Continued from first page.

avow. Why should not such efforts as His Lordship is making in aid of education and morality in this city, which the hon. member (Mr. Brecken) represents, awaken some of those kindly feelings to which he gave utterance to-night? Why should they not receive that attention which they merit? Am I to suppose that it is because of the deliberately expressed opinion of the ex Colonial Secretary?—and I hold the hon. member responsible for the assertion—that "*were children educated to hate the Roman Catholic Religion, it would be better for them*?" Was this the reason that the late party had for bestowing the best office in the gift of the Government upon the author of this assertion?

Mr. Brecken.—If the ex-Colonial Secretary made the assertion, hold him responsible for it.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—No! But we hold the hon member and the whole of the late party responsible, for by their acts, they endorsed every word, and handsomely rewarded their author, with delegations, &c., to the amount of about £800 a year out of the public revenue of the country. If the hon. member is sincere, I hope he will prove his sincerity by maturing and bringing forward his proposal, which I hope will set the matter fairly before the House and the country. For my own part, as an humble member of this hon House, I hesitate not to say, that any man who proves to this House that he has a College and schools, which have been put up without any cost to the State, and which are doing a portion of the work of educating the people of this Colony, shall have my vote for State assistance; and I only hope that many more gentlemen of education and ability will arise and act as his Lordship has done, and *is still continuing* to act in the cause of education, as it might materially aid in cleansing your Colonial records and jails, of many youthful offenders, and make the people of this Island command the respect of their neighbors for their efficient education and morality. I am in favor of separate schools, because in this Colony the clergymen of the various denominations, are by far the best educated class on the Island, and I fail to see any sufficient reason, why this adult population should submit to their instructions, and yet deny to them their right to look after the education of the young. I am aware that there are difficulties to encounter in carrying out this system, but still, when they are impartially considered I think they can be easily overcome. As a general rule, the various settlements of this Island are pretty clearly defined. In one you will find the people chiefly Irish, while Scotch English or French, predominate in others. In the district which I have the honor to represent, which embraces the first six Townships of Prince County, I think there would be very little difficulty experienced in adopting such a system, nor do I think much would be met with in the whole Colony. I am of opinion that religious training is as necessary to the child as is a secular education, and consider that none are more competent than the clergymen of the various parishes, to have the supervision of our schools in this respect. Would it not be better to have the young mind early impressed with religious principles, than to allow them to grow up to maturity, as is the case in too many instances, in ignorance of the sublime precepts of religion. Near where I reside there is a school, *in which the parents of all the children in it* are Presbyterians, and I have often thought that if their very worthy pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, were to lay down an everyday lesson on religion, to be repeated in full at the Sunday School, that it would be an important improvement upon the present system. I cannot see any good reason why the State should debar clergymen of all denominations from aiding in the good work of religiously training the young during the years set apart in early life for education. In other countries, particularly in Prussia, which stands foremost in matters of education, the system I advocate is pursued, and so thorough has it become, that there is a Protestant Board of education and a Catholic one; and so also of their Normal Schools. In that country, no difficulty is experienced in carrying out this system, and I hope yet to see this system, after it has been matured, to suit the wants of our different communities, in operation in this Island. The hon. member for Charlottetown, will I hope, the next time he favors me with a personal attack, be prepared with something more statesmanlike than personal taunts. He hinted that I should leave this side of the House, but if the party with whom I associate refuse to give the Catholics a grant for their schools, they have never yet offered them any gratuitous insults, which is more than can be said for the party to which the hon. member belongs, and to which I have not yet quite made up my mind to go.

R. Gordon, Reporter.

Thursday, April 9.

Morning Session.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented a petition from the inhabitants of Lot 62, and its vicinity, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court in that locality.

Ordered that said petition be referred to the Committee appointed on similar petitions presented during the session.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck, from a Committee appointed for that purpose, presented a Bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at North River. Received and Read

Mr. Yeo asked the Government what action they intended to take relative to West Point Wharf, as there was a petition on that subject already before the House.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The contractors of the West Point Wharf failed to comply with the terms of the contract, and the securieties wish to be relieved from their engagement. The outer block was carried away by a storm, while the inner part stood firm. I think the Wharf was built too long at first; as it extended two hundred and sixty feet from the shore, it could hardly be expected to stand in such an exposed situation. The Government have agreed to allow the contractors to finish it as far as it at present extends. The securities refused to carry out the work as at first agreed to, and the Government have taken no further action on the matter. It is very doubtful whether it would stand, if erected.

Mr. Ramsay.—Have the Government relieved the securities?

Hon. Leader of the Government.—No further than to allow them to finish the wharf as far as it at present extends.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—It could not be expected that a wharf could be made to stand in such an exposed situation. I recollect saying twelve months ago, "I will tell you where you will find that wharf when the first storm is over." If it had been finished and built ever so strong, it would not have stood.

Mr. Yeo.—I am sorry that the hon. member for Belfast does not know something more about that part of the Island. I do not know where a wharf could be built better than there. Two competent engineers reported favorably upon it, and therefore we have reason to believe that a Wharf might be built which would stand. The reason the Wharf was carried away, was, there was no ballast to keep it in its place, and the side facing the heaviest storms was built perpendicularly. I merely wanted to know how these matters stand, so as to save time, for the subject is of consequence to the people whom I represent. I understand from some hon. members of the Government, that they would allow the contractors to go on with the work, to a certain distance from the shore.

Mr. Ramsay.—I would like to ask the hon. member for Belfast, whether he was ever round the Western Shore. The site on which the Wharf is built, is quite sheltered from the Northerly winds, and the structure stood the force of the storms last fall, but as it was not properly ballasted, it was carried away by a tremendous storm. There will be no difficulty in making the work permanent, if it is properly built, and therefore, I hope the securities will not be relieved from the contract. The amount agreed upon for the completion of the work was £900, of which £500 were granted by the Legislature, and £150 subscribed by the people.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

Mr Geo. Sinclair in the Chair.

After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported the Road Appropriation scales for the current year.

I. Oxenham, Reporter.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. Kelly presented a petition praying for an amendment in the Act for the protection of the Alewives fishery.

Mr. Ramsay asked the Government for the papers relating to West point Wharf.

Mr. Owen presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Grand River and Melville Road, praying that a grant made last year to build a Wharf at Grand River; and another grant made this Session might be appropriated for the Building of a Wharf in the most suitable place. He also presented a Report, recommending a certain place, as the most suitable for the said wharf.

Hon. Leader of the Government explained that when an appropriation was made, the Government were obliged to expend the money in the place specified; and, it it was required to alter it, the proper method would be to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the Governor in Council, on the subject.

Mr. Reilly moved that the fourth Order of the Day be read, namely,—Resolutions of Supply be received.

When the Resolution granting the sum of £203 to be divided amongst various schools, was read, Hon. Mr. Kelly moved, seconded by Mr. Kickham, that the grant of £20 to St. Ann's School be struck out.

For the motion—Hon. Messrs. Henderson, Kelly; Messrs. Kickham, Prowse.—4.

Against it—Hons. Leader of the Government, Attorney General, Laird, Callbeck, McAulay; Messrs. G Sinclair, P Sinclair, Bell, Green, Ramsay, McLennan, Owen, Yeo, Brecken, Howat, Cameron, Reilly.—17.

A Resolution, granting certain sums for the relief of paupers, was also read and agreed to.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the debate on the amendment of the Laws relating to Education was resumed.

Mr. Prowse.—Mr. Speaker, the question before the House is, the second reading of the Bill for the consolidation of the Laws relating to Education. Concerning the necessity for their consolidation and amendment, I think there is but one opinion entertained by hon. members of this House; but it is my opinion, and the opinion of many others that they require amendment to a far greater extent than is contemplated in the Bill now before the House. We were led to expect, from the prominency given to this subject in His Excellency's Speech, that some great change, some vast improvement, was to be made in the Education Act; but the Amendments proposed in the Bill before the House are but trivial. I will enumerate some of the proposed amendments, and express my opinion concerning their merits or demerits. One is to increase the Board of Education, by appointing two additional members, at a salary of £20 per annum; but I believe it would be better had they left the number at nine, as formerly. Another amendment is to add to the list of School Visitors. This might have been a move in the right direction, had it not been for a provision in the Bill, which placed a vast amount of power in the hands of the School Visitors, which they never had before. It contemplates making them supreme. At their dictation and behest, teachers must come to town, and undergo an examination before the Board. This is placing the teachers under the power of the Visitors; and who are those Visitors to be? The nominees of the Government—men whose political services have entitled them to some reward—violent partizans; and if a teacher—no matter how efficiently and faithfully he had performed his duties—attempted to open his mouth on any great political question, the tor could threaten to send him to town to be examined, unless he was in favor of the party to which he (the Visitor) belonged, while a very *incompetent* teacher might be allowed to retain his position, if he only pleased the Visitor. This Bill also contemplates, if not to abolish, at least, to a larger extent, to impair the usefulness of the Normal School. We have been told that that institution was established for the purpose of ensuring a uniform system of Education throughout the Island; but it appears now that a *training in any other institution* will do for a candidate for the office of teacher. The Conservative party have been vilified as those who raised the great religious cry, but I believe it was raised by the leader of of the Catholic Church, asking for a Godless system of Education. The hon. member for Tignish (Mr. Howlan) stated in his remarks that he was waiting for the opinion of this side of the House in relation to the demand made by the Roman Catholic Bishop; but if he was in favor of this grant, why did he not come out manfully and resign his seat, when the Government to which he belonged would not give it? I am not in favor of this grant; but have not "the thirty-five thousand" a right to expect it?—they gave their votes to the party now in power, expecting them to more for them than any other party. The Catholics who supported the Conservative party, were rewarded—not because they were Catholics, but on account of their political claims, without their creed being taken into consideration. If the men who sit on the Government benches had stated on the husting that they would not support this grant, it would have been different with them; but when the question was put to them, they evaded it.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—There never was a question put to a member of this party on the subject.

Mr. Prowse.—There was another extraordinary line of policy pursued by the member from Tignish, relative to the speeches delivered by a person who is not now a member of this House. He would make us responsible for every sentiment expressed by every person who was ever a Conservative member of this House. But for what *is he* responsible? For every act of the Government of which he is a member, and for this Minute of Council among the rest. It is my opinion that the hon. member and others of his party have received a certain amount of sops, which has satisfied them, but will not satisfy their friends. At all events, the action of the present Government, and the action of the hon. member, in referance to the request of the Roman Catholic Bishop, will long be remembered; and when these demands are made in the future, we can point to the hon. member, Mr. Howlan, who denounced these demands as unfair and unjust. And then, Mr. Speaker, the hon gentleman says very modestly that the Roman Catholic party did not rebel when they were turned out of office, and that that action was a proof of their loyalty; but, when their political opponents took the reins of Government, was it anything but natural that they should lose their offices? They were not turned out on religious grounds; but, in this respect, what is the action of the present party? If Dame Rumor is correct, when a man asked for an office, the first question put to him was—are you a Roman Catholic? and his fate very much depended on the creed which he professed. But what does the speech of the hon. member (Mr. Howlan) prove? Just this, that he is prepared to support that party which will do the most for his Church; for, he said in plain language, how much will *you* give us. If he wanted to abuse the Government with which he is connected, the honest way would have been to have left them; and, although we do not want him, there are independent seats, and he might have occupied one of them.

Mr. Kickham.—Mr. Speaker, I am not in the habit of making long harrangues, like some hon. members, who imagine that they are orators, and like to hear themselves speaking. I cannot endorse all the sentiments which fell from the learned gentleman who spoke yesterday evening. I lived many years in Charlottetown, and knew most of the gentlemen who resided here, but I never saw any distinction made between Catholic and Protestant, until I saw it in this House. The leading gentlemen of this city would employ Catholics for servants as readily as Protestants, and sometimes even gave the preference to the former. In the district to which I belong, when Churches or Seminaries are required, Catholics and Protestants go hand in hand in the work of building them; and, I might remark, that where there are no Churches or Seminaries, there are no Christians. People there work together harmoniously, and never think of making any distinctions on account of religious belief.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—Mr. Speaker, when the Education Bill, now the subject of discussion, was foreshadowed in the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, I made a general speech of some length on Education, therefore, I intend to reserve any particular remarks which I shall make on its details, until the Bill appears in Committee. But, Sir, there were statements made in this House last evening, by hon. members on the Government side, which could not have resulted from any sound Education, and which I would deem it alike inconsistent with my duty to my country, my constituents, and myself, to pass over in silence. I refer chiefly to the speech of the hon. member from Tignish, of whom I must say that it is difficult to determine which was the most extravagant, his remarks in themselves, or the manner in which they were enunciated. He quoted some of the most offensive portions of speeches, delivered by the late Colonial Secretary in support of the Orange Bill, introduced by that gentleman into the Legislature in 1863, and pretended to hold the whole Conservative Party responsible for these speeches. Now, Sir, I am not prepared to admit the correctness of this conclusion, but I am prepared to defend the principles in support of which the Orange Bill was introduced and the general principles contended for, by the Conservatives as a party since I have been in the Colony. The hon. member from Tignish took a very extraordinary range, but I intend to follow him, substantially, if not in every particular. But, as the hon. Leader of the Government made some remarks relative to events which took place, prior to the portion of our political history which the other hon. member was attempting to review, I shall take up the different points in the order in which they occurred. The hon. Leader of the Government affirmed that Mr. Stark, the Visitor of Schools, resigned his situation of his own accord. Another hon. member said the Conservative policy was to stir up one half of the people against the other. Now, Sir, I believe a few remarks on the early history of the Normal School, will show how much truth these assertions contain. In October, 1856, the Normal School was favored with a Public Soiree, attended with considerable pomp. Several addresses were delivered, one of which, among other particulars, set forth the fact that the Bible was read daily in that Institution. No sooner did this fact appear in print, than it drew forth a sweeping denunciation from a leading Catholic Journal published in Halifax, N. S., and on the back of that came forth Bishop McDonald's letter to the Board of Education, demanding "Godless Schools," or in other words, the exclusion of the Bible from the Schools. Those unjustifiable acts on the part of the Catholic Press and Clergy, had to be promptly resisted, and for that purpose Protestant Ministers and laymen, from far and near, assembled at a public meeting in this City, discussed the grave question at issue, passed appropriate resolutions, formed a Protestant Association, and established a Protestant newspaper—the *Protector*. If this course, pursued by the Conservatives in self-defence, is now to be styled "setting one half of the people against the other." the simple question is, who compelled them to do so? The equally simple answer is, those who did all they durst do at that time, to exclude the Bible from the Normal and common schools of the Colony. Under these circumstances, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition observed, "the screws were put on Mr. Stark" in two ways—first, in his not being allowed to carry out the Bible portion of the Normal School system of instruction; and secondly, by a reduction of his salary.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The gentleman, who recommended the reduction of that salary, was a strong supporter of the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—That, by no means, can be accepted as a proof that the Government did not reduce Mr. Stark's salary. When that gentlaman gave notice to the Government that he intended to resign at the expiration of three months from the date of his notice, his resignation was accepted at once, and his salary stopped. This fact must, and will speak for itself, for it was the application of the "Iron Rod," which had been threatened about that time. The next application of it was the dismissal of the Postmaster-General and his assistant. Shortly after this, came off the monster meeting known as the Donneybrook Fair," at which I was present myself, and saw what took place.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—Had you your your pistols with you?

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I had my eye on the Leader of the Government and his followers, and remember well how their "shouts died away in the heart of the Bog."

Hon. Leader of the Government.—Were you the man that was appointed to shoot the Leader of the Government?

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—If the affair had come to shooting, and I had been the man appointed, I am inclined to think the Leader of the Government would have had a poor chance, for I was wont to be reckoned a sharp marksman with the postol.

Hon Leader of the Government.—That is the reason I thought it might have been you—as you were an old soldier, you would be able to take a good aim.

Hon. Mr Henderson.—In the year 1859, the Conservatives, as might have been expected, came into power, and in 1862, I believe, a request was made by Bishop McIntyre (privately) pretty much the same as the memorial of His Lordship on this occasion. The Government refused to accede to his request, and the Bishop was so much displeased at this refusal, that he threatened, it is said, to break down the Government, and to have the "Thirty five Thousand" at his back, in so doing. The Protestants thus forewarned, became forearmed, and were again successful in 1852. I must now come to close quarters with the hon member from Tignish, and take up the challenge, which he has given in his sweeping condemnation of Orangeism and Protestantism respectively. The first decided impulse given to Orangeism in this Colony, was the result of Lieut. Governor Bannerman's Proclamation against Orange Lodges, &c., in the year 1852. That celebrated State Edict called upon magistrates and ministers of religion to use their influence for the suppression of those societies.

Hon Leader of the Government.—The Proclamation did not mention Orange Societies, it was against all secret societies.

Hon Mr. Henderson.—Did it include Ribbonmen!

Hon. Leader of the Government.—Yes?

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—The hon. Leader of the Government must be astray, when he says the Proclamation did not mention Orange Societies, for I am sure it did; and there having been no breach of the peace recorded against any of them, nor a single enactment on on our Statute Book prohibiting such societies, it was deemed an act of wanton persecution, and it aroused men of spirit and principle to greater energy than formerly. Sir A. Bannerman was afterwards appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and there he had a fair trial of Societies, of a character the very opposite of Orange Societies, for during an election, dark tragedies were enacted, the blood of Protestants, who were in the minority there, flowed freely, and he was powerless to prevent it. The Governor himself was lustily denounced by the Catholic press, and was obliged to take up his pen to defend himself against the attacks of the Catholic Bishop! These events made a very deep impression on the minds of true Protestants on this Island, and the result was a large addition to our Orange Societies. Was it any wonder then, Sir, that after a time, an Act of Incorporation should have been asked for by them. That Act was ultimately disallowed, and in that fact the hon. member (Mr. Howlan) appears to rejoice. But it may be as well to tell him, that the association, despite that fact is still prospering. Bishop McDonald, in the year 1856, demanded "Godless Schools," but in 1868, the hon Mr. Howlan is an advocate for religious education. How is this? Has such an important change taken place in a system which is said to be unchangeable. The hon. member also said that the Conservatives, when in power, excluded ministers of religion from the public schools, and oppressed and insulted their Catholic fellow subjects. Now, Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of dragging the subject of religion into this debate, or of comparing and contrasting Catholic and Protestant Creeds; but since the hon. member has chosen that course, I feel perfectly justified in pursuing the same, and shall do it. I contend that no man has a right to be offended at the bare mention of his creed or religious belief, or any article of that creed, for if it is founded on truth, it must stand the test, not only of reason, but of the Sacred Scriptures also. And as the tree is known by its fruit, so must creeds be judged of by their respective fruits as recorded in history. I am prepared to submit my faith, or the fundamental principles of Protestantism to these tests, and claim the right now to apply one of them—the facts recorded in history, and recent history too—to the Roman Catholic Creed. Some hon. members may recollect that a few years ago, when a question somewhat similar to the one now under discussion, was brought under consideration in the British House of Commons, the late Lord Palmerston said:—"It is the common practice of Catholics, in countries where they are in the minority, to cry out, not only for toleration, but equality; but all history goes to prove, that where the Priesthood have the power, they neither know toleration nor equality." That pithy utterance of the late noble Premier, I am prepared to reaffirm to be true and to add to the dark list of previous facts, a few of the more recent ones, in the direct line of proof; and as the fountain head is the place at which to test the real qualities of the water, I shall direct attention to events that transpired lately at Rome. In December 1866, which was shortly after the French Troops had been withdrawn from Rome, we find that the Rev. J. Lewis, a Presbyterian Minister in that City, was officially informed that he must desist from holding "religious meetings in his house" on pain of the "Inquisition" and all its consequences! Protestant worship had been permitted for six years, or while the French Troops occupied Rome, but was put a stop to immediately after their removal; and Protestant ministers were obliged to go outside of the city or inside of the Inquisition. Let us now pass from Rome, to South America — to Ecuador. *Es Nacional*, dated Quito, Ecuador, Dec. 15th, 1866, says:—

"Col E. J Neale, the British *Charge D'affairs*, at Quito died on Dec. 13th. As Protestants are not allowed Christian burial in Ecuador, the family of the deceased gentleman caused the body to be embalmed, with the view of transporting it to England; and permission was given by the Quito authorities, to allow the body to be deposited temporarily in a deserted hovel situate without the City. Upon the procession arriving at the court yard of a little Chapel, *the high road running through it*, the entrance was stopped by *Monsignor Tavani*, the Pope's Legate, and some other priests, who declared that the body of a heritic could not be allowed to pass, as the ground was consecrated!"—Daily Review, March 17th, 1867

A few years ago a correspondent asked the *Westminster Magazine*, a Catholic Journal, "What would you do the Protestants if you were rulers of the land?" "Well," says the outspoken magazine, "much would depend on circumstances; if we found it for the benefit of the Church, we might tolerate them, but if not, we would imprison, we would hang them. But they may rest assured of this, we would never willingly tolerate public heresy.

Hon. Mr Kelly.—Will the hon. member tell us when this happened?

Customs and Impost Department,

July 4, 1868.

ALL PERSONS receiving GOODS and MERCHANDIZE by any vessels (Steamers included), arriving at the Port of Charlottetown, are hereby notified that in order to insure to them the safety of said Goods, they must have a Permit from this office, signed either by the Collector or the Assistant, Mr. George Bremner, as all Goods liable to duty, landed or taken from any vessel, without a Permit, will be seized in accordance with the Revenue Act.

WM. E. CLARK, Collector.

Ch'town, July 1868.

Charlottetown & Cascumpec PACKET!

Schooner "ALBERTON"

IS NOW on the Route between this PORT and CASCUMPEC, calling at SHEDIAC, each way, and making Fortnightly trips.

FREGHT or PASSAGE, apply at CASCUMPEC to G. W. HOWLAN; at SHEDIAC to ALEX. DAVISON, or at Charlottetown to

CARVELL BROTHERS.

A. HERMANS, GUN-SMITH, Bell-Hange 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.,

including 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 13, 1868.

TO SPORTING GENTLEMEN!

HALL'S COURSE & FINE GUNPOWDER, in Flasks and Canisters.

Patent Lead, Shot and Water Proof CAPS.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, 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 pai

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

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, (a 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.

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 Picton 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.

Queen's County FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

IN consequence of the local Exhibition for King's and Prince Counties being advertised to be held on the 30th day of September next, the Commissioners for Queen's County have postponed the holding of their Fair and Exhibition one week later.

The Fair and Cattle Show will therefore take place at Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, and the Exhibition on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

By order,

A. McNEILL, Sec'y Board of Com.

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1868.

To Fishermen.

MACKEREL BARRELS AND SALT. Apply to J. C. POPE.

Aug. 17, 1868.

English Malt Vinegar

AT W. E. DAWSON'S.

Sept. 7, 1868.

Butter! Butter!!

WANTED 300 TUBS BUTTER, for which the highest price will be paid.

GEORGE HOWATT.

1868. SPRING 1868.

CITY HARDWARE STORE!

BY Ship "L. C. OWEN," we have received the

LARGEST SUPPLY AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF *General Hardware*

we have yet imported, which is offered at LOWER PRICES than usual, for

CASH PAYMENT ONLY.

We may enumerate:—

35 Cwt. Rough Board NAILS,
25 " Shingle "
5 " Lathing "
25 " Cut Nails, other sizes,
15 " Flooring NAILS,
25 " Cut SPIKES,
18 " Wrought "
15 " " Nails
5 " Horse "
12 " Boat "
84 Boxes Window GLASS,
17 " Tin PLATES,
3 Rolls sheet LEAD,
3 Coils Lead PIPE,
85 " Manilla ROPE,
3 Casks assorted PAINTS,
5 " Linseed OIL,
1 Hhd. Olive "
2 Casks BOLTS and NUTS,
1 " Wood SCREWS,
1 " containing 27 Bags SHOT,
25 Kegs POWDER,
1 Case Percussion CAPS,
1 Cask assorted HAMES,
3 " Trace CHAINS,
1 Case Varnish,
2 Casks Potatoe HOES,
1 " Grubbing "
2 " Socket SHOVELS,
1 Case Thompson's AUGERS,
1 Cask, 1 Case FILES,
1 " " SAWS,
1 Cask Butt HINGES,
1 " Smoothing IRONS,
2 " Hook HINGES,
1 " Enamelled Ware,
1 " SICKLES,
1 Bale Cod LINES,
15 Bundles Iron WIRE,
1 Cask KNIVES and FORKS,
1 Truss "Nash's SCYTHES.
7 Casks assorted Shelf GOODS

H. E. STARBIRD & CO

May 25, 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

GOODS SELLING AT COST!

The Subscribers, intending to make a change in their business, will, until the arrival of the English vessels in the fall,

SELL AT COST FOR CASH ONLY,

Their Varied Stock of British & American

MERCHANDIZE.

COME AND GET BARGAINS.

J. W. FALCONER, & CO.

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, August 3, 1868

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brigt. *VOLANT*, from GLASGOW, and now for SALE at LOWES PRICES—

2 Tons of CORDAGE from ¾ inch to 3 inch, 6 Cwt MANILLA ROPE,

ALSO, by *Kewadin*.

20 Cases of Dunville's Celebrated IRISH WHISKEY.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

Ch'town, Aug. 10, 1868. isl 4in

FLOUR & CORNMEAL,

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

August 10, 1868.

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,

WE, the undersigned Trustees of the late Mr. W. T. PETHICK, request all persons indebted to PETHICK'S BREWERY, to make immediate payment to Hammond Johnson, at his Dispensary, Kent Street, Ch'town.

THOMAS PETHICK, HENRY LONGWORTH, [illegible] JOHNSON.

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 the detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, 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 in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

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

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

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

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

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

Haymaking.—The *Ohio Farmer* says, the philosophy of haymaking is,—don't dry it too much. Cut in the blossom and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant, is in bloom; is in the stalk ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter. Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little to green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn there is danger of heating in the mow, put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Raising Wheat.—John Milmore of Benedicta, a practical farmer—informs the Potten Voice he has not bought a barrel of flour for fifteen years, and in that time has never failed of raising plenty of good wheat. *His mode is to plough in* June or early in July, turning in the grass; then late in the fall, cross plough, and sow just as early the following spring as he can get upon the ground. He never uses any dressing for wheat except the grass ploughed in, and never fails of a good crop.

Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of this Discovery and Effects. Sold by all dealers.

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 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 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.

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 [illegible] lands respectively [illegible] exclusively vested in [illegible] she ALONE is legally [illegible] authorised to receive the rents accruing therefrom [illegible]

MA[illegible]