LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SALARY BILL.

MONDAY, May 7, (continued.)

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: His honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell) said the liberal Government only paid the Sol. General £100 as his salary; but I think his honor will admit that the business of the Land Office has more than doubled. I am happy to know that the business of that office has increased, for it has some connection with freeing the tenantry. That being the case, we cannot expect officers to work without being paid. I believe the office is required, and if the business in it is increasing, it is for the good of the country. I will therefore cheerfully support the Bill.

The bill was then read the second time and committed—Hon. Mr. McLAREN in the chair.

Hon. Mr HENDERSON: Some remarks have been made in reference to increase of salaries. There was a debate in the House of Assembly a few evenings ago relative to the payment of a financial secretary, whose duty it would be to perform the work now performed by the auditors of public accounts. Now, that was an office never spoken of at the present opposition held the reins of the government; and how it is then that both sides of the House, and both leaders now agree upon the necessity for such an office? The necessity has arisen from the increase of public business, which is inseparably connected with an increase of population, of revenue, and commerce. Would his honor suppose that in the process of clearing a farm, the same number of horses he required when he had 50 acres clear would be sufficient when he had 200? Surely not. While two would be sufficient in the first instance he would afterwards require three or four.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: Feed the other two better.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: Well, it is a farmer's illustration, but it shows what has to take place in connection with the public business of the country. I think when such a proposition as I have alluded to is entertained by both parties in the House of Assembly, it goes far to show that it is really right; and it is well known that some parties connected with the Government have to perform a very considerable amount of business without receiving a penny for it. I do not think the country would demur against His Excellency's Private Secretary receiving £100; for I hold that it is no honor to the party or to the country, to leave His Excellency dependent upon a relative without a salary, when it is well known that His Excellency has an amount of correspondence for the benefit of the tenantry which no previous Governor had. I do not make these remarks because I would pet his Excellency or any other Governor, but because I believe such a grant is is called for, and the public would not object to it. I would deprecate the abuse of public money as much as any person, but at the same time I would support any party in giving such grants in order to the proper performance of the public business. And while I would like to see those who perform the public service properly remunerated, yet I do detest office holders looking out for chances to squander the public money.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: His honor has alluded to a subject which is not before the House—the payment of His Excellency's Private Secretary; but I would ask his honor if a grant for that purpose is in the estimates? If so, it shall have my support.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: No, it is not; but I do not say that I will not propose it.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL: Much more has been said upon this subject than I expected; but his honor from the second district of Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) speaks about paying a financial Secretary. I do not know that it would be objectionable to do so if it would forward the business of the session. I would rather support that than an increase in the salary of the Solicitor General, though perhaps both are necessary, but I do not know if the financial affairs of the country will allow it. What I oppose is useless expenditures of the public money for such purposes as delegations. I do not allude to the present delegation, but to those in connection with the land question and to the famous delegation to Canada. The Solicitor General and financial Secretary, I suppose, are necessary, and I would not oppose either, and as to paying His Excellency's Private Secretary I think it is exceedingly mean of the Government to receive his services without remuneration. I do not think it is consistent with the dignity of the Government; but they have squandered public money so recklessly, in sending soldiers out among the people, and in other ways that they are not in a position to deal fairly with His Excellency's Private Secretary. It is not the fault of the minority, I am sure your honors will say that we have always given our support to any reasonable expenditure, but it is quite proper that we should oppose what we consider unreasonable.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I have said since the House has been in session, that the sentiments of his honor, (Mr. Dingwell) and my own were perfectly in unison with regard to delegations; but with regard to military matters, I think it would be premature to express an opinion about them at present as there are despatches on the table on that subject which may be taken up at a future time; I would inform his honor, that, in the course of a debate on that subject in the House of Assembly, the most impartial gentlemen pronounced it matter of absolute necessity to send for the Troops. The loss might be a very serious one. There might be some saving to the Colony by not sending for the Troops; but we would have run the risk of being deprived of our constitution by the British Government.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are not bringing up this question in a very proper place, but his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said that the Government were spending money extravagantly in sending for Troops. If the people put themselves in such a state as to render it necessary to send for Troops, it is themselves who are to blame. I think it was the best step the Government could have taken. We cannot say what the consequence would have been if this state of things had been allowed to go on in the country. It is admitted by all parties that it was necessary to send for Troops, and therefore I do not think it is proper to say the Government were lavish in expending money for that purpose. The country was in a disturbed state; and whatever Government is in power the sooner such things are put down the better. No country can prosper while it is in a state of anarchy and confusion. It is the designing men who led the people that should have suffered.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: We appear to have got into a discussion, not only on the payment of the Sol. General, but also of a Financial Secretary, a Private Secretary, and the Troops. The bill before the House, it appears, is likely to be followed by another for the appointment and payment of a Financial Secretary. For my part I would not agree to the payment of a Financial Secretary, even though both parties in the House of Assembly should desire it. I believe the duty could all be performed by the members of the Legislature, if each of them would perform anything like the amount of duty which is now performed by two or three in the House of Assembly. If each member would take his part and do his share of the work as he should do, there would be very little necessity for a Financial Secretary. The number of officers appears to be increasing faster than the Colony is increasing in other respects, and I do not feel inclined to support any such expenditure. I am still disposed to think the appointment of Solicitor General could be dispensed with. And though the gentleman filling that office at present is every way qualified to perform the duties efficiently, still I believe the salary under the old statute was sufficient. I believe there are many lawyers in the Colony who would be glad to accept the appointment without any increase of salary.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: From the remarks of his honor who has just spoken, it might be inferred that the members on this side of the House were inclined to increase the salaries as a general rule. I have no such desire, and I wish to be clearly understood. This I do say, if what is already expended in the partially efficient mode or method of carrying on the business of the country can, with a small additional salary, secure the services of an officer who could do it more efficiently, it would be an improvement. When the Legislature meets in the last of February or the beginning of March, it is no easy matter to have the public accounts ready to be laid before it; and the Auditors now receive sums which would go a considerable way towards the payment of a more efficient officer. We had to employ a gentleman last year to assist in preparing the Public Accounts, and he sent in a bill for his services which the Government considered extravagant. I and others opposed the payment of it with the clear conviction that the gentleman would not accept any intermediate sum. The result was, that the Supreme Court was appealed to, and the Government had to answer for itself there. A jury of the country gave a verdict in that gentleman's favour. I think these facts prove the propriety of having a more efficient officer to perform those duties, and they show that we are not disposed to create new offices.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: This debate has taken a very improper turn. We have no bill before us to authorize the appointment or to regulate the salary of a Financial Secretary. The bill before us is to regulate the salary of the Solicitor General, and that is the proper subject for us to discuss.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

A motion having been made that the report of the committee be now received, Hon. Mr. McDonald moved an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dingwell, that the report of the committee be received this day three months.

The House divided on the amendment.

Contents:—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Dingwell—2.

Non-Contents,—Hon Messrs McLaren, Anderson, Ramsay, Attorney General, and Henderson,—5.

So the amendment was lost and the report of the committee received.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a bill "to amend the laws relating to elections."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill "for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies," was read the third time and passed.

Adjourned till 4 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ELECTION LAW.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill "to amend the laws relating to elections," was read a second time, and a motion being made that it be committed to a committee of the whole House,—

Hon. Mr. McDONALD said: I feel decidedly opposed to the principle of that bill. I believe it is founded on a most erroneous principle; and I do not think any other Legislature would attempt to carry out a measure which would enable persons to vote in more than one district. It is the opinion of men whose views on such matters are well worthy of consideration, that electors should not be allowed to vote in more than one district; but by this bill a man may vote in every district on the Island, if he has a small amount of property in each. It is the practice of the United States that an elector is to vote in the district where he resides, and no where else. I believe that is the correct principle, because the law affects one man as well as another. That one man should have a vote in every district in the Island, while another, who is as justly entitled to it, should only be allowed to vote in one district, does not sound well. If any amendment is to be made to the present law, it should be in the opposite direction,—it should confine the franchise to the district where the elector resided. I am aware of gentlemen who, under this bill, will have a vote in every district in King's County, besides having a vote in Queen's County, and I do not think it is a correct principle. It is surely wrong that a man residing in Charlottetown should have the privilege of voting for every member in the Legislative Assembly without going out of the city. There is also another provision in the bill which re-enacts a section of the old law which was repealed a short time ago. The old law provided that a member of the Assembly holding any public office might exchange it for another without vacating his seat. This bill contains a clause similar to the one in the old act, which was repealed, and I am at a loss to know why it is inserted. It does not appear to come under the title of the act, and I do not think there is any necessity for it.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I rise, your honors, at a disadvantage; it is this,—some of your honors, I suppose, are as old in politics as I am a resident of the Island, and can bring forward a store of illustrations which I cannot; but while his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) was speaking, there was one thought which occurred to me, or rather two aspects of the same thought. It is this: in the first instance, it leaves all parties who hold property, whatever may be their views in politics, upon the same footing. The other is this,—and I think it deserves to be well weighed,—that by the present franchise, the man who is worth thousands of pounds is put on a par with one who has no stake in the country, and who is perhaps employed by the former at £20 or £30 a year. Thus, one servant, who had no stake in the country, would neutralize his master's vote who was worth thousands; and if he had two servants they would entirely outvote him. In that point of view, without at all desiring to deprive our youths of their privileges, or to abridge them in the least, I do hold, not as one who would be sorry to see socicety advancing but as wishing those who have a stake in the country to have a proportionate influence in electing members to represent them. When these things are fairly weighed I think it will be seen that such a measure as this is a very fair one, and that this feature of the bill will tend to give property its due weight, without depriving others who have no property of the privileges which they enjoy.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I would just ask if this is a Government measure, for if so, it is very little use for those who are opposed to it to speak; it is only wasting time. It is very strange that just before a general election there is always some amendment of the election law,—amendments, too, which are not easily understood. I do not approve of the policy of any party, just before a general election, introducing measures which will be a benefit to themselves. It causes a great deal of trouble and expense, for this act must be printed and published, and what is it for? Just to give a few proprietors and landholders liberty to walk out a few yards from their firesides and vote for every member of the Legislature, and thus to have an influence over the whole community. If your honors think it is right to give such power and influence to a few individuals you will pass this bill, if not you will reject it. I might have a little advantage from it myself, but I do not wish to have an unreasonable influence, nor do I think any man should ask it. I think his honor who spoke last wishes to give too much influence to parties who have a little property. I am of opinion that moneyed men have influence enough, without giving them more. I am therefore inclined to oppose the bill.

House in committee, —Hon. Mr. McLaren in the chair.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: In justice to myself I am compelled to reply the remarks of his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr Dingwell) I understood his words to amount to this: that he would infer that I was inclined to give to the owners of property undue advantage over others who were not owners of property. I deny that inference from my statements. My desire is to be candid; if not, I would not have stated that I was speaking at a disadvantage, while others had the advantage of experience. I gave my views of the franchise, and I consider that those who are here this year and away the next have not as much interest in the country as those who have a large amount of property in it. I said that real property should be represented in proportion to the advantage the Colony has from that property. Anything beyond this would be subversive of what I feel between the proprietors and tenants. I would rather favor the poor than give an undue advantage to the rich. Therefore I deny that it is my desire to impose restrictions or to give undue advantage to those who have property over those who have not, but who are entitled, from their moral standing, to have a voice in the affairs of the Colony.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland, with a bill "to exempt property belonging to Her Majesty, or to the Government of this Island, from Duties or Assessment." The said bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. BEER remarked that he did not think there was any necessity for such an act, as he was not aware that there was any Crown property, at least of any amount, in this Island which would be liable to assessment.

Hon. ATTY GENERAL: I apprehend that the bill has originated from a recent despatch from the Colonial Office with reference to the land assessment bill. In a despatch which came out last year, the reason the Colonial Minister gave for withholding that bill so long was that there was no exception in the taxes in regard to Crown property; and it was necessary that that should be provided for. His Excellency replied that there was very little Crown property here, and it should not stand in the way of the bill. It struck myself as a very remarkable objection that, after we had sold our barrack ground, which was nearly all the Crown property in the Colony, they should be so exceedingly anxious that it should not be sold for land tax.

The bill was then, on motion of the Hon Mr. Beer, read a second time, passed through committe, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: One of your honors wished to know if the bill relating to elections is a Government measure; I answer that it is.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson a bill relating to the office of Solicitor General was read the third time, and a motion being made that it do now pass, Hon. Mr. McDonald moved an amendment that it do pass this day three months. The House divided on the amendment.

Contents,—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Dingwell,—2.

Non contents.—Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Yeo, McLaren, Ramsay, and Henderson,—5.

So it passed in the negative, and the main motion, that the bill do now pass, was agreed to.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Longworth with a bill for settling doubts relative to titles acquired under the several laws of this Island for levying an assessment on lands.

Adjourned till to morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 8th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the regulation of the militia and volunteer forces, was read the second time, and committed—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

After some desultory debate, the bill was amended, on motion of his honor the President, so as to exempt schoolmasters actually employed at such, and telegraph operaters, from liability to be called out to drill.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, asked if there was any provision for foreigners in the bill.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, replied that it was out of the power of the Government to make any such provisions. During the late war in the United States, foreigners had either to submit to conscription or leave the country within a certain time.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Some parts of the bill do appear hard at first sight, but when we are enacting a military law it must have a military character. It is impossible to frame it so as to be free from little cases of hardship now and then without destroying the effect of the bill. It is therefore better to run the risk of a little hardship in a few cases than to render the bill inoperative. The regulations will be printed and distributed so that the people will be aware of the various rules and regulations. A person moving from one district to another will be liable to a fine if he does not notify the commanding officer, within a certain time that he has done so.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: The bill requires to be of a military character to some extent; otherwise, it would be almost useless; but as far as was consistent with efficiency, it has been softened down to the circumstances of the people. It is impossible to remove every little objection without destroying the effect of the bill. Every man who is liable to perform military duty, upon removing from one district to another, is required to give a written notice to the commanding officer of the district he leaves, and of the one he removes to, within a certain time, or he will be liable to a fine; but there is a provision that the regulations are to be publicly read periodically, so that persons will be intimately acquainted with the enactments of the bill. Therefore they will be without excuse. This is done in the army. The general rules of the army, or the "Articles of war," as they are styled, are very strict, so as to meet the tendency in human nature to fall away from the necessary point of rectitude in reference to military matters. Therefore they are made more stringent than they would otherwise be. But in the British Army, the spirit of those rules is put in force, unless the letter is grossly violated, and I hope it will be so enforced here.

Hon. Mr RAMSAY: It might be very well to require householders to give notice of removal from one district to another, but if hired, or laboring men, who are continually moving, are required under a penalty to do so, I am afraid it will lead to a great deal of trouble.

Hon. Mr HENDERSON: His honor's statement just shows the necessity for the enactment. It is not so much required for farmers, as for those young men who are continually moving from place to place, and who, without an enactment of this description would very probably evade the law. They will have a month to give notice, and I think it is quite reasonable.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I see the militia will be liable to be called out to drill ten days in each year, and I dare say many of the officers will call the men out as often as they can. I consider that a man's labor is worth six shillings a day, and I consider it a very heavy tax. I would be as loyal as any person, but I do not wish to see young men put to unnecessary expence. I would like to hear the opinion of your honors on this point. We are steadily increasing the burdens of the people, and they are creeping on unperceived. The Statute Labor tax is four shillings and six pence, and by this law the people will be required to give ten days to militia service, and I think it worthy of consideration. I do not wish to oppose the bill, but I would like to see it carried out in a fair and reasonable way without placing heavy burdens on the people.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: The bill does not say they are to be called out ten days, but not to exceed that time.

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"City Hardware Store."

Aug. 13. 1m

Pogies. Pogies.

EX *Alhambra* from BOSTON, 100 bbls No. 1 Slivered Pogies. For sale low by

CARVELL BROS.

August 6, 1866.

Extension Tables.

Sofas & Chairs. Wardrobes & Bureaus.

E. D. STAIR,

Kent Street, next H. Palmer's Office.

Cabinet-making, Upholstering, &c.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, and from seasoned Stock.

Undertaking punctually attended to.

Coffin Plates Lettered.

ALL WORK MADE WARRANTED TO

Give Satisfaction.

Hall Tables & Hat Trees.

Feb'y 26, 1866.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Fitzroy Street, formerly the residence of THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq., deceased, either in one, or the vacant part adjoining the late Mr. George Allen's premises, about 49 feet front, and running back 160 feet, being sufficient for a nice Building Lot, may be had separately. There is a good Garden attached, and a Stable; also, a Well of excellent water, With a Pump in the yard. The property is so well known, it needs no further description. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM DODD,

Commission Merchant.

Ch'town, April 2, 1866. tf

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,

One Hundred Acres of Wood Land

in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

A Farm to be Let,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of MR. RICHARD HAYES, the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom the neighbouring Provinces, United States &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every MONDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, and every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Picton, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and, via Brule, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate WEDNESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Wednesday May	9,	Wednesday August	1,
"	23,	"	15,
" June	6,	"	29,
"	20,	" Sept.	12,
" July	4,	"	26,
"	18,	" Oct.	10,

L. C. OWEN.

Postmaster General,

General Post Office,

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

HORSES.

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

FATTENING STOCK.

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

Diseases of Horses

can almost all be prevented or cured by these Powders.

One Powder drives out Worms.

One Powder cures Bots.

One Powder puts a Horse in condition.

One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.

One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.

One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

Carlton's Condition Powders,

given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

Carlton's Condition Powders

will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock

of any kind should use this Medicine It is always beneficial, and is so harmless that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are fattening their Stock should use these CONDITION POWDERS. They will keep all kinds of Stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would Find the signature of

J. CARLTON COMSTOCK

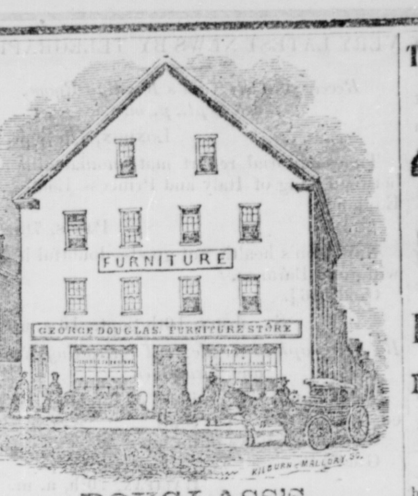
in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

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

☞ *Get B. L. Judson & Co's Almanac.*

April 30, 1866. 6m



DOUGLASS'S

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

Is situated on the

Corner of Kent Street and King Square,

and is stocked with

The Largest Assortment

OF

Ready-made Furniture

TO BE

FOUND IN THE CITY.

February 12, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Boot and Shoe Factory,

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS, that he has engaged Mr. CHARLES WELDON to travel for him, and that he will be at all times ready to fill up their Stock and take their Orders, as they may require. For the FALL TRADE, he has the largest and choicest Stock of all Goods in his line, ever exhibited in this Island, and at prices that defy competition. Having the sole agency for the Canadian Rubber Co., his assortment of Felt and Rubber Boots and Overshoes, of every class, will be found complete, of the best material, and lower than ever. The Retail Trade will, in future, be conducted on strictly Cash Principles, but at such prices as will prove most advantageous to all parties purchasing. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts.

GEORGE NICOLL.

Charlottetown, August 27th, 1866.

Clearing-out Sale!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING, would inform them that on and after the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware,

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL, ROPE and CANVASS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify ALL PARTIES owing them, either by Notes of Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all BOOKS regularly issued, or taken from the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, previous to the 1st June, be returned without delay. Among the latter are—the 2d volume of "Burke's Landed Gentry;" 3d and 4th vols. of "Froude's History of England;" "Memoirs of Count de Gammont;" "Barrington's Sketches;" several volumes of "Strickland's Queen's of England," and do "Queens of Scotland," do. "Lodge's Portraits;" do. "Statutes at large."

L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.

Aug 13, 1866. 1m

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,

D. HODGSON,

JAMES PEAKE,

Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Just on the Square.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY

AT

SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, July 31, 1865.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases.

4 holes jewelled	£3	10	0
Do. in Hunting Cases	4	0	0
English Levers	9	0	0

Watch Chains and Keys Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct 31, 1864.

Carlton's

Condition Powders!

TO THE TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature, during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS,

Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant,

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

October 24, 1864 1y

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

MASON'S THREE-STOREY BUILDING,

Dorchester Street.

Charlottetown ..... *P. E. Island.*

July 23. tf

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,

Blacksmith & Farrier,

Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

HAS REMOVED his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours SHOEING on the most improved principle.

☞ All kinds of Agricultural Implements prepared at the shortest notice.

WANTED, a person who has had some experience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be given.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

Judson's Pills.

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 mainsprings 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 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 Holloway's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

August 7, 1865

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

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

Public Speakers & Singers

will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

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

DR. LA'MERT

ON

SELF-PRESERVATION.

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

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

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secresy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 1s 6d; free by post, 3s currency:—Halifax, N. S, Mr. Johnson, Chemist. Yarmouth, N.S, Messrs Young & Baker Booksellers. Sydney, C. B, Mr. J. P Ward, *News* Office. St. John, N B, Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office. Charlottetown, P. E. I, Mr. John Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov 9, 1863. 1y

The Examiner

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