have had their support independent of anything they expected me to do for their religion; and they have never wished for advantages over Protestants. It has been stated by the hon. member for Charlottetown, that I have deceived them, because they expected me to vote for a grant for St. Dunstan's College. They never asked me to vote for a grant to St. Dunstan's, but my hon. colleague (Mr. Kelly) thought the College entitled to a grant. I agreed with him and voted for a grant, but the motion was lost. I then moved for a sum to purchase a suitable apparatus, which motion was carried. When the Prince of Wales College question came up, and a change was made in the old Academy, to which both Catholics and Protestants had access on an equal footing, I supported a grant to St. Dustan's, but the Conservatives being then in power, voted against it. The statements that have been made by the friends of the Conservative party, to work up Protestant feeling against Catholics, have created so much excitement, and so much ill feeling towards the Liberal party, that the Government do not at present feel themselves in a position to give a grant to the College. Yet in my own individual opinion, the Bishop is entitled to a grant. But as individual opinion is entirely a different thing from political duty, the Government must remember their position with respect to both Catholics and Protestants, and not cause a clash between religious sects on such an important question as this. At the time St. Dunstan's College was first established, I voted for a grant to support it, and Protestants would not then have made very great objections to it; but as there has been so much agitation worked up against the Liberal party by the Conservatives, on this question, the Government cannot make any advances in the matter at present. But Roman Catholics think that the excitement has settled down, and therefore the Bishop comes forward and shows us, that he is in need of a grant to sustain the schools which are at present supported by himself. He thinks the time has arrived for the Government to support these schools, and to aid the College, but the Government are not at present in a position to do so, for the reasons I have given. We do acknowledge he has done a great deal in establishing a higher class of schools. St. Dunstan's is now attended by a considerable number of Protestants who are as true to their religious faith as the hon. member for Murray Harbor, although he is delegated to watch the proceedings of the Government on this question. Why is St. Dunstan's College so well attended? Because a thorough and complete education is given there sooner than at Prince of Wales College. The Nunnery is a superior institution for young ladies. I sent my daughters there, for I knew no other place in the Colony where they could get a superior education. The charges are lower, perhaps, than at any other high school. Many Protestants at first railed against me for so doing; but now there are as many Protestants in that institution as there are Catholics. If Protestants will not put their own shoulders to the wheel and establish superior schools, they must expect to suffer for their neglect. But who will say that there are not as good Protestants attending the Nunnery as the hon. member himself. I have heard a good deal said on this matter, but I believe my daughters are just as firm in their religious faith as they were before they attended that institution. The Bishop deserves great credit for what he has done for education in this Colony. He has taken many poor children from the streets, and educated them so as to enable them to become useful and respectable members of society. I say he is entitled to the thanks and respect of the people of this Colony for what he has done for these schools The principle which has been taken hold of by the Protestant mind governs the hon. member. I do not intend to vote for a grant for either Protestant or Catholic Schools, as we should act on the broad principle of which the majority of the people will approve. We should support the principles of our [illegible], even though they do not altogether coincide with [illegible] personal views; but under our present circumstances I am satisfied that the Government have taken the only course they could pursue. Perhaps my hon friend here on my right went a little too far; and though he supports the Government in not giving a grant, yet he is aware that there is a claim and consideration due to the Bishop for what he has done in educating the poor, who were not able to support themselves. We cannot acknowledge the Bishop's services by a grant from the public funds, but we can do so in another way. I do not think the Government should break up because they are not in a position to give the Bishop a sum of money to enable him to support these schools, although these institutions have benefitted the youth of the Colony to a considerable extent The Government have taken the responsibility of acting upon the principle, that no sectarian institution should be supported by Legislature, they do justice to all. I believe the Opposition expect that the whole Catholic population of the Colony will turn against the Government, and thus accomplish what the Conservatives wish for, namely a breaking up of the Government. But I do not believe that Roman Catholics can be bought so cheap as the Opposition expect. They know what the Liberal party have done for them in time past, and how that party have vindicated their rights in the Government of the Colony and in all public questions. The Liberals have always been their protecters when the Conservatives heaped odium and indignity upon them, and why should they now join a party which has always opposed their interests. I dare say the hon. member for Charlottetown would like to see the Government broken up upon this question; but the Opposition are very cautious in speaking on the subject. They talk very blandly about the Bishop's memorial, and say to the Catholics, "They ought to have given you a grant," and try to persuade them that the Government have not done them justice. I really believe that if I had employed the hon. member for Murray Harbor to make a speech favorable to the Government, he would not have done it more satisfactorily than he has done. I am glad the hon Leader of the Opposition asked for the Bishop's memorial, and as it has been published in the newspapers, everybody will be able to judge for themselves on this question. He attempts to lecture this side of the House on constitutional matters, but as I have already expressed my views on these things, I shall not at present notice what he has said. The hon. member for Murray Harbor has alluded to a petition in reference to the Bible in the schools, and over which such a fuss was made by the Conservative party. The petitioners wished to have the Bible established by law in the schools. I opposed it, for I thought that we should not establish any religious training by law, but I believed that the Bible will find its way into those schools where the parents desire it; and therefore it should be left to their option. I was opposed to a sweeping and compulsory measure which would force the Bible into all the schools of the Colony. At that time there was a great cry against the Liberal party, and one hon. gentleman, who gave the casting vote, has never since been able to obtain a seat in this House. Protestants in general are now willing to weigh the matter calmly, for they see that the excitement was worked up for political purposes, and that it was not an alarm for the Bible which agitated the Conservatives, but anxiety to overthrow the Liberal Government and to obtain power for themselves. The Opposition would fain make the memorial from the Bishop a means of getting into power at the present time, but they will not succeed so well as they formerly did. Do they think the Roman Catholics will turn over and join the Conservative party, because two or three hundred pounds have not been granted to St. Dunstan's College? Do they expect that the Catholics will forsake the Liberal party, who have always done them justice and supported their claims, to join the ranks of those who have opposed their claims and heaped odium and indignity upon their religion? The Liberals have always given them equal rights, and I believe they are satisfied that this party have done them justice. The Liberals have never disgusted them or showed contempt for their religion, but have uniformly respected their clergy under all the circumstances in which the party have been placed. But on the other hand, the Liberals have never tried to give them privileges over their Protestant fellow subjects. I do not stand here to work up religious strife, as the Conservatives have done. We have only to turn up the Debates of this House, to prove that the Conservatives, when in power, acted in a manner which would teach Protestants to hate the Roman Catholics and their religion. But Protestants have had their eyes opened on the matter, and now see the actions of that party in their true light. The Colony now has a Government which is as strong as any that has existed here for some years, and one that will do justice to all religious sects. The late Government professed to be purely Protestant, and therefore could not be expected to do justice to Roman Catholics. They (Catholics) were not appointed to any public office of trust and responsibility while the Conservative party were in power. But the present Government reflects the sentiments of the people generally, and there is a liberality which could not be expected from the late Government. In the present Bill satisfaction will be given to both Catholics and Protestants, for it is founded upon a broad and liberal basis, which will do justice to all parties, and at which no one can take offence.

I OXENHAM, Reporter.

MR. BRECKEN.—Mr. Speaker, If the hon. member for Tignish, sank low last evening he has fallen lower to-night. I am not disposed to occupy your attention just now, and were it not that the hon. member has alluded to the speech of the Colonial Secretary, I would not do so, but as I am upon my feet I will reply to the hon. member, and notice what was said by other hon. members also. I am aware that my hon. friend on my left (Mr. Henderson) followed up the hon. member for Tignish, and no doubt his doing so, has been of considerable service to the hon. the Leader of the Government, whose speech last evening, I think no hon. member did fully understand, for one moment he was for having the Bibles in the schools, and in another he was not.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—I did not so express myself.

MR. BRECKEN.—Again, the hon. member thought the Catholics had a right to have the Grant, and said the Liberal Government raised them to a level with other classes in the community, but for my part, I thought it was the Bishop who had done that.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNNENT.—The hon. member is well aware that my allusions were political.

MR. BRECKEN.—But Sir, are the Catholics brighter now than they were previous to the period alluded to by the hon. member? No Sir, they are not, yet, let them not forget, that the hon. member has raised nearly one half of the population of the Island, to a level with the rest of the community. I regret that my hon. friend, (Mr. Henderson) made the speech he did, for there can be no doubt, but that it was a regular God-send to the Government. The hon. member for Tignish, charged me with provoking this discussion, and said that I introduced irrevelent matter into the debate; what I stated was, that the 35,000 supported the Liberal party, because they had reason to suppose they had a claim upon that party, which they considered to be fair and reasonable, and in saying so, I drew attention to the resolution which had been introduced by the hon member for Fort Augustus, for which the hon. member the leader of the Government had voted, and I stated that from that day forward, the Catholics believed, when the hon. member came again into power, their claims would be recognized by that hon. member. This is what I stated then, and, Sir, I again repeat it, and however the gallant Colonel from Tignish, or other Catholic members in this hon. House, may treat the matter, I know that Catholics outside of this House say so too. The hon. member for Tignish was diligent in endeavoring to find some recorded utterance of mine, which would be offensive to the Catholics.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—When I spoke, I said I quoted from the speech of the first officer of the late Government.

MR. BRECKEN.—The hon. member made personal allusions to me, and then read extracts, the language of which was most unbecoming, and said he held me responsible for that language. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member attempted to hold me accountable for them strong assertions, and read passages which he considered would be injurious to me, but for which I rather think his more intelligent friends did not thank him. The hon. member enquires if I did not support the Orange Bill? to which I may reply, that after the exhibition of the hon. member, last night, I do not intend to notice any of his questions. But with respect to the letters and speeches of the hon. member, (the late Col. Secretary), I may say I never read the one third of them, and I put it to the hon. members present, who were then in the House, if I did not say to the late Colonial Secretary, as I did to the hon. member for Cavendish a few days ago, that he was a *political firebrand*, and told him that the floor of this House was not the arena for a religious discussion [Some interruptions occurred here.—*Rep*] I will read from the Parliamentary Reporter of 1864 what I then said, although the Reporter has not put it all down:—"I disapprove of the floor of this House being made the arena for a controversy about creeds." This, Sir, is what I said on that occasion. No doubt it is very convenient for the hon member for Tignish to try and impute language to me which I never uttered; but where I ask, is the Catholic who ever heard me use words of insolence towards them? The 35,000 were, almost to a man, arrayed against the Tories, but my tongue never taunted them. I have canvased Charlottetown, and asked them in a friendly way for their support, but they always told me that I was not one of them, and therefore they could not support me; and I challenge the hon. member to go through this city and produce contrary proof if he can. But I do not boast of it for it was only what common courtesy required; but, Sir, let us not attempt to stifle free discussion. Whether the views of the hon. member for St. Peter's will be carried out or not, I know not; but his speech was a good one, and will commend itself to thinking men. Here, Sir, is a great and important question, brought to the notice of the Government by His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of this town, who looks upon the present party as one on whom he has a claim; but, says the hon. Leader of the Government, we have given an answer to His Lordship, and I have sent my children to his schools. Well, if His Lordship is thus to be put off, then I will be disappointed. The hon. the Leader of the Government also spoke of much that ought not to have been brought forward here. I never, Sir, stood up and spoke against my spiritual guide, until the froth came out of my mouth; but who did, the public know. I allude to the political conduct of a political opponent. Then we have been reminded next of the Orange Bill When that measure was introduced, I gave my reasons for supporting it, and stated that I had thought the Leader of the late Government had miscalculated the effect of that measure, and said I would prefer holding out the olive branch of peace; but I do not object to those miserable sops which have been introduced, for they reflect upon the Father of Education and that wonderful party who were going to make such improvements upon the Act. To allude further to the hon. member for Tignish would be like throwing water upon a drowned mouse; but I have that respect for the learned Attorney General to believe that he might have understood me differently from what I intended. The charge I made was against the party, not against an individual, and this party was supposed to be in favor of the 35,000, and to have their support. And why did His Lordship, when addressing the Government, say he thought the day would come when a party would be found willing to do him justice? Such statements cannot refer to the Tories No, Sir; but we may ask, where would this Government be to-day but for the Catholics? Where would the hon. Attorney General be but for a Catholic constituency, with other hon. members on that side of the House? Is there a Catholic member in this House, or a member of that Church outside of it, who does not believe that the request made by the Bishop is a just one? But, says the hon. member for Tignish, *we Catholics have been insulted by both sides of the House*, and says the Bishop educated 500 or 600 pupils in his schools, and that he should receive a grant proportionate to the number of children so taught. I find no fault with the hon. member for what he said on that point; but, notwithstanding what the hon. member said, we find that he united in choaking His Lordship off with a Minute of Council, instead of granting him the money he asked for, and which, he says, he was entitled to receive.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—Are you not sorry?

MR. BRECKEN.—Why the hon. member said a great injustice was dono to the man who was educating the 600, and yet overlooked the fact that it was not in this House, but at the Executive Board, that his claim was set aside.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—What I said was that from this side of the House he got nothing, but that from the Opposition he received abuse.

MR. BRECKEN.—The public will bear me out in what I have said, and the Catholics will listen respectfully to what was said by the hon. member for St. Peter's. But I did hear one man say: "O, what a fine man that Mr. Howlan is;" but I think his colleagues in the Government did not think so when he was making such a display the other evening. When I speak in this House I am not like the hon. member for Tignish, living one hundred miles distant from my constituents, and driving up occasionally among them, and telling them how I pitched into my political opponents; but, on the contrary, every time I rise here, some of my constituents are present, and know my sentiments every time I speak. I have too much respect for this hon. House to use any improper language towards the hon. member; but I tell him that what he charged me with is not true.

HON. MR. HOWLAN—Mr Speaker, I did not intend troubling you with any further remarks to-night, but as the hon. and learned member for the City (Mr. Brecken) has provoked this debate, at a time when so many of his constituents were present, I presume he wished them to hear his views on this question, and as he thinks the gallant Colonel from Tignish must have such a fine time when he goes up West, he could not rise without directing special attention to him. When I spoke, I gave my views frankly, and asked him what he was prepared to do, but did the hon. member say? No; he declined to say what he was willing to grant to the schools of His Lordship. He referred also to the speech he delivered when the Orange Bill was under consideration in 1864 in this House, and gave the first part of it, but conveniently omitted the last. In the course of his remarks he said I had no political manliness. The hon. member may regard such language quite becoming, while I regard his references on that point, as unworthy the position of any hon. member of this hon. House; but, Sir, I never taunted that hon. member with not being a gentleman, and now, once for all, I tell him, that I hope he will keep his respectability out of the question. With respect to the Orange Bill, I tell that hon. member, he voted for it, and I hold him responsible for so doing.

MR. BRECKEN—The hon. member knows right well, that members are appointed to bring in private Bills, and that it is quite usual for such matters to be left to the Chairman of the Committee, who brings in the Bill, and that the other members of Committee seldom see it, although their names will be among those who bring them in.

HON. MR. HOWLAN.—Will the hon. member say that he has forgotten that he voted for that Bill? Will he admit he was on that Committee?

MR BRECKEN.—For the sake of the argument, I admit, Sir, I was on that Committee.

HON. MR. HOWLAN—Will the hon. member admit further, that he is responsible for the doings of that Committee?

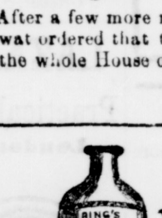
MR. BRECKEN.—I admit that I am.

HON MR HOWLAN.—The hon member said also, that he never said anything against the Catholics, but when a measure was brought in here on St. Patrick's Day, ostensibly for the purpose of insulting Catholics, the hon. member supported it, and was on the Committee that brought the Bill in, yet, last night, he taunted me with a want of manliness, because I refused to leave a party with whom I have had no quarrell and notwithstanding, the interest he seems now to take in His Lordship, he was not the man to rise in this House to deny the charges which were made against him.

After a few more remarks by one or two hon. members it wat ordered that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday ensuing.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

RING'S



Vegetable Ambrosia, FOR GRAY HAIR.

This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gay
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
If you would not be bald or gray,
Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

E. M. TUBBS & CO., PROPRIETORS, PETERBORO', N.H.

The trade applied by W. R. WATSON, GENERAL AGENT for P. E. Island, and sold at retail by all Druggists and Merchants.

September, 7, 1868.

New Cottons.

JUST received Grey and White Cottons. VERY CHEAP!

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Sept. 21, 1868.

Bristol Line to New York.

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

First class $5, Second $4.

CARS leave the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, Pleasant street, daily, Sundays excepted.

At 5.30 P. M.

For steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. Benj. M. Simmons, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
For Steamer BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. B. Brayton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Passengers going by this line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, can connect with the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroad.
This line connects also with the Athens line, going to Saratoga and the West, landing at the same Pier in New York.
Baggage checked through.
Tickets, State Rooms and Berths can be secured at the Agent's office, Old State House, corner Washington and State streets, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot.

GEO. SHIVERICK.
Passenger and Freight Agent.

May 23, 1868. 3m

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, May 18,	Monday, Sept. 7,
Wednesday do 20,	Wednesday, do 9,
Monday, June 1	Monday, do 21,
Wednesday, do 3,	Wednesday, do 23,
Monday, do 15,	Monday, October 5,
Wednesday, do 17,	Wednesday, do 7,
Monday, do 29,	Monday, do 19,
Wednesday, July 1,	Wednesday, do 21,
Monday, do 13,	Monday, Nov'r. 2,
Wednesday, do 15,	Wednesday, do 4,
Monday, do 27,	Monday, do 16,
Wednesday, do 29,	Wednesday, do 18,
Monday, Aug. 10,	Monday, do 30,
Wednesday, do 12,	Wednesday, Dec 2,
Monday, do 24,	Monday, do 14.
Wednesday, do 26,	Wednesday, do 16.

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
And Mails for Georgetown and Souris per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office Ch'town, May 4, 1868.

MUSIC AND FRENCH!

TERM, per Quarter of TWENTY FOUR LESSONS:—Music, £2; French, £1 10s.

A deduction of 10s. per quarter to pupils taking Lessons in both Music and French. For further particulars apply to Mrs. MACDONELL, Verandah Cottage, Cumberland Street, near the St. Peter's Road.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED!

Per Amphion:

CHESTS and HALF CHESTS prime Congo TEA.
For Sale by
G. & S. DAVIES.

July 6, 1868.

9 BALES English ROOM PAPER.
For Sale by
G. & S. DAVIES

July 6, 1868.

169 PACKAGES PAINTS and OILS,
For Sale by
G. & S. DAVIES,

July 6, 1868.

480 PAIRS Ladies' and Misses' Summer BOOTS and SHOES, (different varieties) Prunella BOOTS, 4s. 6d. and upwards.
G. & S. DAVIES.

July 6, 1868.

DAMAGED PRINTED COTTONS.

2,000 Yards to be sold at a bargain.
G. & S. DAVIES.

July 6, 1868.

2 BAGS CORKS, (100 Gross Each.)
G. & S. DAVIES

July 6, 1868.

COPPER PAINT!

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C HALL.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1868.

Fishermen's Outfits!

1868.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish all the necessary outfits for prosecuting Vessel or Boat Fishing, such as—

Salt,	Ditty Boxes,
Barrels,	Lanterns,
Porgies,	Binnacle Lamps,
Clams,	Lamp Wicks,
Mackerel Hooks,	do Chimneys,
Cod Hooks,	Kerosene Oil,
Mackerel Lines,	Pewter,
Cod do.	Lead,
Snapper do.	Flour,
Bait Mills,	Bread,
Jig Ladles,	Beans,
Jig Rasps,	Peas,
Jig Moulds,	Butter,
Clam Choppers,	Pork,
Mackerel Forks,	Beef,
Mackerel Jigs,	Lard,
Cod Leads,	Tea,
Bait Knives,	Coffee,
Splitting Knives,	Sugar,
Throating do.	Molasses,
Bait Heavers,	Raisins,
Water Stones,	Currants,
Fog Horns,	Dried Apples,
Chopping Trays,	Spices,
do Knives,	Pickles.

He also possesses superior facilities for inspecting, packing and shipping Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c.

N. B.—The HIGHEST PRICE pain for all kinds of FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1868. 6m

QUEEN VITORIA'S JOURNAL

"Our Life in the Highlands."

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Sept. 7. *Queen Street*

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE on Boston, and GREENBACKS bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, September 21, 1868.

Ladies' Kid Boots,

FOR AUTUMN WEAR. A large supply just received.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Sept. 21, 1868.

NOTICE!

To Tenants upon Township No. 18.

THE TENANTS upon that portion of Township No. 18, formerly owned by the late Mrs Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and since by the undersigned, in conjunction with her deceased sisters, Mary and Ellen Stewart, are hereby notified that the fee simple of the lands respectively held by them, being now exclusively vested in her, she ALONE is legally authorized to receive the rents accruing therefrom

MARGARET STEWART.

Ch'town, July 6, 1868.

BAIT MILLS!

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—

25 BAIT MILLS warranted of excellent workmanship, which will be sold VERY LOW.

H. E. STARBIRD, & CO.

June 15, 1868.

WEDNESDAY AUCTIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will have a Sale of FLOUR, MEAL, &c., every WEDNESDAY at 11 o'clock, during the Summer.

CARVELL BROS.

June 1.

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR

COATED PILLS!

CURE SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, FEVER and AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, COUGHS, COLDS, PAIN IN THE BONES, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, PILES, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., and are

Warranted to Purify the Blood.

For Sale at the Principal Office, No. 372, Pearl Street, New York, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown,
Agent for the Island.

July 27, 1868. 1y

JUST ARRIVED.

AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HEARTZ & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Britain, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, &c, &c.

And a further supply expected in a few days by midsummer vessels.

The above Goods, along with stock on hand, the subscribers offer to their customers

VERY LOW,

as they wish to make quick sales of the same, to to prepare room for FALL importations.

Intending purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

HEARTZ & SON.

August 3, 1868.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

Bel-Hanger and Tin-Smith,

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced business on DORCHESTER STREET, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch.

—ON HAND—

A Neat Assortment of Tinware Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.,

ncluding the patent BON TON COFFEE POT which received the Gold Medal Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand which, together with a large variety of other STOCK will be sold cheap for CASH.

Mr HERMANS is Agent for

SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,

a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent. is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 1868.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

JUST RECEIVED, ex *EDWIN & EVA*, from HALIFAX—

200 Boxes and 22 Barrels of CRACKERS and Fancy BREAD, from Moir & Co's. Steam Factory,

which are now on Sale.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, August 3rd, 1868. isl pај

English Malt Vinegar

AT

W. E. DAWSON'S.

Sept. 7, 1868.

FLOUR & CORNMEAL,

FOR SALE, Cheap for CASH on delivery, at A. McNEILL'S Auction Rooms, Reading Room Buildings.

August 10, 1868.

BUTTER SALT.

250 Bags BUTTER SALT.
For sale by
CARVELL BROS.

May 18, 1868.

POGIES.

100 Bbls. POGIES
For sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

SOLE LEATHER.

100 Sides No. 1 New York SOLE LEATHER.
For sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. SUGAR,
For sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

DOMINION VINEGAR!

25 BBLS. Dominion VINEGAR, (choice article).
For sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

TOBACCO.

40 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
for sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

BROOMS & PAILS.

40 DOZEN BROOMS,
40 dozen PAILS,
For sale by
CARVELL BRO'S.

May 18, 1868.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of the late Mr. W. T. PETHICK, request all person ndebted to PETHICK'S BREWERY, to make immediate payment to HAMMOND JOHNSON, at his Dispensary, Kent Street, Ch'town.

THOMAS PETHICK,
HENRY LONGWORTH,
HAMMOND JOHNSON.

April 20th, 1868.

THE ROAD TO HEATH

AND LONG LIFE

SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are, therefore, confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Disease of the Head and Heart.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay, when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages & Classes.

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favor is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom and dejection.

Despondency, Low Spirits.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

In our changeable climate few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat, it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone & Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Second'ry Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Compl'nts	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

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 Box.

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

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

July 31, 1865.

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.

Wool! Wool!

THE STANFIELD WOOLLEN MILLS at TRYON, having been thoroughly reconstructed and enlarged by additional Machinery and Steam Power, will continue to manufacture Cloth from custom wool as heretofore, and at the usual rates. Having doubled their facilities for manufacturing, and procured skilful operatives for every department, the Company feel confident of giving their customers greater satisfaction generally, by manufacturing a better quality of Cloth, and making quicker returns for wool left with them. In addition to the various kinds of Cloth previously made, they are manufacturing several new styles for men's wear, and full width blanketing.

☞ Wool, which must be clean washed, free of mats and coarse locks, and of good quality, may be left at Hon. H. J. Calbeck's, Charlottetown, or at the Mill.

STANFIELD WOOLLEN CO.

Tryon, May 18, 1868.