COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

better, should not be purchased at the same rate. They admitted that there might be some exceptional cases where a larger price might be given and, therefore, I see no grounds for charging the Government with any departure from their line of policy by coming here to ask the House to pass this Bill. If Lord Melville or any other person should be willing to sell at a little over seven shillings and six pence an acre, this Bill would enable the Government to treat with them and effect a purchase. With respect to the obtaining of the views of the Home Government before passing this Bill, I may say that we all know that it was only a question of time, for these views must be consulted sooner or later, and was by no means a novel course, for a similar course was adopted by the late Government by securing the views, not only of the Home Government with respect to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, but also the views of the Proprietors, for one of their delegates went, cap in hand, to them and thus addressed them: "The undersigned, &c., submit the following propositions expressive of certain concessions and privileges which, if granted by the Proprietors of land, &c., would be accepted by the Government of that Island as a settlement of the Land Question." Again they add: "The settlement of the Land Question, which would be the result of the acceptance by the Proprietors of the foregoing propositions, the statutory confirmation of proprietory titles, &c., would necessarily have the effect of increasing the value of the proprietory estates." And again: "I beg respectfully to request that Your Grace will be pleased to call the attention of Sir Samuel Cunard to the third proposition of the Delegates, and request that he will inform Your Grace whether that or any similar proposition will be agreed to by him, or by the large Proprietors resident in this country." They not only went, cap in hand thus humbly to the Proprietors, but took care to represent also that if they would agree to these propositions that it would not only give them a statutory title to their land, but also have the effect of increasing its value. The Hon. Mr Longworth, in speaking to this question said: "The Delegation was necessary to ascertain the terms which would receive the sanction of the Imperial Government and the assent of the Proprietors. We had no guarantee that any measure which we might pass would be sanctioned, and a reliance on moral influence would be no basis for us to rely upon. In any position legislation itself is liable to be frustrated, for we are dealing with the acknowledged and vested rights of others" I maintain that this was a sensible course to adopt in 1864, and it is equally so now. It is far better to have the views of the parties who have to be consulted before the Bill is passed, and, therefore, I do not see anything wrong in having gone to the trouble of ascertaining the views of the Home Government before passing a measure that might not receive their sanction. The Minute of Council did not ask to have the property of Proprietors confiscated, or make any unreasonable demands, and if I do not mistake the signs of the times, I think the leading statesmen who will be, before long, at the head of affairs in the Old Country, will adopt a measure for Ireland similar to the one proposed in the Minute of Council—a Bill not for confiscating land, but one which will enable the Government to interfere with private rights when these interfere with public interests, and in such cases to be able to compel the former to give way to the latter. I quite agree with the hon member (hon Leader of the Opposition) when he says that the name of the Sovereign was used, not for his own private use in these transfers and acquisitions, but in the name is a great difference of opinion, but I think the late Government fully carried out the principle, when they took the advice of the Home Government, when they asked to have the Proprietors compelled to abide by the Award of the Commissioners. My view always was to settle the whole question under the Land Purchase Act, but we know there are proprietors, who will not comply with the terms which the Land Purchase Bill provides, and we know, too, it is not pleasant or proper, to be raising the expectations of the people, by passing Bills here, in which the country feel a deep interest, which may not be agreed to in England. The Government are not in a position to introduce a compulsory measure, but they are in a position to follow up the matter in that way which shall seem best for them to pursue, and seeing the Proprietors refused to fair proposals, the welfare of the country requires that the question shall not be given up. The answer from the Colonial Office was not received until after the Legislature was opened, and the Government have not had time, to consider a rotten measure, but perhaps before another Session we may get the Home Government to agree to to be given, and Sir, we have been going on acting upon, and carrying out the principles of that Bill for several years, and I think the time has now come for the introduction of this measure, for it is well known that there are some properties, the proprietors of which could not be expected to take for them, the amount which the Land Purchase Bill provides, and where such is the case, the question is, shall each case be submitted to this House, or by passing such a measure as this, leave it to be dealt with by the Government? Some such an arrangement is required, if the benefits of the Land Purchase Act are to be extended to all the people who require them, and that power was now sought, but only to the limited extent of £10 000. I believe the Liberals are just as unwilling to saddle the tenantry with a high price as the Conservatives. As to the Minute of Council and the policy therein enunciated, there are two points which are thus brought out, first the Home Government is asked to give their assent to any other measure which may be proposed for settling this question, and also if they will give their assent to a compulsory measure, if such special act should be deemed necessary. As to a Bill of this nature, there liable to be escheated, but they wished to have this done in a legally established Court of Escheat, and therefore, I think the arguments of the hon. member falls to the ground. The hon. member thought we were following the principle of the *Poining Law*, but the hon. Attorney General has fully answered the hon. member on that point: and, as to the history I referred to, it was merely an error in the date, which does not effect the argument.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr Speaker, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition threw out the hint that the introduction of this Bill, was a departure from the policy of the Minute of Council, but, Sir, I contend that it is not, for when the Land Purchase Bill was first introduced, I stated that I felt satisfied that a Bill would yet be required to enable the Government to pay for some estates a higher price than seven shillings and six pence an acre, and I think I alluded to Lot 34 and some other places, where I thought a higher price would have would be ruled out of court. I think the Government should now adopt the third proposition of the Land Commissioners, and establish a Court of Escheat; and, Sir, I may say, that it has always been strange to me, that the gentlemen of the bar should be opposed to a measure which is so fair, their opposition has been to me unaccountable. The hon. the leader of the Opposition stated that if the escheators had not been so grasping they might have escheated nine townships. But how could they, in the position in which they then were, do this? The hon member is well aware that at that time, the escheat party had no voice in the Government of the country, what they asked for was, not that the lands should be escheated, but that a Court might be established. The titles wherein those claims of the proprietors could be examined, and with power to escheat all estates found liable to forfieture. I wish to be distinctly understood that they knew the lands were ceive the sanction of the Home Government, we would have been but deceiving the people. The Commissioners gave it as their *ultimatum*, that if their first and second proposition failed, that a Court of Escheat should be established, nor do I see why any objection should be taken to such a court, for if coolly looked into, it is nothing more than this:—If I lay claim to a piece of land, and the Government wish to eject me out of it. If it is brought into this Court, and I can show that I have a proper title for it, then I hold the land; but if I cannot show that I have a just claim to it, then it must be given up, and I do not see why such a course should not be adopted for settling this matter. The reason why the proprietors always opposed the establishment of such a Court, was because they were firmly of the opinion that as they had no claims to their lands their cases sell. It was not asked that under any circumstance, a man should be forced to sell, unless full value was given to him for his estate, and it is well to have this question settled at once. One of the principles which the Tenant League laid down, was that if a proprietor was offered the full value of his land, and he would not sell, that he should be forced to do so, and this is a principle of legislation that is acted upon the Old Country, when public good demands it. But, Sir, we never led the [illegible] to suppose that a Bill would be passed. Had we [illegible] a measure before we knew that it would re[illegible] asked twenty shillings an acre, with the rents due on their estates. Such terms, could not of course be accepted, and I am sure every unprejudiced person who has looked into the question, will say that the Proprietors have no just claim to the land, and that the two shillings and six pence proposed to be given to them by the Commissioners was quite enough for any supposed claim which they might have to the land. I have shown that up to the time that the hon. the Attorney General came from England, the proprietors refused to sell on reasonable terms. The Government, after his return, took what they considered the next best step, and sent home a memorial asking that the Imperial sanction might be given to a measure to compel the proprietors, when a fair price was offered to them to This was plausable, met the views of the Government, raised an extraordinary amount of interest among the people, and to the country generally, was highly gratifying. But finally all the recommendations of the Land Commission were abandoned, for the adoption of the 15 Years Purchase Bill, and when it was passed they said the Land Question was then settled, but, Sir, although they put the country to a great deal of expense and trouble, yet it was as far from being settled as ever. The present Government in coming into power, and in the course they are now pursuing, are only endeavoring to carry out their original policy of purchase, and when a Bill was passed last year, to enable the Government to borrow money for this purpose, it showed that they were in earnest, and sent the hon. Attorney General home, to see in the first place, if the Loan could be obtained, and in the second place to ascertain if the proprietors would sell. Some would not consent to sell at all, and others is considered, a different opinion may also be entertained. We know the late Government spent much of their time in endeavoring to settle the Land Question. Previous to their coming into power they repudiated the Land Purchase Bill, and had recourse to the Land Commission, who, after carefully considering the matter, recommended three modes for settling the question. The first was by purchase, which was the policy of the late Liberal Government, which was embodied in their Land Purchase Act, and submitted that if the proprietors would not sell, that they should be allowed two shillings and six pence an acre for their land. The late Government, however, accepted the second proposition of the Commissioners, which was to settle it by arbitration, and we must give them credit for doing the best they could under it. This proposition stated that the Proprietors should take the price, which a jury should decide upon. be unreasonable to expect that it could be obtained as cheaply as one that was only partly settled, and therefore, I consider that it will be an advantage to the country to give the Government the power contemplated by this Bill, especially when we bear in mind that when the Land Purchase Act was first introduced, it chiefly contemplated the purchasing of large wilderness estates, whereas this Bill aims at buying out small estates which are settled, and I do not consider that I can be charged with inconsistency, in supporting it. With respect to the manner in which the Home Government adopted, in the granting away of the lands of this Colony, there may be grounds apparently for the hon. leader of the Opposition to form such opinions as he has uttered, but I think when the whole conduct of the Home Government the effect of raising the price of land, I would oppose it. But this is not the object of the Bill, its intention is, to enable the Government to purchase any small estates that may be offered to them, some of which have already been offered to the Government, and it has been found that it is necessary, for the good of the country, and for the carrying out of the principles of the Land Purchase act, to enable the Government to give a higher price in some instances, than is provided for in that Bill. Now if an estate was offered to the Government, that was fully settled, it would and for the benefit of the nation, and, if a contrary opinion has been expressed, I do not feel inclined to agree to it, until I have looked into the matter a little further.

HON. MR DAVIES.—Mr Speaker, If I thought this Bill was brought in for any criterion that the lands would be bought up at any price, and that it would have some other proposal. I think hon. members will see that this Bill, is only another step towards settling the Land Question. I am glad the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, does not intend to oppose the Bill

MR. BRECKEN.—Mr. Speaker, I must reiterate the statements of the hon. the leader of the Opposition, who said that, this Bill is not carrying out the principles laid down by the Government. I look upon it as one step in the direction of that much abused measure the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and the day, I think, is not far distant, when that Bill will be treated as the Award of the Commissioners was, for although such a hue and cry was raised against it by the people, yet when they found the Award could not be had, then great regret was expressed by some who opposed it, and the same will be the case with the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill, which is now becoming to be appreciated. Now, if that measure was so bad—so rotten to the core, what would the ultra Liberals say to this Bill? If the terms in the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill, were such as ought to satisfy any proprietor, what will be said of this measure, which is allowing the present Government to go further than the late one went. I have listened to the hon. Attorney General, who says that it is not without precedent, as the late Government had done the same when passing the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill; but the cases are not alike, and here is the differance:—The Conservatives did not hesitate to say that great interests and the rights of property were at stake, and they did not say that a treaty must not be entered into respecting these. The difference is this, the present party told the people that they would go for a coercive measure, they said our position is so strong that we can carry it out without consulting any one. But the Conservatives said no, we will recognize the rights of property, find did so, the cases, therefore, are not analagous. I am aware that the principles of the present party are different from those of the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) who said the Conservatives repudiated the Land Purchase Act, and adopted the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. But the hon. member must know, that the Conservatives used the Land Purchase Bill to a greater extent than the Liberals. Did we not purchase the largest estate? When the Cunard Estates was bought, the backbone of leasehold system was broken. The hon. member for Belfast may yet find that if at some future time an opportunity should offer for carrying out his favourite policy, that this very Bill now before the House will be an obstacle in his way, for the principles of this Bill can at any time be effectually used as an argument against a coercive measure. This Bill, Sir, is a highly Conservative measure. It was very well for the hon. Attorney General to say that the Minute of Council made allusion to negotiations, which were pending with some of the proprietors; but, Sir, if they go beyond the limits of the Land Purchase Bill, to purchase from some proprietors, how in the name of that which is fair, can they punish the rest. The Bill is an abandonment of the coercive principle.

MR. P. SINCLAIR.—Mr. Speaker, this Bill has been pretty well ventilated, and hon. members on both sides approve of it. For my part I think it is but right that the Goverment should have some discretionary power, which if rightly used, to the extent proposed by this Bill, cannot fail to be of advantage to the country. We know that last year, negotiations were entered into with Lord Mellville, and that the Government have offered him ten shillings and six pence an acre, and I think if that property could be bought out at that rate, it would be advisable to do so. At present there are but two acts under which the Government can purchase land, and estates may be offered which the Government could not buy under either the Land Purchase, or the Fifteen Years Purchase Acts and therefore, I think that notwithstanding the memorial, it is proper to allow the Government to purchase land, even if they should go as high as ten shillings an acre, for we know there are some estates, which can only be had for such a price. If a proprietor is willing to sell his property for the value of his interest in it, and if this is ascertained by reckoning the rent he received as interest, and paying him a sum which would as principle yield that sum, and if so, not right to allow the Government to carry out this principle? Now unless this Bill becomes law, they will not have this power. I would like to see estates like Lord Melville's bought, though the price should exceed ten shillings an acre. Some parts of the Cunard Estates cost the tenants as high as that, and other estates might be purchased, and sold to the tenants at a higher rate, and they would, perhaps be in equally as good a position. I think it is better to pass the Bill.

Debate and House adjourned for one hour.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

The Hon. Attorney General, from the Committee appointed to join the Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an humble Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to reconsider the determination to discontinue the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, after the present Lieutenant Governor shall cease to administer the Government, presented to the House the Draft of an Address as prepared by the Joint Committee, which Address was again read at the Clerk's table.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Draft Address.

Mr. Bell in the Chair.

The Address was then read paragraph by paragraph, and agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Address and adopted it, without making any amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the humble Address of both Houses to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the proposed discontinuance of the payment by the Imperial Government of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, after the present Lieutenant Governor shall cease to administer the Government.

The same Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty was appointed a Committee on the part of the House to prepare the said Address to His Excellency.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated by message to the Legislative Council.

House adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

THURSDAY, April 23.

Morning Session.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they had passed the following Bills, viz:

"An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws relating to Education."

"An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight."

Also, That a Committee had been appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the humble Address of both Houses to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the proposed discontinuance of the payment, by the Imperial Parliament, of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, after the present Governor shall cease to administer the Government.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, from the last preceding Joint Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the draft of an Address, as prepared by the said Joint Committee, which Address being again read at the Clerk's table was agreed to by the House

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Address be a Committee to wait on His Excellency with the same.

House adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
23d April, 1868.

SIR:

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, to morrow, at 3.30 o'clock, for the purpose of proroguing the Session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GEORGE D. ATKINSON,
Private Secretary.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly,
&c, &c., &c.

The Hon. Mr. Howlan, from the Committee appointed to report on the contingent Accounts of the House for the present Session, presented to the House the Report of said Committee.

Ordered, That the said Report be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr P. Sinclair in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again, which the House agreed to.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to empower the Government of Prince Edward Island to expend ten thousand pounds in the purchase of Lands in the said Island."

Resolved, That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the contingent Accounts of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr P. Sinclair in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report, paragraph by paragraph; had amended and then adopted the same; and the Report so amended, being again read at the Clerk's table, was agreed to by the House.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

A message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of unfortunate Debtors," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to said Bill were then read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Tenth Rule of the House be suspended in this case. The amendments were read a second time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the said amendments.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

After a short time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Reilly reported that the Committee had come to four Resolutions, said Resolution being again read at the Clerk's table, were agreed to by the House, and are as follows:—

1. Resolved, That the first amendment be disagreed to.

2. Resolved, That the second and third amendments be agreed to.

3. Resolved, That clause seven of the fourth and last amendments be agreed to, with an amendment.

4. Resolved, That the residue of the clauses of the said last and fourth amendment, including the Schedules, be agreed to, filling up the blank in clause 5, line 13, with the word "Fifty."

A conference was then desired with the Council on said amendments.

House adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

FRIDAY, April 24.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they agree to a conference on the Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of unfortunate Debtors," to meet in the Conference Chamber, instanter.

The names of the Managers being called over, they went to the conference; and, after they returned,

The hon. the Colonial Secretary reported that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by this House.

Another message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they desired a further Conference on the Bill for the relief of unfortunate Debtors.

Resolved, That this House do agree to a Conference, as is desired by the Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of unfortunate Debtors."

Ordered, That the hon the Attorney General do go to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

After the Managers returned from the Conference, the hon. Attorney General stated the substance thereof to the House.

Resolved, that a further conference be desired with the Council, on the amendments made to the Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of unfortunate Debtors."

Ordered, That the hon Attorney General do go to the Council and desire the said Conference.

Ordered, That the same Committee who managed the former Conference thereon, be a Committee to manage this further Conference.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, stating that they agree to the further Conference desired by the House of Assembly, to meet in the Conference Chamber, instanter.

The names of the Managers being called over, they went to the Conference; and, after they returned, the hon. Attorney General reported that the Managers had been at the Conference, and had complied with the instructions given them by the House.

Mr. Reilly, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address thanking His Excellency for his various communications and messages to the House, during the present Session, reported to the House that their Address had been presented to His Excellency.

The hon. Attorney General, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the joint Address, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the proposed discontinuance of the payment by the Imperial Government of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, reported that His Excellency said he would comply with the desire of the House, and forward the same to Her Majesty.

A message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Albert H. Yates, Esquire, Usher of the Black Rod—

MR. SPEAKER:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House at the Bar of the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent to the several Bills following, viz:—

(List of Bills and Speech closing the Session previously published in the *Examiner*).

JOSEPH McKAY,

BUTCHER,

CORNER OF

Pownal and Dorchester Streets,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, FRESH BEEF, LAMB & MUTTON. Also, PORK, Fresh & Salt.

☞ VESSELS SUPPLIED TO ORDER. ☜

Bristol Line to New York,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

First class $5, Second $4.

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

At 5.30 P. M.

For steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt Benj. M. Simmons on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Steamer BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. B. Brayton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passengers going by this line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, can connect with the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroad.

This line connects also with the Athens line, going to Saratoga and the West, landing at the same Pier in New York.

Baggage checked through.

Tickets, State Rooms and Berths can be secured at the Agent's office, Old State House, corner Washington and State streets, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot.

GEO. SHIVERICK,
Passenger and Freight Agent.

May 23, 1868. 3m

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

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

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

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

MUSIC AND FRENCH!

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

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

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1868.

COPPER PAINT!

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1868.

Fishermen's Outfits!

1868.

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

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

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

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

I. C. HALL.

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

LAZARUS & MORRIS,

Practical Oculists & Opticians,

London, G. B. and Hartford, Conn., U. S.,

HAVE APPOINTED

W. R. Watson, Chemist & Druggist,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Sole Agent for the Sale of their

CELEBRATED PERFECTED

SPECTACLES,

Which have been extensively used in Great Britain and the United States, the past eight years, and for which they claim the undermentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in their constantly increasing business during the past eight years.

1st. THAT from the perfect construction of the lenses, they assist and preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.

2nd. THAT they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3rd. THAT the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for optic purposes, and is pure hard and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th. THAT the frames in which they are set, whether gold, silver or steel, are of the finest qualities and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

They are the only Spectacles that preserve as well as assist the sight. And are cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.

☞ One of the Firm will visit Charlottetown, at the Store of their Agent every six months, for the purpose of fitting those having difficult sights, when any spectacles sold by their agent during the interval, will be exchanged free of charge if not properly fitted.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDLARS. ☜

☞ SIGHTS fitted by correspondence.

28, 1868. 1y

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.

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.

WEDNESDAY AUCTIONS

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

CARVELL BROS.

June 1.

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR

COATED PILLS!

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

Warranted to Purify the Blood.

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

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

July 27, 1868. 1y

JUST ARRIVED.

AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HEARTZ & SON

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

Dry Goods, &c, &c.

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

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

VERY LOW,

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

Intending purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

HEARTZ & SON.

August 3, 1868.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

Bell-Hanger and Tin-Smith,

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

—ON HAND—

A Neat Assortment of Tinwae Kitchen Utensls, &c., &c.,

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

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

Mr HERMANS is Agent for

SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,

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

Ch'town, July 1868

English Malt Vinegar

AT

W. E DAWSON'S.

Sept 7, 1868.

FLOUR & CORNMEAL,

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

August 10, 1868.

BUTTER SALT.

25 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.

[illegible]

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 many cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestion 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 marvelous.

Females of all Ages & Classes

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

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels

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

Despondency, Low Spirits.

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

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis Coughs and Colds.

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

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

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

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 skillful 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.

To Tenants upon Township No. 18.

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

MARGARET STEWART.

Ch'town, July 6, 1868.