COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday March, 12th.

Afternoon Session, continued.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—The hon. members of the Opposition want something new and extraordinary—some measure which will almost revolutionize the country, and seem to be labouring under a little aberration of mind or some troublesome disease. When the Conservatives were in power they compelled the people to pay a part of the Teachers' salary and thereby crippled the Free Education Act;" but the people protested against the pretended Amendment, and displaced the men who framed it. The hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Prowse) has told us that the sum demanded from the people could not be collected. Why was this the case? Simply because the people wished the Teachers' salary to be paid out of the Treasury, as it was when the Free Education system was first introduced. There have been so many amendments made to the Act, that it has lately been almost impossible for the Trustees of our District Schools to understand it; this has been clearly shown by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, in his remarks on this subject. If a man has a very valuable fruit tree in his orchard containing a good many dead shoots, he will be careful to lop away all the dead wood without injuring the parent tree. He will also remove all the suckers which are absorbing the sap without benefiting the tree. So too, in the Education Act; we do not want to destroy the system, but to consolidate it, and make it simple and easy to be understood. I was surprised to hear the hon. member for Charlottetown (Dr. Jenkins) striking right and left at our Free Education system, which is one of the noblest monuments of the Liberal Government, and an honor to the Colony. I do not care the worth of a straw for the statements of a few newspaper scribblers who are striving to poison the minds of my constituents; they shall not cause me to deviate one step from my course. If I have contested several elections I think I should now know the wishes of the people in regard to the Free Education system. We will remove the suckers from the Educational tree, and it will bring forth good fruit, which the youth of our Island may pluck and make use of. The Government will pay the teachers as much as the Colony can afford, and no more than that will be demanded by the people. We require a larger number of Grammar Schools to train our young men and boys for College, and therefore that class of schools must be encouraged and liberally provided for. With all their representations and great pretences, the Conservatives have not made the least improvement in our popular system of Education.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—The Liberal and independent member for Charlottetown (Dr. Jenkins) somewhat surprised me by his remarks, some of which I am at a loss to understand, although we can generally understand each other's meaning when we meet elsewhere He has been wounding right and left, expecting I suppose, that I would follow with a blister to remove the pain he has inflicted. The office of Trustee of the College is a most important and responsible one, for a large measure of the success of that institution depends on the exertions of the gentlemen who occupy that position. He has touched upon the subject of sectarian Schools, but had no idea of proposing separate schools. He has been trying to open up this matter, and yet he has been feeling his way cautiously and carefully, saying to himself "I am doing it in one way but not in another," that is, he is trying to bring up the question, but takes care not to advance his own opinions on the subject. I wish to see him act in a straight forward manner, without any hums and hahs about it. I hope he will give this Committee some stronger reasons than he has yet urged for the strange manner in which he has acted. He has attacked the School Visitor in a very unceremonious manner, and without provocation; for we know that that gentleman has forwarded the educational interests of this Colony not a little. His services for many years past has been directed in this channel, and he is perfectly competent to fulfil the duties pertaining to his office.

Dr. Jenkins.—I am glad to find that the School Visitor has a champion here to speak for him, for I do not wish to injure him as a private gentleman; it is in his public capacity as Inspector of Schools that I find fault with him. I wished to know why the present Government retained him in office, and as he has a defender here, I will ask him what his antecedents are, and what he has done to induce the Government to retain him in his present position. I believe he has been kept in office to appease the party to which he belongs, but for my own part, I could not conscientiously lend Mr. Arbuckle a helping hand. If the Government will state their reasons for retaining him in office, I shall be better satisfied than in hearing the hon. member for Murray Harbor defending him. He has been proved to be inefficient, not altogether from want of capacity, but chiefly from his great lack of energy. When the hon. member undertook to defend this incompetent Visitor he put his foot in it. He has attacked me for not promoting and encouraging reforms, because I was in a position to do so in my capacity of Trustee of the College; but I can assure him that nothing is easier than to be out voted by a majority. He is just as responsible for the actions of this hon. House as I am for the doings of the Trustees of Prince of Wales College. I wish to know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition accuses me of a lack of independence in holding office under the Government.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—I say it is a novel proceeding for an hon. member, to style himself an Independent member of this House while he holds an office under the Government.

Dr. Jenkins.—Although I am a nominee of the Government I do not receive a single sixpence from them, for the office which I hold is a mere nominal one. I can prove my independence notwithstanding the insinuations of the hon. Leader of the Opposition; but Mr. Chairman, we should stick to the question under consideration.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—Now that these disputes have been settled, let us attend to the clause.

Hon. Mr Duncan.—Mr. Chairman, my hon. Colleague stated that the people were in favor of paying the salaries of the teachers in full from the treasury. Now, Sir, I represent Belfast, which is one of the most intelligent communities on this Island, and I find that the majority of the people there, do not hold that opinion. I held meetings among them, and told them that the reason the late amendment was made, was, that parents did not take sufficient interest in the education of their children to keep up the daily average attendance required by law. I found by inquiry, that in Belfast, in five schools there were not children sufficient to form three schools. The people had seen the working of the amendment for a year, and even then, one half of them were in favor of it. I was surprised, for I was at that time, myself in favor of paying the whole of the teachers' salaries from the Treasury. I think the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr Prowse) was right, and that my hon. colleague is wrong. The Government have rung their claims, and made a great noise about the Free Education Act; but I should rather see some improvements made, than hear so much said about what has been already done. The teachers are at present very poorly paid, and I hope the Government will do something for them, for the revenue is much larger than when the Free Education Act was first introduced.

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan) is very fond of advising the Government to do this and that; but he did not try to effect these improvements when he was a member of the late Government. What did that Government do when they were in power? They raised the taxes and increased the peoples' burdens, but accomplished nothing of importance for the good of the Colony. The hon. member thinks he is the best educated man in this country, and therefore, acts as "figure man" to the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—I would remind the hon. member for Charlottetown (Dr. Jenkins) that neither a Government nor an individual should be whipped on the back of another party. Every man should have an opportunity of defending himself.

Dr. Jenkins.—I gave the Visitor no more than he deserved.

Hon Mr. Davies.—In my remarks concerning the Teachers' salaries, I spoke of the wishes of the people at the present time. The hon. members (Messrs. Prowse and Duncan) have stated that the people approve of the so-called amendment in the Education Act, which was made by the Conservatives. In all my intercourse with the people of Belfast, I never heard them express themselves in favor it; but on the contrary, I have always heard the Free Education Act, as introduced by the Liberal party, highly spoken of in all parts of the country. I believe that politicians on both sides of this House are satisfied that that Act is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by this Colony, and that there is no system of Education in the other Colonies to be compared with it.

Mr. McLennan.—The paragraph under discussion is one of the most important in the Address. It must be admitted that there is great need of amendment in the Education Act, and I would have been better pleased if the Government had promised us something more definite on this subject. But, Sir, we have been left in the dark in this, as well as in many other important matters, and are obliged to wait sometimes one day and sometimes two, for the Government to bring forward quite a trifling matter. If they will bring in a Bill to amend the Education Act, I will be as well pleased as if they had promised it in the Address. I was told by no less a person than the "Finance Minister," that I was out of order, when I asked what the intentions of the Government were, in regard to the Act. There is one member of this House who turns every matter into one channel. I refer to the hon. member for Cavendish. Whatever the subject under consideration may be, the Tenant League comes in for a share of his remarks.

Mr. McNeill.—I rise to a point of order. The statement just made by the hon. member is incorrect. The representative of a mere handful of electors, need not attempt to browbeat me in that manner. The district which I represent is one of the most populous and intelligent on the Island; therefore, it ill becomes him to act in the way he has done.

Mr. McLennan.—I have no desire to have an altercation with the hon. member. If the district which I represent is not very extensive, my constituents make up in intelligence what they want in numbers. Supposing I was returned by a small majority, if he went there he would not get half as many. The proper time to take up the details of our Education system is when the long talked of Bill comes before us. The allusion which the hon. member for Charlottetown (Dr. Jenkins) made to one of the School Visitors is foreign to the subject. If the Government do not consider the said Visitor to be efficient, they should dismiss him without so many remarks on his incompetency.

Mr P. Sinclair.—The subject before the Committee is a very important one, and it is well to have it well ventilated before a Bill to amend the present Act is brought in. The amendment made last session gave general satisfaction so far as it went; but as that session was very short, there was not time to enter more fully into the subject. I understand from the Attorney General's remarks that no very material alteration will be made in the Act this year, but that it will be simplified and consolidated. I shall be happy to give the Government all the assistance I can, for this is a subject in which the country has great interest.

Dr. Jenkins.—I regret having to occupy so much of the time of this hon. House. The hon. member for Murray Harbor says that if I take up a matter I am inclined to shirk it afterwards, but I can prove that this is not the case. I was informed that certain schools in this Island were attended by Catholic children alone, and I wished the Government to inform this hon. House if such was the case; for I was prepared to give my vote to have these schools placed under the superintendence of the Catholic Clergyman of the District in which they are situated. The hon. Leader of the Opposition says that he agrees with me on this matter, and that the Government should have made inquiry about these schools; but he turns round and says hear, hear, to the hon. member for Summerside when he opposes these opinions. I will defend any action I have done.

Hon Leader of the Opposition.—The hon. member should not be so thin-skinned, for he should remember that public men are public property. If he comes into this House and boasts of his independence he must expect to hear remarks not very flattering to him. I simply said that it was a novel axiom in politics for an hon. member to style himself independent, and at the same time to hold a Government office.

Dr. Jenkins.—I think I can explain this matter. My office is connected with my profession, and has nothing to do with the action of this House. I do not receive a salary from the Treasury, and if I had not been a member of the Legislature, I should have held office just as I do now.

Mr. Brecken.—My hon. colleague is a little austere. When I heard that he came out as a Liberal candidate for a seat in this House, I was not hard upon him, for I knew he would have trouble enough otherwise. I could tell him what he promised upon the hustings.

Dr. Jenkins.—I should be happy to hear it.

Mr. Brecken.—When the election was held it was agreed that he was to be a member of the Executive Council, but he found after his election that he was shut out from that position. He struggled with the party to which he belonged for ten long days to obtain a seat in the Government, but he found that they would not trust him. It matters not to him now whether his party is right or wrong; if he had not been a Liberal he would not have been appointed to the office at present occupied by him. As he belongs to that party, he is politically entitled to his office; but if there were other Liberals who were medical men, he would not hold his office long. The straightforward men who sent him here expect him to be able to answer all the charges brought against him. Why does he not, as one of the members for Charlottetown, hold a seat in the Government? He is, as one of the members of the city, entitled to it. When it was known that he was elected a member of this House the Liberals were in ecstacies; even the old women exclaimed in transports of joy, "the dear Doctor is in, the dear Doctor is in."

Dr. Jenkins. My hon. colleague has occupied a seat in this House for six years, and I ask if he has brought forward a single measure for the benefit of his constituents. He cannot, consistently, twit me about my constituents till he does something for them. He always had a glib tongue, and could smooth a person with one hand, and when he had an opportunity would strike him with the other. Perhaps I am too thin-skinned; but I am not convinced that it was fair to attack me in my absence. As regards my office, I may now state that it is to inspect vessels when they arrive in port.

Mr. Brecken.—Will the hon. member press the question as to what I have done for my constituents.

Dr. Jenkins.—I was told that I had done more for my consitituents in one year than he had done in four.

Mr. Brecken.—I do not set up my opinion against the judgement of this House, and it cannot be said of me that I squandered several hundreds of pound sin making roads worse than they were before. There is no use in a man's working for mere work's sake; and since we have a highly intelligent constituency, when the people want anything they will ask for it. I did induce the late Government to give me a thousand pounds to build a new Market House for Charlottetown, and in asking for that grant I adopted the log-rolling system, first helping this member and then that, till I got help myself. I do not wish to boast of what I have done, but I succeeded in obtaining a grant from the late Government to build a Market House which is a credit to the Colony. This is more than the Doctor has done. He thinks he is a very unselfish man, and does not care for anybody or anything; but Dame Rumor says he applied for the office of Surgeon to the Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Jenkins.—Dame Rumor told lies then.

Mr. Brecken.—I have been told that I will not be returned to this House at the next election. Perhaps so; but it is consoling to know that if that is the case, I will have company in my affliction.

Dr. Jenkins.—My hon. colleague has accused me of squandering the public money; to which I will only answer that I did my best in making good use of the sum appropriated, and time will tell whether I succeeded or not. At one time five hundred pounds were voted by this House for his District, but he and his late colleague laid out only two hundred, and did not take the trouble to find out where the money was most wanted, or how much was granted.

Mr. Brecken.—I will explain why that money was not at all expended, at another time.

Dr. Jenkins.—If I did my best to lay out the sum entrusted to me, to the advantage of my constituents, my hon. colleague is at least as guilty in that respect as I am, and has therefore no right to say that I squandered it. With respect to the statement that I applied for the office of Surgeon to the Lunatic Asylum, I distinctly deny doing such a thing; and he is mistaken here again, for the salary of the Surgeon is not paid by the Government, but by the Trustees of the Asylum, and therefore there was nothing to prevent me from holding that office, and at the same time retain my seat in this House. But I never had a greed for office; and besides that there is an old man holding that office whom I did not wish to displace. I was appointed Health Officer long before I took my seat in this House.

Mr. Brecken.—The hon. member has twitted me with having neglected the Road Appropriation. I took so little interest in making roads that I left the matter entirely in the hands of my late colleague, for I did not understand it. I said that the Doctor did not apply the money appropriated last year, to the best advantage.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—It is time to drop this matter.

Mr. Reilly.—Mr. Chairman, I should like to know what the Lunatic Asylum and all the other matters, just spoken of by the two hon. members for Charlottetown, have to do with the paragraph before us. I will not detain the Committee this evening as I am an economist of time. When the Education Bill comes down, I shall be prepared to give an independent vote upon it, but I shall not at present offer any remarks upon this subject. Although there are other subjects of importance to be brought before this House, I have come to the conclusion that this one surpasses them all, for it dives down to the very foundations of all human society. I reserve my remarks until the Bill is submitted to us.

The ninth paragraph of the Address was then adopted.

The paragraph relating to the system of Road making was then read and agreed to. The eleventh paragraph was also read and agreed to.

The next paragraph on Agriculture was now read.

Mr. Howatt.—Mr. Chairman, you are aware sir, that King's and Prince Counties were entirely neglected last year, in the appropriation for improved Stock. I hope that these counties will receive justice this year.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—This department did not receive a large grant last year as a part of the sum usually granted was appropriated for the purpose of holding an Exhibition for the whole Island. But the object of the Government was not fully carried out on account of a storm, which prevented the steamer from conveying the productions of the other two counties to Charlottetown.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—Surely we shall have a speech from my hon. friend from the West (Mr. Laird) before this paragraph is carried through. I should like to know what state the Model Farm is in, and whether we shot many of the Stock at the Rifle competition last year.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—The Volunteers must have made a most effectual charge if the effect is yet to be seen. I know nothing whatever about the present state of the Farm, for the Report of the Committee has not yet been laid before us. After to-morrow I may let the hon. Leader of the Opposition know something about it.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—I do not think a single member of the community will complain of the grant given last year for the Exhibition.

The paragraph was then adopted.

The paragraph on the Local Exhibition was read.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The other Colonies have annual Exhibitions and why should we not have them also. I believe that every one was well pleased with our Exhibition of last Autumn, and that it will stimulate all classes of our industrial population, and especially our farmers. The Drill shed was turned to good account; and we can turn the Drill sheds of the other Counties into Exhibition buildings also. People of all classes took a deep interest in the last year's Exhibition; and it is to be hoped that the next will be still more successful.

Mr. Mclennan.—I agree with the hon. member for Tryon (Mr. Howatt), who is always on the look out for the interests of Prince County, that justice was not done for it last year. If the storm had not prevented, that County would have sent much to the Exhibition, and very probably would have carried off some of the first prizes. I hope the Government will be liberal to Prince County this year and that they will grant a sum of money for the purpose of holding an Exhibition there. When the Report comes up we will know more about the Exhibition of last year.

Mr. Reilly.—As one of the members for King's County I must say that I quite agree with the hon. members from Prince County, for I know there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in King's County because there was not a social Exhibition for that part of the country. It is to be hoped that the Governmnt will do justice to the whole Island next time.

Mr. Howatt.—I wish to draw the attention of the Government to an Exhibition which was held in Crapaud last fall. Lady Fanning, the proprietor of that District granted a sum of money to enable her tenants to hold a social Exhibition which I attended. It was a very creditable affair and I believe it it was encouraged by a Government grant and extended to a wide range embracing all the adjacent townships that it would be the means of stimulating the industry of that part of the country. An exhibition could be held there annually at a small expense to the Government.

Mr. Cameron.—The Exhibition held in Crapaud last autumn was very creditable to the people of that district. I should be happy to see it extended to the whole of Prince County by assisting it with a grant from the Revenue.

The last paragraph was then passed. The Committee rose and the Chairman reported the Address as amended, agreed to.

House adjourned. I. Oxenham, Reporter.

Friday, March 13th.

At 4. 15, p. m., the members of the Legislature waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return, the Hon. the Speaker read the reply, which is as follows:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance which it affords me that you will give your careful consideration to the subjects to which I have alluded at the commencement of this Session.

The Leader of the Government delivered a message from His Excellency, transmitting certain despatches, and moved that the said documents be now read. The despatches were then read by the Clerk.

It was moved that the House do now adjourn.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that before adjourning, he would like to call the attention of the House, to the state of the Parliamentary Reporter. The sheets which were issued contained a great many errors. Members of the Government contended that all reporters were liable to make mistakes, and those who were inexperienced in the matter and unacquainted with parliamentary phraseology could hardly be expected to report everything correctly. Members of the Government expressed their desire, to see the speeches of members of the Opposition correctly reported. During the debate Mr. Brecken charged Hon. Mr. Davies with having denounced the late Reporters for not acting impartially. Hon. Mr. Davies said, in reply, that he would take the present opportunity to state, that when speaking on the appointment of reporters some days ago, he had inadvertently pronounced Mr. Laird a partial reporter. He had done so not with the view of injuring Mr. Laird, but to defend Mr. Gordon from the charge of incompetency urged against him by hon. members of the Opposition. He some time ago received a communication from Mr. Gordon, stating that he had, as reporter, handed in to Mr Laird several speeches which were not published, and that one of these contained his (Mr. Davies's) opinions spoken in Committee on the Land Purchase Bill, and as he was aware that his opinions on the Tenant League question were also omitted, he thought the conduct of Mr. Laird was open to reflection. He would leave the matter to be settled by the reporters, Mr. Laird and Mr. Gordon, and would lay Mr. Gordon's complaints before Mr. Laird, when called upon to do so. Under the circumstances, he would withdraw the charge of partiality which he had preferred against the late reporters.

House adjourned.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

Now Landing ex "Helen Davies," from Demerara.

109 Puncheons bright Muscovado MOLASSES.

33 Puncheons dark, for distilling,
50 " strong Demerara Rum,
30 bbls. moist Sugar,
5 hhds. " "
30 bbls. bright Vacuum Pan do.
1300 bushels Turk Island Salt.

Terms as usual.

Apply to J. & T. Morris, or to

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, May 11, 1868. 10 in

LIFE IN A PILL BOX!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM

MAGGIEL'S
Anti-Bilious 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 biliousness."

"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 noises 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

Removal.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by Henry Haszard, Esq, merchant, directly opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.

May 4. 1868.

Servants' Registry.

A SERVANTS' REGISTRY, in connection with the Farmers' Club, is now open at the subscriber's office, Reading Room Building Masters requiring servants, and servants seeking employment, can enter their names in a book kept for that purpose. Servants to produce good reference as to character, and a written discharge from late employer.

A. McNEILL, Sec. Far. Club.

Reading Room Building, April 27, 1868. 6in

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1867.

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.

PAINTS AND PAINT OIL.

AT

W. E. DAWSON'S

April 28, 1868.

New Cottons!
New Cottons!
New Cottons!
Just Opened!
Very Cheap!

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Queen Street, May 11, 1868.

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 neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very main-prings 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, wil act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures i 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, 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.

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 Holloways'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
	Gout	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chiego-foot		Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chapped Hands	Piles	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.

August 7, 1865.

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

FATTENING STOCK.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect.

The many

DISEASES OF HORSES

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, there by 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

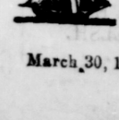
True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all dealers.

Get "B. L. Judsons & Co.'s Almanac."

March 9, 1868. 4m

Fishing Schooner for Sale.



THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "DANIEL," about 36 tons register, now lying at Murray Harbor—a suitable vessel for fishing and coasting. Apply to

DANIEL DAVIES, Queen Street.

March 30, 1868.

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be far the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of

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. Barrows, 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*."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Son.

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.*

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

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

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

Remember, they imitate in *name* only, without possessing the virtues. Buy none unless signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

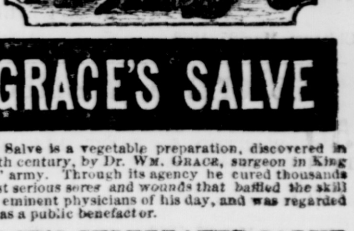
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.



GRACE'S SALVE

This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered in the 17th century, by Dr. Wm. Grace, surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all as a public benefactor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, RINGWORM, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, FROZEN LIMBS, FELONS, CHILBLAINS, PILES, CORNS, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

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.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,

Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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, not 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.