[Continued from first page.]

supremacy of the laws and the constitutional authorities of the land. And, he further maintained, that had the Liberals continued in power, such disturbances and resistance to the operation of the Law, as were referred to in His Excellency's Speech would never have taken place in the Island. He, however, believed that the present Government—notwithstanding the great disaffection which had been caused by their unfulfilled promises and inefficient and unsatisfactory legislation—notwithstanding the great exasperation of the tenantry on that account—might, by simply having afforded to the sheriff, in due time, the assistance of twenty or thirty special constables, have enabled him effectually, and with but little difficulty, to discharge all his official duties among the tenantry, in the serving of writs, the effecting of distraints, and the levying of executions. This the Sheriff, Mr. Dodd, himself had told him, in plain and express terms, he could have done, had the Government given him such assistance, at the commencement of the difficulties with which he had officially to contend. In reply, however, (continued the hon. member) to a note addressed to him by the Hon. the Leader of the Government, desiring to know whether or not he had made such a declaration to me, as that to which I have just alluded, that gentleman (Mr Dodd) has, it seems, though proper to contradict his former self, by saying that he spoke, not of himself, but of Sheriff Morris, his predecessor in the shrievalty, in the conversation which took place between him and me concerning the disturbed state of certain districts of the country, and the difficulties which he, consequently, experienced in the discharge of his official duties, in those districts. With respect to that denial, or rather equivocation, of Sheriff Dood, I have now again only to say, that, in the conversation which I before alluded to, and to which he refers in his reply to the Hon the Leader of the Government, he as clearly and distinctly spoke of himself, as Sheriff and of no other Sheriff as it was possible for him to speak. I took especial notice of his assertion; I have a most distinct recollection of it; and I positively declare that it was substantially as I have stated it to have been. Mr. Dodd is a gentleman, of whom I have always entertained a very high opinion, and I am very sorry to think that he can be forced to cringe so far to any Government as, at their dictation, to prevaricate, or to deny his own words. However, for the nonce, even admitting his version of what he said to be correct, it serves my purpose quite as well as if he had admitted mine to be the true one. I repeated the assertion merely for the purpose of showing that even a gentleman, whose official position qualified him to speak with certainty upon the matter, entertained the same view of it as myself, which was, and is, as I have expressed it in the amendment which I have just submitted, that "the alleged open and systematic defiance of the Law might have been averted by a more prompt and energetic use of the civil authority, when the disturbances first made their appearance, and thus the recourse to extraordinary measures, as referred to in His Excellency's Speech, might have been avoided." Well then, admitting for the moment that Sheriff Dodd spoke of Sheriff Morris, and not of himself, I will now say that, had the add of twenty or thirty special constables been granted to Sheriff Morris, by the Government, when resistance to the law was first apprehended, there would have been no necessity either for calling out the *Posse Comitatus*, or for sending for the troops; and I maintain that the calling out of the *Posse Comitatus* before the Sheriff had proved the assistance of a party of special constables to have been insufficient, was an undue exercise of the power with which he was officially vested to call out the civil force of the county. And, as for the sending for the Troops, I myself would have had no objection to the Government's having recourse to that last shift, had they, in the first place, duly tested the civil power.—The hon. member for the first District of Queen's County (Mr. Haslam) had told the Committee that he had been most credibly informed that a party of Leaguers, on their way home from Charlottetown, on the day on which it was supposed that the reason for their having assembled in a large body—to the amount of four or five hundred, it was said—in the City, was their having conspired to effect the rescue of Dickieson, having been met by a certain individual, not a Leaguer, and twitted by him on the failure of their supposed intended exploit, one of them replied that they would not fail the next time, for they would take care to go armed. Now, if this was really the case, it was the duty of that hon. member, as he was a magistrate of the County, either on its becoming known to him, immediately to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the utterer of so seditious a threat—for it seemed he resided in his (the hon. member's) own neighbourhood; or, if not thinking it quite proper for him to proceed so far merely upon his own responsibility, it must surely have borne upon his mind that, in failing to communicate the fact to the Government, he himself became guilty of misprision of treason. The Hon. the Leader of the Government has said that there was no better way of estimating the merits of a Government, than by having regard to the state of public credit under it; and had endeavoured to disparage the Liberal Government on that score, by a comparison of the state of public credit under it with that under the existing Government; but his comparison had been most unfairly made. In doing so, he had, on the one side, failed to admit that if at one time, under the Liberal Government, Treasury Warrants were at a discount, the reason was that, just at the time when the Liberals came into power, £30 000 or £40 000 which might have been invested in Warrants were locked up in forming the capital of our first Bank; and the consequence to the Government was that, in monetary matters, they were curtailed and hampered; and a depreciation of Treasury Warrants was the inevitable result. And on the other side, in asserting the improved state of public credit under the Tory Administration, he had failed to give the true reasons for it. He had failed to acknowledge that, since they came into power and the Liberals went out, the trade of the country had been doubled, and that they had also doubled the amount of taxation. By the alteration made by them in the mode of converting the amount of Sterling invoices into the lawful current money of the Island—that is, first by adding one-half, instead of one-ninth—and then by raising the *ad valorem* duty from 6½ to 10 per cent., they had increased that and other taxes 100 per cent.; and, at the same time, they had doubled the public debt. And, as for any legislative measures ameliorative of public or tenant grievances, they could take credit for none of their own framing; for, in fact, for every measure of that kind, the country was indebted to the Liberal Government. Had not the present—the Conservative Government—clothed themselves, as it were, with the measures of their predecessors in power—the Liberals—they would not have had a shred wherewith to cover their deficiencies, or protect themselves from the keen blasts of public reprobation. The Land Purchase Act, the One-ninth Act, the shortening of the importer's credits at the Treasury, the Free Education Act—which, however, they had almost tinkered into a self-retarding and most unsatisfactorily-working piece of legislative machinery—and every other measure which they had worked, with any degree of success, for the general benefit and satisfaction of the country, are all measures which were framed, carried through the Legislature, and brought into operation by the Liberal party—and that too in the face of the most determined opposition made to them—one and all—by the Tory, or *Conservative* party, as they now choose to call themselves. Their conduct as respects their adoption of our measures—which they strenuously opposed and loudly decried when we brought them forward—reminds me forcibly of what was lately said by an hon. member of the Liberal section of the House of Commons, touching the practice of the Tories when in power, in adopting those liberal measures which, when in opposition, they had opposed with all their might. He compared the Liberals, on going out of power, to a man who, preparatory to his going into the water to have a swim, had divested himself of his clothes, and left them upon the bank, and the Tories, on coming into power, to another man who, coming along and finding the swimmer's clothes upon the bank, should carry them off, array himself in them and declare them to be his own. Exactly in the same manner have the party in power acted with the Liberals. When we had happily completed our work, for a season, and—convinced that what we had done was satisfactory to the country—were swimming away at our ease, the Tories came stealthily along, picked up our clothes which we had left upon the bank, put them on, and boldly claimed them as their own.—The hon. gentleman then spoke at some length, condemnatory, not only of the Government's having accepted the tender of the Superintendent of Public Works for the erection of the new Barracks; but also of the manner in which the contract had been performed. He had, he said, visited them only once, and then in company with a gentleman who had some skill in architecture; but they went through the whole, and found not only that they had not been built according to the specification, but that, in almost every part of them, paste, doors, windows, floors, and roofs, there was very imperfect work; and that the timber and deals used in their construction were very far from being what they ought to have been; that they were, in fact, not only unseasoned but of a very inferior quality; and so far were they from being in a finished state, that, he believed, a further outlay of £2 000, in addition to the £10,000 already expended upon them, would be required to make them at all comfortable, or anything like what they ought to be for the accommodation of troops. It is well known that when a building is set on posts instead of a stone wall, the posts are sunk in the ground a sufficient depth to prevent the frost from raising them, but in this one, we found several posts, which had been too short, with pieces of a foot or eighteen inches stuck or nailed on the tops; and we also found several joists, in one end of the building, nothing but refuse deal, split from one end to the other, and a partition running across them without any foundation under them. Had the old barracks been allowed to stand, they could have been made much more comfortable and convenient, in every way, than the new barracks are, at an outlay of only £500; and they would then, he believed, have lasted longer than the new erection. The troops, he said, had been brought here at an expense of £1800 to the country, and, perhaps, we should also have to pay for sending them away. The Hon. member for Belfast (Hon. Col. Gray) had said that, as they had been sent here for a mere temporary purpose, the probability was that they would be withdrawn when that purpose should have been served. In that case he (Hon. Mr. Coles) would like to know to what desirable use the barracks could be appropriated. He feared it would be to one of the very worst kind. They would, in all probability, become a harbour for the very lowest and most abandoned characters in the community—a perfect den of iniquity. In conclusion the hon. gentleman said, he hoped the hon. member from Tryon (Mr. Howat) would see that his (Hon. Mr. Coles's) amendment did not censure the Government for not having sent for the troops at an earlier period than they did, but for not having made a more prompt and energetic use of the civil power; and that, therefore, he (Mr. Howat) might support it without any abandonment of his own view of the question.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (Mr. POPE). Mr Chairman, I will take the bull by the horns, and, if possible, confine the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to the truth. The alteration made in the mode of estimating the *ad valorem* duties upon imported goods, invoiced in sterling money, which he says was made by the present Government, was, in fact, made under his own Administration, in 1852, seven years before we came into power. Up to the time when that alteration was made, in 1852, the *advalorem* duty on goods, invoiced in Sterling money, had been calculated on the value thereof, converted from Sterling money into Island currency, by adding one-ninth to the sterling value. But, by the alteration made by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and his party, when they were in power, the sterling value was brought into Island currency, in accordance with the Currency Act of 1849, by the addition of one half instead of one ninth. It is, therefore, the Liberal, and not the Conservative Government, who are open to censure—if censure on that account be due at all—for the increase of the impost duty through the alteration made in the mode of estimating the value in Island currency of British goods invoiced in sterling money.—In corroboration of what he had asserted with reference to the alteration in question the Hon. gentleman referred to the Revenue Act for 1852, and read from the second section thereof, these words: "And the said Duties shall be calculated on the actual value or amount of the Invoice when reduced into *lawful* Current Money of this Island."

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in reply to what has been said by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, condemnatory of the Government for having accepted the tender of the Superintendent of Public Works (Mr. Alley) for the erection of the new Barracks, I will merely observe that the reason why the Government did so has already been sufficiently explained and justified, both by some of my hon. colleagues in the Government and by myself; and that, therefore, I do not think that anything more, exonerative of the Government, should be said on that score. A few words, however, I would say in refutation of that hon. member's condemnation of the manner in which Mr. Alley has executed his contract for the erection of the Barracks. The buildings erected by Mr. Alley under that contract, will, I maintain, bear a strict and minute examination, and such examination will afford, to any competent and impartial judge, most satisfactory evidence of the skill and fidelity with which Mr. Alley has fulfilled his contract. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, in his review and condemnation of those buildings, has spoken of a certain post as being defective and insufficient. The post to which the hon. member has alluded is, I believe, a corner post of the Western building which it was found necessary to piece. The posts were, at first, all prepared of uniform height, so as to admit of being shortened after being inserted in the ground in accordance with the proposed elevation of the building; but afterwards, when the posts had been sunk in their proper places, and after this post had been shortened by a part cut off, when the ground had been properly graded, it was found it would be necessary to raise the sill of the building some few inches higher than the post so cut, and the residue of the foundation posts having been cut so as to give the increased elevation to the building, a small section was placed upon the post in question to give it the required height; but the addition made to its height was effected in so perfectly workman-like a manner, that, although consisting of two parts, it is fully as strong as any of the others; and the whole, as any skilful artificer or architect must admit, are of the most durable wood, and as strong and substantial as the weight which they are intended to sustain requires them to be. The Hon. member has said, that when he inspected the new barracks, he was accompanied by a gentleman skilled in architecture, and who was capable of judging correctly, both as respected the materials used in their construction and the mode in which they were constructed; and that he and that gentleman (he Hon. Mr. Lord, he believed it was) had discovered what they believed to be imperfections in the buildings. These imperfections, it seems, consisted of some one or two joists which they held to be not sufficiently strong. Now, Sir, on this head, I have no right to contradict the hon. member; but I would say that had the hon. member and his friend examined the joists before the floor was laid down, it would not have been possible for them to find one defective joist in the buildings; and for this reason,—that the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and myself had made a strict and thorough examination of the buildings before the laying down of the floors, and afterwards from time to time, whilst the buildings were in progress of erection, and that we condemned every stick which was at all defective. With respect to the tenor of what has fallen from the lips of the hon. member from St. Peter's (Hon. Mr. Whelan) I am happy in being able to say that he has gone over the whole question, arising out of a consideration of the principles and proceedings of the Tenant League in a truly fair, impartial, and masterly manner; and the condemnation of those principles and proceedings, which he has pronounced, must be fully, and heartily concurred in by every true friend to the country, by every one who desires to see it prosperous and happy, by every friend of good government, and lover of constitutional freedom who has had the pleasure to hear his enunciation of it; but, at the same time, I must confess that I am sorry to find that he has very inconsistently abandoned the grounds of his argument, and, although having expressed his belief in the necessity and propriety of sending for the troops, he supports the amendment submitted by the Hon the Leader of the Opposition, in condemnation of the Government for having taken that step. By the argument so ably advanced by himself for the purpose of proving the illegality of the Tenant League and its dangerous character, and of shewing the imperative necessity under which the Government acted in sending for the troops, he should, I think, have felt himself bound to vote for the paragraph of the draft Address which,—beyond an expression of regret that the general prosperity of the country has been marred by the late civil disturbances—merely acknowledges the necessity under which the Government lay to call in the aid of the troops for the reestablishment of the peace and good order of the country.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD. It is too bad, Sir, to keep you in that char until so late an hour. (It was nearly 12 o'clock.) I will, however, take the liberty of saying a few words with respect to course which gave rise to the Tenant League. The country had been led to believe that something effectual would be done for the relief of the tenantry. Great promises to that end had been made by the Government; but they had not been fulfilled. The tenantry had, for many years, patiently borne the burthens of the leasehold system and as a law-abiding class had looked only to the Legislature for relief. But, at last, finding that relief, though often promised in that way, was still deferred, they were induced to believe that it could only be obtained by taking the matter into their own hands. They did so; and, for a time, they seemed to be in a fair way to accomplish their object, and all they did was lawful and constitutional. At length, however, I am sorry to say, they went beyond due bounds; and I am very far from seeking to justify their having done so. But, at the same time, I do not hesitate to say that, had the Government been as diligent about the settlement of the Land question, as they were ready in sending for the troops, it would have been settled before this time. There had been no necessity for calling in the troops. The doing so and the disarming of the volunteers were tyrannical acts; and, indeed, it seems to me as if the main object in doing so was to bring disgrace upon the country. The Government, in these acts, did not deserve the support of the country. At this late hour I will only say further that I will vote for the amendment submitted by the hon. member from Tryon (Mr. Howat).

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY. The Resolution of amendment, submitted by the hon. member from Tryon (Mr. Howat), is not, I think, so clearly worded as to make it quite evident what construction it will fairly bear. Does the hon. member mean to say that, at the time the Government sent for the troops, there was no necessity for their doing so?

Mr. HOWAT. Yes, that is my meaning.

The question was then put on Mr. Howat's motion of amendment, and negatived upon the following division.

For the motion—Houbls. Messrs. Laird, Coles, Thornton, Kelly, Warburton, Messrs Howat, Howlan, Sinclair—8

Against it—Houbls. Messrs J. C. Pope, Kay, Davies, Longworth, Solicitor General (Haviland), McEachen, the Speaker, Col. Gray, Whelan, Hensley, Messrs Brecken, Duncan, McLennan, Montgomery, Ramsay, Green, Haslam—17.

Then the question having been put upon the paragraph of the draft Address, as at first submitted, it was agreed to on the following division:

Yeas—Houbls. J. C. Pope, Longworth, Sol. General (Haviland), the Speaker, Kaye, Davies, Gray, McEachen, Messrs. Duncan, Brecken, Haslam, McLennan Montgomery, Ramsay, and Green—15.

Nays—Houbls. Coles, Laird, Warburton, Whelan, Hensley, Thornton, Kelly, Messrs Howlan, Sinclair, Howat—10

Progress was then reported and the House adjourned, at 10 minutes after 12, till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last No)

Hon. Mr. BEER: It is quite an oversight to have the word "model" in his Excellency's speech. Those in charge of that farm do not set it up as a model; it is called a stock farm. Some years ago, when that farm was under the management of the Government, it was called a "model farm," but the term is inapplicable now.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: Some of your honors spoke last year, when this subject was before us, on the cultivation of flax, and I am glad to observe that a good deal has since been said on that subject, and may have taken its rise from what was said here, and I also trust that the light which has been thrown on the subject will have the effect of inducing a number of farmers to try the experiment, for I am convinced that it would be a benefit to the country.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think it would be satisfactory to have the way in which the Government intend to dispose of the stock made known as soon as they have their minds made up.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: With respect to the cultivation of flax, I wrote to a gentleman in the United States enquiring about a machine required for its manufacture, and received a very satisfactory reply with plans of two machines, the cost of which is $400 and $800 respectively. The one costing $400 will clean a ton of flax per day, and it is done in such a complete way that there is very little tow, and the value of flax is much greater than when it is cleaned by hand. I think it would be advisable to introduce a machine into each county; and I feel satisfied that if the farmers found their flax could be prepared by machinery from the rough material, and made fit for spinning, there would be ten times as much raised for home consumption, for the greatest objection to the raising of flax is the trouble and labor of preparing by hand.

Paragraph agreed to.

The House was then resumed, and the charman reported the address agreed to without any amendment.

The committee who prepared the address was then appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency to know what time His Excellency would receive it.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon. Mr. Palmer.—Of Daniel Griffith, soap and candle manufacturer, of Charlottetown, praying to be protected from unfair competition in the prosecution of his business. Of Malcolm McLeod, Orwell, Master Shipbuilder, praying compensation for the model of a ship of two thousand tons, composed of eleven different species of native woods, sent by this colony to the London Exhibition of 1862.

By the Hon Mr. McLAREN.—Of James Dewar and other inhabitants of Brudenell and vicinity, praying for an amendment of the School Act.

By the Hon Mr. BEER.—Of Bruno Gallant and other inhabitants of Rustico, praying that measures be adopted for the better protection of the cod-fisheries by preventing the practice of taking fish with trawls or set-lines.

Hon. Mr. BEER: On rising to move that the last named petition be laid on the table, said:—I will not give my opinion on the subject as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the fishing business to enable me to do so, but those who do understand the business say that the taking of cod-fish by these set lines destorys the mother fish, and if the practice is continued the total destruction of the fish in these places will be the result.

Hon. ATTY. GEN.: The statements in that petition, if founded in fact, are well worthy of the attention of the Legislature, but like his honor who presented the petition, I am not sufficiently well informed to express an opinion on this subject However the subject should be inquired into at once, so as to ascertain whether the practice has a tendency to cause such an evil as the petitioners complain of. We cannot be too jealous of the protection of our fisheries.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I cannot see why set lines should destroy the fish any more than the common way of fishing, but I know that in Newfoundland the practice was complained of.

Hon. Mr McDONALD: There is a great difference of opinion as to whether the set lines have that tendency, and I dare say it is a difficult question to decide. I have heard it stated by experienced men that in places where a great number of set lines were used the fish did not become any scarcer than when they were taken in the ordinary way. But I have noticed that persons who were not engaged in the fisheries at all were prejudiced against those set lines. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the subject to give an opinion, but I will endeavour to inform myself upon it.

Hon Mr. GOFF: I have often heard it said by experienced fishermen that those set lines destroyed the fish; and though I cannot explain how it is, yet I think they have that tendency. At the same time, it is a question whether we should prevent our own people from taking as many as they can.

PETITION LAID ON THE TABLE.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN presented to the House the sixteenth Annual report of the Medical Superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till four o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 13th.

Hon. Mr. GOFF, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency to know what time he would be pleased to appoint to be attended with the address in answer to his speech, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would receive the Address of the Legislative Council on Monday at twelve o'clock, in the Legislative Library.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, April 16th.

At twelve o'clock this day, the Council waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the Legislative Library, and presented their Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

"I thank you for your Address, and for your congratulations on again meeting me after my temporary absence from this Government.

"May your endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Island be blessed with success."

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon. Mr HENDERSON,—Of John Corbitt and others, praying for the establishment of a Post Office at or near the cross roads, in the centre of Granville, Lot 21.

By the Hon. Mr. PALMER.—Of Honora McCarthy, of Charlottetown, a poor widow, praying relief.

By the Hon. Mr. McDONALD,—Of Sarah Power, of Georgetown, in destitute circumstances, praying relief.

The Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the Blue Book for the year 1864.

All the above named petitions, and the Blue Book, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 17th.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL, on rising to move for leave to present a petition of William S McGowan and other inhabitants of Souris and vicinity, praying for an Act to incorporate a public Bank, said—I know that there is an objection to having so many banks established on the Island within a few years, but I think your honors will admit that there is a necessity for one at Souris, when you consider that the people in that part of the country are fifty miles from any bank at present I think there should at least be one in each County so as to save the inconvenience of travelling so far. I hope the petitioners will be successful in getting their bank established on good sound principles, which I have no doubt they will.

Hon. Mr. BEER presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Lots 33 and 34, praying that steps may be taken to arrest the encroachments of the shifting sands at the northern extremity of Lot 33, which are threatening to overwhelm and destroy several valuable farms in that locality; and also suggesting that the Government do procure a dredging machine, for the purpose of dredging and keeping open the various harbors on the coast of this Island.

Presented by the Hon. Mr. WALKER,—Of Ann Dougherty, a poor widow, praying relief.

By the Hon. Mr. YEO,—Two petitions of divers inhabitants of Prince County, praying for an amendment of the law authorizing the sale of land for the non-payment of land tax.

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 disgestion 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
Dysentery	Piles	&c. &c.
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.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumptian, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

***Public Speakers & Singers** will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

OF THE

Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

ACT UPON THE

HUMAN SYSTEM.

This is an age of inquiry. People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this

GREAT PROTECTIVE AND INVIGORANT

is concerned, it is proposed to gratify them.

All the physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the seat of a disease the medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves, but cannot distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a liquid stimulant, as everybody knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the *Materia Medica*, and there is no herbal extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now, the pure liquid stimulant of which

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

are in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The *essence of rye* would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly, if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices of tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without their healing, strengthening, life-sustaining balm? It would merely excite. It could neither *protect* nor *cure*. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant, when given *alone*, and the same stimulant, when administered in the medicinal form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a *healthful medicine* when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indiscribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of Dyspepsia or flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach, between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, a restless dull feeling during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like palor. These are a few of the *direct* signs of Dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves; its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is it good working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it *requires reinforcement*, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore protect the "Commissary Department." Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a *chronic fixture*. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this *great repellant*.

But if it is too late to *prevent*, remember that it is *not too late to cure*. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on *twelve years' experience* of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would, at least, include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, *there is not one*. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a *Specific for Indigestion in all its varieties*.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

New York Office, 36 Dey St.

May 14, 1866. 1y.

Judson's Pills!

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 fac-simile 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 35 Cents per Bottle.

Oct. 9, 1865.

HORSES.

CARLTON'S 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

can 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 to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healthy 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 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. Judson & Co.'s Almanac.*

April 30, 1866. 6m

DR. LA'MERT

ON

SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6d, BY POST, 3s. CURRENCY.

SELF-PRESERVATION: A popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence, by DR. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological chang