(Continued from first page.)

Despatches written by the Lieutenant Governor; for no such cases could occur. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Hensley) has given the Committee to understand that, with reference to His Excellency's Despatch in question, had he been a member of the Executive Council he would have considered it his duty respectfully to require His Excellency to submit it to the examination or consideration of his constitutional advisers; but, I reply, by the question, What would have been the use of his doing so, when he had no power to enforce a compliance with his request? By making such a request, he would only have placed himself in a false position. I, however, fully agree with him, that, in such position, it would have been his duty to use his best endeavours to have the views of his constituents, or those of the majority of the Legislature, carried into effect. He says, in effect, that it was the duty of His Excellency's Council to see that the views of the majority of the Legislature, by whom they are supported, were duly seconded by the Despatch, accompanying their Address to Her Majesty, the Queen; and that they ought either to have dictated that Despatch, or to have suggested the language and impart of it to His Excellency. But, I again ask, if His Excellency, knowing himself to be clothed with a constitutional power to act, in the matter, independently of his Council, should have declined their dictation or interference, and asserted the prerogative of his office to write his Despatches on his own responsibility, could any good have been effected by their powerless endeavours to control him? The responsibility of all Despatches, written by His Excellency without the knowledge or concurrence of his Council, rests wholly with himself. He acts in a double capacity. As the representative of the Crown, he has the right to pen all Despatches, independently, if he thinks proper to do so, of any control, dictation, or interference, on the part of his Council. Were it otherwise, he would occupy a false position. He represents the Crown, and we, his Executive Council, cannot act as spies upon his conduct. It is a constitutional privilege of the Lieutenant Governor to write all Despatches to the Imperial Government. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has said that — as we, the Executive Council, were kept in ignorance of the nature of His Excellency's Despatch, relative to the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature, to Her Majesty, now in question — it was our duty to draw up a Minute of Council, in support of the prayer of that Address, and to cause it to be transmitted forthwith to Her Majesty's Minister of State for the Colonies. But, I will ask the hon. member, did he ever hear of a Minute of Council—a communication to the Imperial Government—bearing the signatures of an Executive Council upon a subject previously advocated or recommended by the two branches of the Legislature? No such duty devolved upon His Excellency's Advisers, with respect to the Address in question. In the Address itself the whole subject was exhausted in a very able and argumentative manner. It was not possible for the Executive Council, by any additional arguments which they could use, to render it weightier, or to make it in any way more worthy the favorable consideration of Her Majesty, or of Her Majesty's Advisers, than it was. The forwarding a Minute of Council in support of it, would, indeed, have been a work of supererogation, in every point of view. Would not the Colonial Minister assume that the two Houses of the Legislature contained the several members of the Executive Council? A separate or additional Address, on the part of the Executive Council,—for nothing else, in fact, would such a Minute of Council, transmitted to the Colonial Minister have been—could only have been regarded by him as a very needless duplicate of their views and sentiments as set forth in the Address itself. The Executive Council had reason to believe that the Address was forwarded in the usual way; and, therefore, they could not be aware of the existence of any necessity for their having recourse to any unusual proceeding concerning it. Minutes of Council have been forwarded, even this year, to the Colonial Minister, and with effect too; but not in cases, in which, as respects the subject of the Address now in question, all recommendatory arguments had been previously exhausted. The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded by saying that, under all the circumstances of the case, he held the Executive Council were, in no way, responsible for the Despatch in question, which, in the exercise of his official and constitutional privilege, the Lieutenant Governor had written without their privity.

Hon. Colonial Secretary (W. H. POPE) Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Coles has asked whether it is the intention of the Government to shirk this question—I answer that I do not desire to shirk it. My honorable and learned friend who has just resumed his seat (the Hon. Mr. Longworth) has, in my opinion, correctly defined the position of a Lieutenant Governor of a Colony in so far as relates to reports which that officer may think proper to make in his Despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Despatch now under the consideration of this Committee was written by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and by him transmitted to the Colonial Minister—I believe without the knowledge of any member of the Executive Council. The members of that Council, therefore, are not, in my opinion, in any wise responsible for the representations of His Excellency which are contained that Despatch. An Address to Her Majesty, the Queen, praying that, for reasons which were fully stated in such Address, the people of this Colony might not be called upon to provide for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island was, last session, passed by both Houses of the Legislature of this Colony. His Excellency, was, in the usual manner, formally waited upon by a Committee, which handed the Address to His Excellency and requested that he would cause it to be forwarded to the foot of the Throne. The Committee duly reported to this House that His Excellency had been pleased to say to them that he would cause the Address to be forwarded to Her Majesty. His Excellency did, accordingly, forward the Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; but His Excellency thought proper to forward with the Address, representations having a direct tendency to defeat the object which the Legislature had in view in addressing Her Majesty. It is not incumbent upon me, on the present occasion, to attempt to refute the representations of His Excellency. I consider them impertinent to the subject matter of the Address. His Excellency states that they were made in the interest of the Office which he holds; they, certainly, in my opinion, were not made in the interest of the people of this Colony. It is unjust to censure the Executive Government for this act of His Excellency, which the Council never advised, and with which they were not even made acquainted. The Government were aware that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would forward the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature, to Her Majesty the Queen. As a member of the Government, I could not have anticipated that His Excellency intended to forward the Address accompanied by a Despatch containing representations such as are found in the Despatch of His Excellency now before this Committee. In the interests of the people of this Island—who should not be called upon to pay the salary of the Lieutenant Governor—I am prepared to support a second Address to Her Majesty the Queen, in reply to the representations of His Excellency contained in the Despatch before this Committee, or to join my colleagues in the Government in any refutation of His Excellency's representations which it may be deemed proper to make.

Hon. Mr. COLES. In the Despatch of the late Duke of Newcastle, quoted by the Hon. Solicitor General and referred to by the hon. and learned member for the Second District of Queen's County (Hon. Mr. Longworth), it is not said that the Executive Council shall not ask to see any Despatch of the Lieut. Governor which may have been written without their privity. In any such case, were the Executive Council to request the Lieut. Governor to shew them his Despatch, and he were to refuse to do so, their proper course would be to fall back upon a Minute of Council, by means of which they would have it in their power to make their own views and sentiments concerning the matter in question, fully known to the Imperial Government. I am glad to hear the Hon. Colonial Secretary say he is prepared to support a second Address to Her Majesty the Queen in reply to the representations contained in the Despatch now before the Committee. The hon and learned member for the Second District of Queen's County (Hon. Mr. Longworth) presumes that he has shewn that the Executive Council are not liable to censure for remissness of duty in not having ascertained, at the earliest moment possible, the nature of the Despatch which accompanied the Address touching the payment of the Lieutenant Governor's Salary. I, however, maintain that they are justly liable to very severe censure for their neglect of duty concerning that Address. This opinion of mine they may altogether disregard at present; but there is, I can assure them, a time coming when they will be made to regard it. I contend that there should be no secrets between the Lieutenant Governor and his Council.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH. The late Duke of Newcastle was of a different opinion.

Hon. Solicitor General (Mr. HAVILAND.) Common sense itself is opposed to the dictum of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. COLES. The system of secrecy was, perhaps, suited well enough to the mode in which the affairs of a Colony were administered before the introduction of Responsible Government; but, under the system of Responsible or Self Government, it ought to find no place. If the Lieut. Governor thought proper to make a secret of any of his Despatches, there was, under the Responsible System, a means by which a knowledge of them could be obtained. The Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle does not say to an Executive Council, "You are not to trouble yourselves about the private Despatches of the Lieut. Government"; but it plainly intimates to them that they can have their Minute of Council, which is equal to a Despatch.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (J. C. POPE.) I regret exceedingly that His Excellency thought proper to keep the nature and contents of the Despatch now in question from the knowledge of his Council. He did so, however, and I am not prepared to take upon myself the responsibility which attaches to one word of it; and neither is any other member of the Government. If it had been shewn to us, we would have endeavoured, by a Minute of Council, to counteract the impression which the statements contained in it were calculated to make upon the minds of the Imperial Government. I am, however, opposed to the passing of any Resolution, by means of which the subject of the Lieut. Governor's Salary would again be brought under the notice and consideration of Her Majesty's Colonial Minister, because I believe that, if we call his attention to it again, we will have to pay it. I, therefore, Mr. Chairman, move that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition have leave to withdraw his Resolution.

The motion of the Hon. the Leader of the Government having been seconded and put, the Committee divided thereon. *Ayes* 12, *Nays*, 4; and the Resolution of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was withdrawn accordingly.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bill for the Regulation of the Militia and Volunteer Forces.

(Debate continued.)

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I think it is very well to say ten days in the bill, but the time they will be called out will be regulated very much by the signs of the times. If an enemy is threatening to invade the Colony, of course they will be called out more frequently than they would otherwise be, but I do not apprehend that they will be called out ten days in the year in ordinary times, perhaps not more than two or three.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) is inclined to guard the people's rights, and we should all be disposed to do that; but I would remind his honor that it is very possible to be penny wise and pound foolish. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) has very properly observed that the number of days the Militia would be called out would be regulated very much by the signs of the times, or the circumstances of the case. I do not think any right minded man, who has the defence of his country in a time of danger in view, would object to being called out a few days extra for the purpose of being drilled. And I would remind your honors that when the Commander-in-Chief does not see any necessity for it they may not be called out more than three days in the year. Of course it is for the purpose of self defence, and to show the mother Country that we are not to be treated as children, and to be tacked on to Canada by Confederation. It is our duty to prepare to defend the honor of our Flag, and of the British Crown. It will go to strengthen the arguments against confederation, and show that no person, or class of persons, should put their feet upon our necks and drive us into a position which would end in beggary.

Hon Atty. Gen.: I can easily account for the views of his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell.) It is very natural for us to be sensitive when we come to that part of the bill which is intended to act as a burden upon the people. When such bills are brought before us, it behoves us to take them into grave and serious consideration. We are supposed to be old and experienced legislators—the grave, deliberative Senators of the Colony—who are here to guard and protect the interests of the people, and to prevent anything burdensome, either by way of taxes or personal service: and I confess that it would be with great reluctance I would concent to any burden which necessity did not earnestly demand. His honor alludes to the increase of taxation, and from the experience his honor possesses in the country, and amongst the people, it is very proper for him, and all of us, to guard their rights. But I do not think this bill proposes to place any unnecessary burdens upon the people. I think it is absolutely necessary that the Militia should be brought to some degree of efficiency, but at the same time I do not think the provisions of this bill will be arbitrarily insisted upon, and even if we are, it is for the welfare of the people themselves. Therefore, making every allowance for the nature and circumstances of the case, I am fully inclined to go to the extent of the ten days. I know the people are very jealous throughout the Colony of a measure of this kind. A Militia bill is never a popular one, but what are we to do. We cannot sit down and fold our arms, and expect other persons to protect us from agression and danger. It is incompatible with our position as British subjects to do so. It is very proper to show the people, and with the influence which his honor has among them he should endeavour to show them that it is for their own benefit. It should be pointed out to the people that it is really necessary, and that would divest it in a great measure of that unpopularity which attaches to it. The people should be made to understand that the more efficient each man becomes in the use of arms, the more valuable he becomes to the country at large. Take an illustration: say a Company of Militia was brought into action; it greatly strengthens self-protection to be more perfectly trained in the use of arms. Say a company is brought into action who are perfect in their drill and manuvers, they are capable of destroying the enemy who confronts them, and the sooner the enemy is destroyed the sooner is the danger to themselves lessened; but if they are imperfect in the use of arms, their firing will be unsteady, their shots scattered and ineffective, and the danger will be increased. Therefore, the more perfect a man becomes in the use of arms, the greater defence does he become to himself and those beside him. These things should be explained to the people, and they would then see that they would serve their own interests best by submitting to an carrying out the intention of the law.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: We should guard against unnecessary training. At the time of the war with France, the Militia were called out to drill for a month, and thus a great deal of time was spent to no purpose. It is only folly for men to be losing their time and labor if they have not arms. I have no objection to their being called out to drill if it is necessary, providing they are supplied with arms.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Perhaps his honor who has just spoken will inform us whether it is the intention of the Government to arm the Militia; for I agree with him that to call men out without arms is a mere farce. A great deal of time may be spent in this way, for though they may only be called out for an hour and a half, yet perhaps they will not return to their work for a whole day. Now, if you want to make the Militia creditable to the country, you must arm them: and as there are three members of the Government present, I would like to know if it is their intention to do so. I have heard a military gentleman in the other branch of the Legislature say that arms and accoutrements for each man would cost about £6 15s., and if we are to go to that expense in arming the Militia, I do not know where the money is to come from. On the other hand, if we do not arm them, what is the use of calling them out to drill, to the neglect of their proper avocations? That is the reason I wish to lessen the time they will be liable to be called out. I would be willing to show our loyalty, but I do not think it is necessary to spend so much time, nor do I think it is any credit to the country to have a number of men running about the fields with sticks in their hands. However, if your honors wish to pass the bill as it is, I will not object to it, though I would rather see the time shortened. Perhaps it will not be all required. I am sure none of us have so little sense, as to say that it is any service to the country to have a number of men called out without arms. We had a body of men armed who were a credit as well as a protection to the country, but their arms have been taken from them.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: By way of justice, and perhaps of benefiting his honor who has just spoken, it might be expected that I would reply to some of his observations. The bill provides that the most efficient portion of the forces—the Volunteer corps—is the first to be armed. They are to be entrusted with the arms in the possession of the Government. His honor thinks it is no use to call men out to drill without having arms. I would like to know if when his honor first went to school, he commenced to "parse," or to learn his A, B, C's? And I would also like to know what Government would trust men with arms till they are prepared for them? They have first to learn to balance themselves in the field; then the movements of their arms and so forth. A man with a Minnie rifle, who did not know the proper use of it, would perhaps shoot his comrade instead of the enemy. Therefore, what sometimes appears perfect folly, is an indispensable preliminary in military, as well as in other matters. A gentleman told me to-day that one of his sons had his finger blown off by his gun snapping on half cock while loading it. Would a soldier do that? No, he would keep his fingers out of danger. I mention this as a matter of justice, and for the information of those who are not in a position to know these things, as well as to show that men are not to be entrusted with arms till they have some knowledge of their use. Then, as his honor the Atty. General has said, they will stand shoulder to shoulder and be a protection to themselves and to each other.

Hon. the President: I do not think there is anything to fear from this clause; for I apprehend that the Militia will not be called out ten days in the year, except in case of threatened invasion or civil commotion. No Militiaman would be unwilling to turn out if there was danger; and no commander, I am sure, would call them out unless there was an absolute necessity for it. They cannot be called out more than ten days in each year, and may not be called out more than once.

Clause agreed to. Next Clause.

Hon. Atty. Gen: I do not exactly know what the term "actual service" means in that clause. The insurrection or mutiny act is to be put in operation in certain cases; but whether it is intended that it should be put in operation when the Militia are called out to drill, I do not know. I apprehend that the term "actual service" means a state of actual warfare. I think it should be a little more fully explained.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The necessity for that clause may not be seen by non-military men at first sight; but suppose the Militia are out training and firing ball cartridge; and suppose one of the men, from some previous pique at his officer, should fire at him instead of at the target; would it be proper that he should not be liable to the penalties of "the articles of war?"

Hon. Atty. Gen.: There is no doubt but it would be amenable to the civil law, which provides for offences such as that; but I question whether he would be amenable to the mutiny act when the Militia were out for practice in the time of peace. I do not think it can be the intention of the Government to put the mutiny act of Great Britain in force here in time of peace. I think it should be "actual service" in the literal interpretation of the term; but as the clause stands there might be some doubt about it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The term "actual service," when I left the army was understood to mean immediate preparation for battle, or being actually engaged in war. It is intended to meet what may take place when men refuse to obey orders. There is a large amount of power placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief; but it is always exercised on the side of mercy.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: It is similar to a clause in an act already on the statute book, except with regard to the extent of time allowed for drilling and training. We have an old law placing the militia under the act of the Imperial Parliament with regard to meeting. There is no doubt but the provisions of the British act are very stringent, and perhaps it would be well for us to confine it to the time of actual service by striking out the words "or for drill or training."

House resumed and progress reported.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Sol. General, with a bill "to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgagees and trustees."

Adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Sol. General, with a bill "for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island."

Also, by Mr. McLennan, with a bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company."

The Militia bill was again committed, and, on motion of the hon. Attorney General, was amended by striking out the words, "or for drill or training" after the word "service."

LAND ASSESSMENT BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill for the settlement of doubts that have arisen relative to titles of lands sold under the land assessment act, was read a second time and committed.

Hon Mr. Anderson: It is said that the titles are not legal, on account of the land not been properly advertised. We see 46,000 acres proclaimed for non-payment of tax last year, besides town lots, common lots, and water lots. Now, if each plot had to be advertised by metes and bounds, there would have to be about 600 different descriptions, which could not be inserted in any newspaper in less than three months. This bill confirms titles which have been granted; but I would like to know what course is to be pursued for the future.

Hon. Attorney General: This bill, I think, has originated from a decision of the Supreme Court, where land was sold under the land assessment act, and a Sheriff's deed given. It seems that the Court deemed it necessary, in order to comply with what it laid down as the meaning and intention of the act, that when land was actually seized and advertized to be sold, some definite boundary should be given, so as to notify the owners of the land that it was in danger of being sold. For instance, where a sheriff advertizes land to be sold, he advertizes so much on such a township. This, it is considered, amounts to no notice at all of particular individuals, because it does not say where the land is situated,—whether on this side of a River or on that side; whether front land or rear land. The spirit of the act is not complied with; for when the sheriff is ordered to advertize land, it is intended to meet the eye of the man owning it; and to say 1000 acres on Lot 8 or Lot 9, or whatever Lot it may be, is no notice to the owner, for he cannot tell whether it is his land or not. Consequently, he does not get notice till his land is taken away from him. In fact, the sheriff himself does not know whether there is such land, for there is often a difference in the area of Townships, and disputes about boundary lines. The Court seemed to consider, or rather the Judge who decided the case referred to, that the sale was not legal; and it was to have come up again and be decided by both Judges, but I understand that the parties have compromised the matter. This bill is intended to obviate the necessity for such cases in the future. Now, the sheriff might say, I cannot give notice by metes and bounds, for I do not know where the land is; but he has to find it out ultimately, before he sells, for he cannot sell unless he does. Therefore, if it is possible for him to find it out at one period, it is equally possible for him to find it out at an earlier period. I know there may be difficulties, and perhaps, in some cases, it will be impossible to find out the land; but whatever trouble it may be, it only imposes the performance of the duty thirty days sooner than under the law as it now stands. The same principle is acted upon in the United States, where land is sold for Government taxes and rates. The law, as laid down there, is very applicable to this Colony; and I have understood that the learned Judge who decided the case referred to was guided very much by decisions in the United States, where the practice is uniform.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I think it will cause a great deal of trouble and expense to require the Sheriff to advertize the land by metes and bounds. The present act says the land is to be defined on the day of sale. If the land is to be advertized by metes and bounds, a man may withhold the payment of his tax till the Sheriff gets it surveyed. Every man knows what township he is living on, and he knows that, if he has not paid his tax, his land is liable to be sold.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Before the present law was passed, the Sheriff would sell 100 or 1000 acres, upon a Township, and the parties purchasing had to find it. The Sheriff had not to find the land, and there were numerous instances where parties purchased and paid for land and could not get it. If a person bought land, and should claim any particular farm, some other person would say it was his. My father suffered under that law. He purchased land and could not get it. A lawsuit was the consequence, and he lost not only the amount he paid the Sheriff, but a large amount besides. This bill does not specify that the Sheriff is to sell by metes and bounds, nor do I see that it gives more trouble than at present.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: Suppose 1,000 acres were proclaimed on one Township, must the Sheriff survey the whole of it? When it comes to be sold, 100 acres might pay the whole demand against it.

Hon. Atty. General: It will be perceived that this bill merely affects lands which have been sold. It confirms the titles, provided all other requisites of the proceedings have been complied with. It does not compel the Sheriff to advertize by metes and bounds, but leaves the law as it was before in that respect. It is only the decision of the Judge that would lead us to suppose that it would be necessary for the Sheriff to act more cautiously than formerly. It is merely the decision of the Judge, and that is never considered a final decision of the law. It may be that the Sheriffs will still go on as formerly.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: I think some amendment of the law is required, for the Sheriff has great difficulty in finding the land, and in some cases it is impossible for him to do so. This bill merely confirms the titles which have been given, and leaves the law as it was before.

Hon. the President: There is great difficulty, no doubt, for the Sheriff cannot tell whether a farm belongs to this man or that; but this bill does not interfere with that question.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: True, this bill has nothing to do with that question but I would call the attention of the Government to the fact that a considerable amount of land tax is due on some Townships, and remains unpaid from year to year. In Prince County, where large amounts are due, there has been little, if any, land sold for two years On Lot 9, I see that 2443 acres are proclaimed, but the Sheriff cannot find it. In this way there is a loss of a considerable amount of tax, which should be paid. The only way to find it is to get a list of the parties who have paid from the Treasurer, and compare it with a list of those who have paid in the previous year. Still, as farms often change hands, it is difficult to find out those which have not paid their tax in this way. I think a general survey of the Townships should be made, so as to ascertain what quantity of land they do contain.

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

The bill was then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, read a third time and passed.

SUMMERSIDE FISHING COMPANY.

A bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company" was, on motion, read a second time and committed, Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: An application has been made for this bill, I believe, by some of the enterprising merchants of the thriving town of Summerside, and I am pleased to see such a bill before the House. I am glad to see Prince County going ahead in the fishing business, for I believe it is a business which will tend greatly to promote the prosperity of the Colony. The Company, I understand, are building a vessel at Summerside now for the fishing business, and if they get good men, I think there is very little doubt but it will prove a profitable speculation to them. Some of the Americans, I believe, are making small fortunes by the fish which they are taking around our coast; and if the business were vigorously prosecuted by the people of this Island, it would be a benefit, not only to the fishermen themselves, but also to the farmers. I think the Government should do all in their power to encourage the fisheries, by taking the duty off salt and other necessary articles. Perhaps it would be well to give a small bounty for a few years, but I am afraid it would go into the hands of other parties, not those of the fishermen.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

OF THE

Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

ACT UPON THE

HUMAN SYSTEM.

This is an age of inquiry. People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this

GREAT PROTECTIVE AND INVIGORANT

is concerned, it is proposed to gratify them.

All the physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the seat of a disease the medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves, but cannot distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a liquid stimulant, as everybody knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the *Materia Medica*, and there is no herbial extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now, the pure liquid stimulant of which

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

are in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The *essence of rye* would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly, if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices of tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without their healing, strengthening, life-sustaining balm? It would merely excite. It could neither *protect* nor *cure*. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant, when given *alone*, and the same stimulant, when administered in the medicinal form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a *healthful medicine* when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indiscribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of Dyspepsia or flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach, between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, a restless dull feeling during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like palor These are a few of the *direct* signs of Dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves; its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in good working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it *requires reinforcement*, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties Therefore protect the "Commissary Department." Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a *chronic fixture*. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this *great repellant*.

But if it is too late to *prevent*, remember that it is *not too late to cure*. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on *twelve years' experience* of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would, at least, include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, *there is not one*. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a *Specific for Indigestion in all its varieties*.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

New York Office, 36 Dey St

May 14, 1866. 1y.

ALEXANDER ROSS,

QUEEN SQUARE,

Next Door to Apothecarie's Hall,

HAS received per *ARIADNE* and other arrivals—

A Large Stock

OF

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at a low figure.

—ALSO—

a large Assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

all Sizes.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

NEW STORE!

South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business on the 1st of October next, will sell the following articles at the prices named below, viz:—

TEA, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb.; warranted good.
SUGAR, 7d per lb.
GIN, 6s 6d to 7s per gallon.
RUM, 4s to 4s 3d do.
BRANDY, 18s. do.
SALT, 1s 8d per bushel.
TOBACCO, 1s 8d per lb.
COTTON WARP, 16s 6d, White.
Do. 19s, Blue.
FLOUR, 40s to 50s per barrel.
GLASSWARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, at a *Great Reduction in Prices*.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S

Studio is still headquarters for

PHOTOGRAPHS,

and every description of portraits known in the art.

Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

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.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

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.

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 40 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

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.

Judson's Worm Tea!

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.

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.

THE ROAD TO HEATH

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 feebie! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive 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 &c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
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.

Judson's Pills.

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 35 Cents per Bottle.

Oct. 9, 1865.

The Examiner

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