COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, March 25,

Mr. McNeill.—I think the poor Indian should be made an exception to other classes of people, for we know that the people of that race have not had a chance to maintain themselves in this Colony. They have been cooped up in a little Island, without any advantages; but, as they are now willing to educate themselves, it is right and necessary that they should be encouraged. We know the race is dying out fast, and will entirely disappear before the Anglo-Saxon race. We should not hinder them in any way, but rather give them every facilitation for educating themselves, which, perhaps, may soothe their feelings towards their superiors. Any Government that would not assist them in their education would deserve censure.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I merely wished to know on what principle the grant is given. I am quite willing to aid the poor Indians.

Hon. Attorney General.—Since speaking on the subject, I have seen the Indian Commissioner, who says that the grant will give the Indians great satisfaction and pleasure, and that it will be a very great benefit to them.

Mr. Prowse.—I am quite satisfied with the explanation given by the hon. Attorney General. This House should know the principle on which the money is to be spent, and whether the Government have any control over the school or not,

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—I am very glad that the Indian Commissioner has taken such an interest in the school. I understand that it was the desire of the Indians to have a Commissioner appointed, who would reside near them, and thus be better able to look after them; but I think the present Commissioner has done as much as can be expected.

The resolution was then agreed to.

VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA GRANT.

Hon. Attorney General submitted the following Resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the following sums be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government for the following services, viz:

Volunteer Militia, under Act of 1866, a sum not exceeding	£1500	0	0
Cost of Military Belts furnished by Imperial Government,	218	0	0

Hon. Attorney General.—The grant to the Volunteer and Militia Force is smaller than the sum given last year by a thousand pounds; and, of course, the force will not be sustained as well as it was. But, looking at the other grants, the Government cannot give a larger sum. The other sum granted in connection with this is for the belts supplied by the British Government. This is payment for a debt which was contracted some time ago.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—I am not going to move any alteration on that vote, because the Government have the responsibility of the defence of the Colony upon their own shoulders, and if they are satisfied with this grant it is all right. I differ from them, but I will not waste time by a war of words. I should like to know how this money is to be expended, and whether the salary of the present keeper of the Victoria Barracks is to be paid out of it or not.

Hon. Attorney General.—The grant is for the Volunteer Militia only.

The resolution was agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General submitted two Resolutions which were agreed to without amendment, and then moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the following sums be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government for the following purposes:—

Dredging on Charlottetown Ferry,	£650	0	0
Ferry Wharf and Floaters, Charlottetown,	300	0	0
To open Inlet at Point Du Roche,	5	0	0

Hon. Mr. Davies.—As it was found that there was not a sufficient depth of water on the Southport side of the Ferry to allow the boat to reach the wharf at low tides, and that the Ferry Boat did not give satisfaction, a resolution was passed last session by a Committee of the whole House with a view of putting the Ferry in as good condition as possible. In accordance with this resolution the Executive Council appointed a Committee, of which I was Chairman, to inquire into this subject, and to make arrangements for improving the state of the Ferry, &c. Now although these recommendations have not all been carried out, the matter has taken up a great deal of my time, on account of the difficulties connected with it. The Committee took into consideration the cost of providing a new boat, and found that it would be so expensive that they abandoned the idea altogether. The contractors would provide a new boat for the sum of four thousand pounds, and they would rather do this or sell out their contract than to have things remain as they were. We got the dredging done at a very reasonable cost, namely, £650, and when we consider the advantages to be derived from it, we must allow that it will confer a greater benefit upon the community than many other sums which are laid out in public improvements. I am of the opinion that the contractor will cut a channel which will give great satisfaction.

Dr. Jenkins.—The hon. member thinks that when these improvements are completed the Ferry will be up to the demands of the public, but it will not till we have two good boats. The boat we now have does not come up to the present requirements, but some improvements have been effected. She runs oftener, because the contractors are inclined to behave liberally. They have made proposals to the Government on the subject, and I think the papers should be laid before us. Their present agreement extends to twenty years, but they are willing to forego their present contract and undertake a new one. I move that their proposal be laid before the House.

Hon Mr. Davies.—The hon. member stated that two boats were necessary, and that the old boat was worn out.

Dr. Jenkins.—I did not say she was worn out.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—I never heard the remark that she was behind the age till now. She runs two trips for every one she made before. I think she is doing very well, and that there is no necessity for a new boat. What better position would the Government be in if they undertook a new contract, such as the Doctor has described? Can he show any additional accommodation that could be got from two boats which would be any advantage to the public? Until this is done I think the time is taken up without any reason.

Hon. Attorney General.—Perhaps it is unnecessary to enter into the matter at present. The Committee should have all the information on the subject laid before them. The papers relating to the proposed improvements will be brought in. The grant includes the keeping in repair the floating boxes and other things. The other sum is granted for deepening the water between the two wharves on both sides.

Mr. Owen.—I think the Committee were renewing the work they did last year instead of making the wharf wider. It was too narrow at first, and therefore the sidewalks were to be built on the outside of the wharf.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—That work would cost too large a sum. We have left sufficient room for carriages to pass up and down.

The resolution was agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General moved a resolution granting a sum of £40 to Pierce Doyle for extra work on Summerside Drill Shed.

Mr. McLennan.—What is that £40 for? Is it for work performed since the Drill Shed was built? I should like to know something about this matter, as I never heard anything about it before.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—There was extra work performed on the Drill Shed by Doyle after he had finished his first contract. Two competent men valued the extra work at £75, of which sum £20 had been paid, leaving £55 still due to the Contractor, who compromised with the Government to accept £40 as payment in full. Papers can be produced which will prove these statements.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The experience of the last Court shows that Juries look with favor on the side of persons who sue the Government. It was not thought worth while to go to a suit with this person, as it is a troublesome matter to be sued. Extra work should be paid for.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—Whenever a contractor wants pay for extra work, the Government would rather pay for it than go to law with him. The Government should pay a little more in some instances when the Commissioner of Public Works is of the opinion that the contractors should be paid for extra work. The Government, in this case, have established a dangerous precedent, and the amount is large. I do not agree with the hon Leader of the Government when he says that Courts of Law generally go against the Government in their decisions. If the Government have not a legal leg to stand upon they must expect to lose. They lost a suit in the Magazine case, owing to a defect in the plan of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Hon. Attorney General.—It is going too far to say that the Government would pay all claims against them, without distinction. I am not of the opinion that Juries would decide against the contractor, whether he was right or wrong. In the case under consideration the larger sum was claimed, and parties on both sides agreed to settle the dispute, not because they were forced to do so, but because it was thought fair and just. It was equally the duty of the Government not to press parties into a Court of Law when they have a reasonable claim for payment.

Mr. McLennan.—I understood that all the Contractor asked for was £40. Now, it appears, that he got more than he asked for.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—The Contractor had a Specification of the contract, and took two competent first-class mechanics to examine the work performed. The latter valued it at £75.

The Resolution was then agreed to by the Committee, which then rose and reported, with leave to sit again.

Hon. Leader of the Government then submitted the report of J. E. Boyd, Esq., Civil Engineer, on the West Point Wharf and the Breakwater at Victoria Harbour, Wood Islands.

The Report was then read.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—A great mistake was made in building the West Point Wharf 260 feet from the shore. We must know that if a strong wind blew off shore hardly any structure could stand the force of the ice in winter or spring. The outer block of that wharf was carried away last winter. Just as the work was finished, a telegram was received here that a storm had carried away the wharf. It is a place very much exposed, and of course was liable to be carried away by any gale. It was built out upon the sand a great way, and could not resist the force of the storms on that account. The question now is, whether it is advisable to go on with the work or drop it. To build a strong and suitable wharf there, would cost two thousand two hundred pounds. It is almost impossible for vessels to lay there at all; but the inhabitants are very anxious to get wharf accommodation. The wharf is liable to sand up, or be carried away by the Gulf ice. In reference to the Breakwater at Victoria Harbor, I think 1750 feet a great length to build.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—Victoria Harbor was not made without due consideration. Mr. Boyd's services were obtained to examine the practicability of the scheme, and I am happy to hear that the report which has been read would justify the Government in expending a large sum in finishing it. There is a necessity for carrying out the plan of the Harbor. Situated as it is half way between Pinette and Murray Harbor, it will afford great advantages to the community. I am happy to hear that Mr Boyd has pronounced the scheme practicable, and I have no doubt that it will be completed before long. There will then be no great danger in a vessel entering the harbor.

Ordered that the Report be laid on the table.

Mr. Ramsay presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Western Shore, concerning the wharf at West Point, and said, I do not see any reason why this petition should not be received. As the wharf was not ballasted properly we could not expect that it would stand the force of the terrible storms to which it is exposed. When the ice broke up it carried away the wood work of the wharf along with it, because there was nothing to keep the material in their places. The wharf was left by the Contractor in a very insecure state, and the consequence was as might have been expected.

The petition was then read.

Mr. Ramsay.—The erection of this Wharf is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that section of the Island, and I hope the Legislature will prosecute the work till it is completed. There was a sum appropriated for that purpose which may still be employed in carrying it on.

The petition was laid on the table.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the Savings' Bank Act, which was received and read.

Resolved, that it be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned.

I. Oxenham, Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, March 25th.

Morning Session.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Laird, the second and third Orders of the day, viz: Bills for the Incorporation of Agricultural Societies in Prince County and at St. Peter's were discharged, to be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. P. Sinclair, the Bill to amend the Act for the due observance of the Lord's Day was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the hon. Leader of the Government the road petitions, not provided by special grants, were ordered to be referred to the several members for the several districts.

Mr. Prowse.—I would like to make one observation in reference to a petition that was received last evening. This petition was for the erection of a wharf which would involve an expense of about £2000, and it was received, while a petition that I presented a few days ago would not be received. I think an undue preference is given to one part of the Island over another.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—A large amount of money has gone to the part of the country which the hon. member (Mr. Prowse) represents. A large amount will be required this year to repair damages, occasioned by the storms last fall, and it was therefore deemed advisable that all sums under £50 should be provided for out of the grants for the districts. It would require nine or ten thousand pounds for all the special grants that are asked for this year.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the amendment to the Land Purchase Bill.

The clause was read, providing that in case any settler should have paid more than his full share to make the estate self-sustaining, such surplus should be refunded to him, or his legal representatives.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—This clause seems to require some additional words to make it intelligible. It might be a nice question who were a man's legal representatives—the Executors of his Will, or his nearest relatives. I think it would be well to strike out the words "legal representatives" and insert the words "Executors or Administrators.

Hon. Mr Henderson.—There may be cases where parties, after having paid one or two instalments, have sold their interest in the lands to others. Now, when any surplus money is refunded, there might be some difficulty in determining who was the party entitled to receive it. This matter should be considered, and the clause so worded as to prevent any litigation on the subject. It might also be necessary to define by the Act whether this money should be considered personal or real estate.

Hon. Attorney General.—That is the very question raised by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and the amendment which he proposed, and with which I coincide, settles the question. It is personal and not real estate. If a man sells a farm before it is paid for, the purchaser will have to pay remaining instalments. If a man purchased a farm after all the instalments were paid, any surplus money would belong to the former owner. There is one man on the Selkirk Estate, who paid up his instalments two years ago, and last year he sold his farm. Now when this case comes to be settled, this man will be entitled to three instalments of the money, and if he is not living, it will belong to his heirs. The man who actually pays for the freehold is the man who is to be reimbursed out of the public chest.

The words "legal representatives" were then erased and the words "executors or administrators" inserted, and the clause, as amended, agreed to.

The next clause was also agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bill, as amended, agreed to. Ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. Howlan gave notice that he was making up the pauper list, so that any members who wished to have any names on it could now attend to it.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the sixth Order of the day be now read, namely: "A Bill to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to the Savings' Bank," and remarked—This Bill makes no material alteration in the Savings' Bank Act, it only alters the time for making up the accounts, so as to render it more convenient for the Treasurer. Three Acts have been passed in reference to this matter, and this Bill is to consolidate the three into one.

Ordered that the House go into Committee on this Bill to-morrow.

Mr. Brecken moved that the fourth Order of the day be now read, namely—the second reading of a Bill to amend the Act relating to the rules and limits of Jails in this Island, and said—I alluded to the principle of the Bill at its first reading. It is to prevent a man from claiming the benefit of the limit law, when he has money enough in his pocket to pay his debt, or a considerable portion of it. As the law now stands, judgment may be obtained against a debtor, but he may take the benefit of the limits, and thus cheat his creditor out of his just dues. The case I mentioned the other day was one of this nature.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—There may be an individual case which appears hard, where a man is inclined to act roguishly, and take the benefit of the limits, when he is able to pay his debt; but I think it is just as great a hardship to confine an honest man in jail until he is able to prove that he has no property. The case to which the hon. member (Mr. Brecken) alluded may be a very hard one, but it is one of rare occurrence, and it is not right to make ninety-nine men suffer for the benefit of one. I should like to see the law worked so that creditors should get their just dues, but it is now considered barbarous to imprison a man for debts which he is unable to pay. If people were more cautious about giving credit, it would save a great deal of trouble on this score. We have a limit law to enable a poor man, who cannot pay his debts, to gain a living for his family, and I think it is more benefit to society to have him thus employed, than lying idle in Jail. We should seriously consider the matter before passing such a sweeping measure as this. I move that the House go into the order of the day on this Bill this day three months.

Hon. Mr. Kelly.—I think the hon member who introduced this Bill might as well have made a motion to abolish the Limit Act entirely. If a man is kept in jail until he can show that he has no property, he may be left there a long time.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—I must differ from the hon. Leader of the Government on this question. It seems hard, Sir, that if a man owes you or me a thousand pounds, he should be allowed to sell his property, pocket the money, and come into town and carry on business in another person's name, and while he chooses to keep within the limits his creditor should be unable to get anything from him. If the law allowed a man's horse or his cow to be taken for debt, why not allow his money to be taken also? Of course it would not do to let a creditor knock a man down in the street and take the money out of his pocket, but when it could be proved that a debtor has money in his possession, he should be obliged to pay his debts or remain in jail. I think it would be well to go into Committee on this Bill.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition,—I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have no interest in the Bill before the House, but, at the same time, I cannot vote for the amendment of the hon. Leader of the Government to read the Bill this day three months, because I think the matter contained in the Bill is worthy the serious consideration of the House. Our laws relating to debtor and creditor are in a very unsatisfactory state at present. There is nothing unreasonable in the Bill, though there may be objections to some of its details; but if the principle of the Bill is sound, it is the duty of the House to go into committee on the subject. I do not think, Sir, that the question assumes such an aspect as the hon. Leader of the Government is under the impression that it does, that this Bill is simply to crush the honest debtor. I think the object of the Bill is the very reverse—it is to incarcerate the fradulent, while it does not interfere with an honest debtor. I think that so long as we acknowledge the principle of imprisonment for debt, there is nothing wrong in such a Bill as this. It is not right that, when a man is being sued for debt, before the creditor obtains judgment, he should be permitted to sell his property and put the money in his pocket, so that when the creditor obtains judgment there is nothing for him to take but the man's body. If it can be proved that the creditor has money, he should be made give it up before he could take the benefit of the limits. The Limit Act is very little benefit to persons living far from the towns. The case is even worse than it was represented by the hon. member from Cascumpee (Mr. Howlan.) A man who has sold his property and taken the benefit of the limits, may do any amount of business in his own name, and his creditor can never issue another execution against him. This Bill will not prevent the man who has no property from taking the benefit of the limits, and this is the only man who should be allowed to do so. A man will take the benefit of the limits, as he does now, but if his creditor subsequently finds out that he has money or property, his limit bond will be cancelled.

Hon. Attorney General.—I shall support the motion to go into committee on this Bill, although I do not pledge myself to vote for all the details. The question of imprisonment for debt does not come up in this matter, for the only hardship is to keep a man in jail who has no property, and this Bill does not interfere with such. A few years ago I brought an action against Mr. W. B. Dawson, who, at that time resided in this City, for a Mr. Reid, and after a long trial judgment was obtained against him, but notwithstanding the large business he carried on he remained seven or eight years on the limits, and while he lived in the first style and had plenty of money, his creditor actually became insolvent. If a man is able to pay his debts he should be made do it.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to support this Bill, as I think it is not an impartial one. It does not say *creditors*, but *creditor*, so that one rapacious man could compel a debtor to give him all his property, and prevent all others from getting anything. A man who is in debt generally has several creditors, and I think some law should be enacted to make an equal division of a man's property among his creditors. I will support the motion to have the Bill read this day three months.

Mr. Prowse.—I am a little surprised at the sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Belfast. I should have supposed that he, being a merchant, would have been in favor of the principle on which this Bill is based. He objects to this Bill because it is not general, because it does not provide that each creditor shall have an equal share; but what does his argument amount to? Simply this, that if each creditor cannot get an equal share, no one of them should be paid at all. I think this Bill would have a beneficial effect. As the law now stands, suppose a man goes to England, buys £10,000 worth of goods, sells them and pockets the money, all the satisfaction his creditor can get is to put him on the limits in Charlottetown. Now, while such a law is in force, is it likely that men will be able to obtain goods on credit?

Balderston, Reporter.

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JAMES C. POPE.

May 18, 1868.

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Bags Green COFFEE,
Bbls. VINEGAR; Boxes PIPES,
Boxes, half do, and Qr. do. Layer Raisins,
Drums FIGS,
Bbls. Kerosine; Sole LEATHER,
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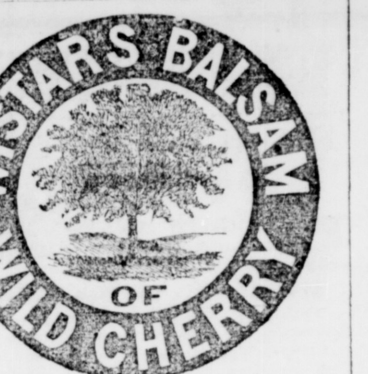

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PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

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:—

Alex. Hatch, M.D.	A. A. Gibbs, M.D.
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. Farrows, 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*."

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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.*

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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

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

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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.

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June 1, 1868.

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.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

FROM

MAGGIEL'S

Anti-Billious Pills.

One Pill in a Dose.

One Pill in a Dose.

One Pill in a Dose!

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all billiousness."

"No more nauseous doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Billious Colic two of your Pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for chronic consumption, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills give me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noise of the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE, &c.,

Maggiel's Pills are a Perfect Cure.

ONE DOSE WILL SATISFY ANY ONE.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weaknesses, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, MAGGIEL'S PILLS will be found an effective remedy.

Maggiel's Pills and Salve

are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contain Twelve Pills. One Pill in a Dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

All orders for United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine St., New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by following mail. Write for "Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases."

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS OR SALVE, unless the name of J. Haydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

W. R. Watson, sole Agent for P. E. Island.

May 11, 1868. 1y

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.

Eastward Ho!!

By Steamer "Heather Belle."

TEA PARTY

AT

SOURIS EAST,

For the benefit of St. Mary's Chapel,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 15th day JULY next.

THE Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" will leave CHARLOTTETOWN, at 4 o'clock, sharp, on the morning of the 15th JULY, and will return in the afternoon of the same day, or the following morning,—at the option of the excursionists.

Excursion Ticket from Charlottetown to Souris and back, 3s; from Georgetown and back, 2s.

Scotch Games, Dancing, and various other Athletic Games, for which small prizes will be given, will form part of the day's proceedings.

Every effort will be made to provide for the comfort and entertainment of all guests.

TICKETS to be had at the Stores of John McEachern, James Reddin, E. Reilly and C. Reilly, Esquires.

Tea on the tables at one o'clock p. m. Tickets 1s. 6d.

P. A. McINTYRE, Hon. Sec'y.

Souris East, June 22, 1868. h & i

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 necks chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainspring 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 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, burn 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 Holloway'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.

HORSES.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of ten dollars by using these Powders. When fattening stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with their 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