(Continued from second page.)

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—I told him we could do without it, and that we would let the matter speak for itself Time has told the truth, if he did not. The Government would have borrowed £50,000 at five per cent. loss if they had made a bargain. The proprietors know the state of the Colony pretty well, which is shown by their unwillingness to sell their estates. If the Government paid £600 more for Miss Sulivan's estate than it was worth, it would be better than borrowing money at such a high interest. They would have to pay a premium besides, if they had borrowed the money. Are they right this year, because I was right last year?

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—If the proprietors had been inclined to sell, the Government could not have purchased without draining the money from the Banks which would have had a depressing effect on the commercial interests of the community. I have seen farmers, who had very good security to give, complain that they could not get money to borrow last summer. Therefore, parties who wished to improve their farms, could not obtain money under twenty per cent.; many of those who have money will not lend to leaseholders. We should not injure one portion of the community for the benefit of another. If the Government were to absorb all the floating capital, parties requiring a few hundred pounds, would not be able to obtain the money. The Attorney General had instructions from the Government to borrow no money, unless there was a good prospect of purchasing land. If he had borrowed the money, they could have obtained four per cent. for it in case it was not employed in the purchase of Lands. They might have called in the Debentures and Warrants afloat, and used them; but this was no reason against raising a Loan A portion of it would have been employed in buying the Debentures, and warrants, which are out. One member has stated, that there were ten thousand pounds paid from the Cunard Estate, and that Miss Sulivan might take debentures for her estate. If we want to buy land cheap, we must pay the money. These Debentures are liable to be sold by those who have money in the Banks The Government would prefer to have gold in such cases. There is no security that the Debentures would remain in the hands of the proprietors till they were redeemed by the Government.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has said that I tried to wash my hands clear of the tenant union. I can assure the hon. member that I made no statements relative to that matter but what the facts of the case would justify and that I was prompted by no such desire as that alluded to by the hon. member. I said that I had been accidentally present at one of their meetings, but that I was not a member of that organization. The hon. member for Belfast (hon. Mr. Duncan) has also said, that although he gave me credit for sincerity, that still I had not admitted that I did not get into this house by means of the influence of that body. That some of the tenant union people supported me, I do not deny, nor am I ashamed to acknowledge it; but perhaps I received as much opposition as support from others of that organization in other quarters? I would not reply to the remarks of the hon member were it not that a sense of justice compels me to do so as I deem it unjust for hon. members opposite, to attempt to proscribe so large a body of people, many of whom are amongst the most inteligent and respectable in the community. With respect to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, some of the tenants on Lot Twenty-two informed me that they could not purchase their farms to any advantage under its provisions, and that were they even provided with the means to effect a purchase they could otherwise invest their money more profitably. I do not deny but that a few may have taken advantage of the terms which that Bill provides, and to such it may have been a benefit, but to the country generally it has been comparatively of little advantage. The objections to that bill are, that it set too high a value upon the land, and thereby led the proprietors to believe that they were worth this price, or the late Government would not have placed such a value upon them, and a repeal of that act now would make no amends. It will be necessary to go a step further, and if possible divest the minds of the proprietors from the impression that the late Government ever placed upon our statutes any bill as useful and important as the hon. member would have the country believe the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill to be.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—Mr. Chairman, if none of those who objected to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, had taken advantage of its provisions, there would be consistency in the opposition which they have offered to it. The Bill provides that the arrears of rent due on any farm, prior to 1858, are to be struck off, if the tenant purchases, and if he has paid any rent since 1858, it is placed to his credit. I know of some who have bought under that Bill, who had very little to pay for their land when they bought it out. If they repudiated the Bill, and yet took advantage of its provisions, they acted inconsistently. Will the hon. member (Mr. Cameron) admit that before he came here he was aware that the Government could not pass a compulsory measure to force the proprietors to sell their lands?

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. Chairman, it would be unwise on the part of any individual to make positive assertions beforehand as to what any Government would do. We had, Sir, a precedent of such folly on the part of the late Government, in their insuring success to themselves in their efforts to carry the Award of the Land Commissioners into effect, though, finally, that scheme proved a failure.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairmaa, in this matter the question has been raised by the hon. member for Belfast (Hon. Mr. Duncan), in a very unbecoming manner. Which, I ask, is the best course to pursue? to bring in a Bill that would excite the people with expectations, which might not be realized, as has frequently been the case, or to ascertain, in the first place, if such a measure would be likely to receive the assent of the Home Government? Would it be wise to waste the time of this House in legislating upon a doubtful measure, which might raise hopes among the people that might not be realized? Which, I ask, is the most fair and honest course to pursue, to first ascertain the views of the parties who have without doubt to be consulted sooner or later, or to run heedlessly into legislating upon a matter, that might be disallowed? I know that blame has been attached to parties, who have brought in bills here, which were afterwards disallowed at Home. It has been said that they did so to awaken an interest in the country to serve their own party political purposes, when they knew, at the time that they were only deceiving the people. The fair and honest way in an important matter like this, is to ascertain the views of the Home Government first, and if objections exist, to ascertain their nature. Not only to know, in the first place that the law is right, but to know also, that we can put it through to the end. I do not see why the Government should be twitted in the manner that has been attempted by hon. members opposite for the announcement which has been made relative to this matter. Such an absurdity as that put forth by my hon. friend, the learned leader of the Opposition, I never heard of. To say that, under Responsible Government, we could pass any measure we choose, and that if Her Majesty should refuse her assent to it, that we could compel her to do so. Who ever heard of such an extraordinary assertion? I am really surprised and astonished, when I think that my learned friend should have given utterance to the strange assertions he has made here to-day on this subject. If, Sir, we are not successful, in our application at Home, a strong memorial may be presented by that House to the Home Government, on the subject. In the Imperial Government, as we all know, the proprietors have considerable influence, and it is not at all impossible but that they will oppose any such legislation; and hence the necessity of proceeding in a prudent and cautious manner, in dealing with such an important question. It has been said here to-day that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was compulsory. It is quite clear that the Home Government did not consider it to be such, for to the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and the other consenting proprietors, the question was put, "Do you agree to this?" and not until they knew that every signature of the consenting proprietors was correct, was the late Government allowed to pass that measure. To introduce a Bill in the way indicated by the learned leader of the Opposition, would be to awaken an undue expectation among the people, create a discussion that would be unprofitable, and, perhaps, lead to dissension with the Home Government Of course, if the Government merely wanted to awaken some popular feeling in their favor, they might introduce and carry such a measure here. But could such a course be an honorable, or a justifiable one, for this, or any other Government to pursue? The attention of the country is fixed more upon this question than upon any other, and the minds of all our public men, if they wish to act a true and faithful part toward the people, should be directed toward it also, and party considerations should not prevent any public men from lending his aid to put forward any good measure for settling this long vexed question; especially should this be the case, when hon. members on both sides are very well aware that the present circumstances and future prosperity of the country depend so much upon its final settlement. Coming as I do from the old country, there is no question which I would approach with more care, but when I heard my hon friend (Mr. Laird) say that it was taxation which caused so much trouble in the old country, and when I knew that the rent is considered as a tax here, and is even viewed with more disfavor than any ordinary tax, I could not but feel the justness of his remarks, and a desire that a final settlement of this question was aimed at I have always held, that where land is held as it is in this country, that it is held as it should not be. The cost of a country should be vested in the Government of that country, and when such is the case it is for the benefit of the people of the whole country; but unfortunately such is not the case in Prince Edward Island. When the lands of this Island were given to Lord Melville, and others, in the manner they were, an injustice was done to this country. What claim had they upon any lands here? If they had claims upon the Home Government, a great injustice was done to this country when the public lands were given to them in lieu of those claims. The Act of the Imerial Government at that time has been the cause of one continuous source of trouble and annoyance in this Island, and the fruitful source of much irritation, it led to our last trouble, which caused our Barracks to be built, and created a state of affairs in the country, that led to other large outlays of money. I know that the late Government were in trouble at that time, and I have no wish to make capital out of their difficulties, but when I hear an hon. member say, "Oh! you used to say that under Responsible Government you could bring in any Bill you pleased, and have it carried independently of the Home Government," with other strange and ludicrous assertions, which I would have thought no hon. member would have given utterance to here.

Hon Mr. DUNCAN —I never for a moment thought that the Hon. Atty. General or the Government thought so; but I very strongly suspect that some hon. members on the Government side of this House, thought so.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL —I do not wish to fix anything upon the hon. member for Belfast, but when I hear hon. members making such statements and then saying that it was only a political attack, I cannot but say that all such statements amount to an absurdity, because they do not meet the merits of the case. I think this is one of those cases in which the public rights of the people require that the private ones should give way, and having seen, in this case, what the value of the private rights is, I think the law has a right to step in, and for a proper compensation, cause the one to give way to the other. It is useless to say that these matters have not created trouble in this Island; they have, and the final settlement of them is an important duty which public men have to meet.

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION —Mr Chairman, I did not say, that the course adopted by the Government, which the learned Atty. General has mentioned, was unjust; I said that it was novel. Nor am I aware that such a course has been adopted in any other Colony having Responsible Government. This House was dissolved in 1858 before a Speaker was elected, an event which never took place in England. It may be advisable for the learned Atty. General to adopt the course he has, but I am far from thinking, that it is wise to be going, cap in hand, to Downing street to ask leave if a measure may be introduced before we introduce it here. If we are really necessitated to do so, then all I can say is, that our situation is different from what I have understood it to be. I know that when Mr. Mooney was in this House he introduced a Bill for to compel the proprietors to record their titles, but Lieut. Governor Bannerman sent down a message to say, that the Bill was unconstitutional, and of course the House did not proceed further with it. This I do know, that the rule now introduced by the Atty General was at one time the rule in Ireland, which was known as the Paying Law, when every measure, before it was announced, had to be sent across the Channel and leave asked for its introduction into the Irish Parliament, before it could be submitted to that body; and we know that the arrangement was very unsatisfactory, and productive of no good. I warn the Government not to set a precedent, which they might be ashamed of afterwards. Although I am a proprietor myself, yet, I admit it, and do so freely, that this question has been made too long a political stalking-horse for public men, and hence has been too long used as a question to enable public men to say this man done wrong, and the other done wrong, in dealing with this question; and, therefore, the sooner it is settled the better for the peace and prosperity of the country. The hon. member for Tignish (hon. Mr. Howlan) said that I was an enemy to progress; but I can assure him that I am not, nor can it be shown that I even opposed any measure which I considered would benefit the country; and I believe, I can shew as clear a balance sheet, as a representative of the people, as the hon. member can. I never, Sir, awakened factious hopes, that were never to be realized, or opposed any measure I considered a good one; nor have I, as a member of the Bar, or of this House, ever allowed my private views to influence me in dealing with public questions, or family considerations to induce me to vote against any measure, if I really considered that it would benefit the Island When the true Liberals were in power, I was one of the Committee appointed to report upon the Petition praying for the introduction of the Free Education Act. I agreed to that report; and, afterwards, when that Bill was introduced, I gave to it my sincere and honest support, and in that vote done what many others would not have done, supported a measure which placed a burden upon my own father. This the hon. member may contradict if he can. I supported that Bill, when some of my friends considered it their duty to vote against it. I introduced and afterwards succeeded in carrying the Bill which made the Legislative Council elective. When I first brought that measure forward, there were very few in either party who were in favor of it; and, when finally carried, it was in a great measure owing to my endeavors and exertions.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES—The Legislative Council Bill was suggested by the Duke of Newcastle, and the Tory party went cobbling at it.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Will the hon. member say that the Bill originated with the Duke of Newcastle? The hon. member has not the political manliness to acknowledge that it originated with me. The hon. member for Belfast talks about cobbling; there never was a greater political cobbler than the hon. member himself. When the Bill went Home certain matters of detail were objected to, but the principle was approved of; but that Bill, Sir, originated here, and not in Downing street.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES —The principles of the Bill originated in London.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION. — I am replying to the hon. member for Tignish, but if the hon. member for Belfast, wishes to enter the list, I am prepared to run a tilt with him. When I was quite a young man, I introduced a Bill which prevented the seizing of a man's goods, and taking his body under the same execution; this measure was asked for by petition from the people, and it received my cordial and active support. I also introduced the first Bank Bill, with others which I might name, and merely quote these to show that I have not been an enemy to progress. If the hon. member will take the trouble to look, as he should have done, before he made such a broad assertion, he will find twenty-one Acts among our Statutes which have been introduced by myself, one of these giving facilities to married women to obtain their rights, when deserted by their husbands. I trust when my hon. friend (Mr. Howlan) is in the House as long, that he will be able to point to as many useful measures which he has introduced, and succeeded in carrying When the hon. member for Cavendish was on his feet he spoke harshly about the lawyers, and the hon. member for Bedeque (Hon. Mr. Laird) that all lawyers who took fees from the proprietors, took the wages of iniquity! and the hon. member for Cavendish endorsed his opinion. When I heard the hon. member expressing himself as he did, I thought it was a species of that political clap-trap which was brought to bear against the hon. Mr. Longworth at the late elections, and as the hon member succeeded so well in the case of that gentleman, I suppose he has thought it would do equally well well, also, to kill myself, the hon. member for Charlottetown, and my learned friend the Hon. Atty. General.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Mr Chairman, a severe attack has been made upon me, because I said the hon. member was an enemy to progress. I am very glad to hear that the hon. member has succeeded in placing so many useful measures among our Statutes, but I am sorry that he did not follow it out when the assimilation of our currency with that of the other Provinces was introduced to the notice of the House, at the time that the Hon. Mr D. Davies was a member of this House. The hon. member for Georgetown, (Hon Mr. Haviland) spoke in favor of such a Bill, and was appointed a member of the Committee that had to report upon the prayer of the petition; after having twelve months to decide the matter, he destroyed it by moving that the Committee be relieved from reporting. Now, I think that this was one act that was opposed to progress. I would have thought that any man of progress would have used his best efforts in favor of such a measure, especially as the hon. member is such a great admirer of everything in the New Dominion. I am very far from thinking that the hon. member has not given attention to many useful measures, or that his influence has not been exerted at times on the right side. I have frequently listened to the hon. member with pleasure, but still I think that an hon member who has been twenty years a member of this House, should not have so far forgotten himself and his antecedents in matters of progress, about which he has spoken, as he did when he moved that that Committe should be relieved from reporting.

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—As the hon member is now a member of the Government he can carry this Bill, if he feels such an interest in it.

Hon Mr. HOWLAN.—By the time my political education has cost the country as much as that of the hon. member, I may be able to do so.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON — Mr Chairman, if I understood the hon member for Strathalbyn (Mr Cameron) correctly, he said that some of the people on Lot 22 told him that they did not understand the principles of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and that others said it was not a measure that could be of any general benefit. I need not tell this hon Committee the reason of this. After the failure of the Award of the Land Commissioners, the later party used every effort, to secure the next best measure for settling this question, and that Bill, was the best they could obtain. The Proprietors do with their lands, pretty much as the merchants do with their goods, they endeavour to obtain as high a price for them as they can, and when the best of them are sold they dispose of the remainder at a lower rate. And this will be one of the effects of the 15 years Purchase Bill too, the best off farmers will purchase out their farms under it, this will reduce the value of the remainder, and induce the proprietors to sell at lower rates In this respect, the effect upon the proprietors will be, to a certain extent, compulsory, and will ultimately force them to sell at much lower rates than is laid down in the Bill; but the present Government party raised such a dust, *and to such an extent*, against this Bill that to this day the Tenants do not understand its principles. Were it not for this, there would not have been so many objections to the Bill, and many more would have benefitted by it.

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. Chairman, I have to tell the hon. member for Murray Harbour that the people of Lot 22 were quite well aware of the merits and demerits of the Fifteen Years Purchase Bill, quite as well sir, I beleive, as the hon. member is some of them have made statements to me on the subject, and they have shown that if their money was deposited in the Banks upon interest, it would do them more good than to purchase under its provisions. I believe they understood the principles of the Bill quite well, and consequently did not require any explanations.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—If so, then they must have known, that there was nothing in the Bill to coerce any one to purchase under its provisions.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES —Mr. Chairman, this Bill has been brought up in this discussion and has been kept before us all day, and we have listened to the hon. member for Murray Harbour very patiently. The hon. member has attacked the Government several times for not accompanying Miss. Sullivan in her tours through the country. I should like to know if the hon. member called upon her himself, and represented to her the principles of this bill, and the difficulties of the tenants?

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON —Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has over stated the question. I simply state what have been said to me; my word has not yet been questioned. Some of those who complained the most gave very little support to me at the late election. What they considered unfair was, that when this lady travelled through the country and seen it in its best dress and seen it when it could be seen, the best advantage they thought one member of the government, should have accompanied her to have given her to understand what the disadvantages are which the poor have to contend with.

Mr. REILLY —Mr. Chairman, I do not rise for the purpose of entering the arena against the principle gladiator of the Opposition, who, for a quarter of a century, has wielded the political mind with much skill and dexterity. My object is simply to reply to one or two points advanced against the Government side of the House by hon. members of the Opposition. Whilst I believe in a healthy Opposition, and consider it necessary to prevent or restrain corruption in a Government, yet, I do not believe that hon. members opposite, were justified to day in indulging to so great an extent as they have since this debate commenced, in discussive flights, having little or no bearing upon the subject under consideration; and as I am an economist of time, I do not purpose following them in their wanderings. The paragraph before you, Sir, reads thus:—

"Although Your Excellency has not as yet deemed it desirable to proceed with the Loan, yet the provisions of the Act authorizing it still remain available, in case any proprietor shall hereafter, as we trust they will do, see the advantage and propriety of meeting the views of the Government, by accepting a fair price for their property."

Now, Sir, it is amazing to notice the variety in detail the Opposition has raised against the Government from this paragraph. I have, before now, listened with pleasure in the gallery of this House to the rhetorical flourishing of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and to the sonorous periods of the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) and then, as now, thought they lacked in logic what they made up in oratory, The Opposition have denied to this side of the House either ability or respectability in the management of the public affairs of the country, and have even charged the Government with sacrificing their principles. But I want to ask you, Sir, if the Government have shown any want of public spirit on the question of Confederation? That, Sir, is an an important and vital question, and upon it I think I can say the Government are sound upon the Goose and will not deceive the people. There is also the question, shall the country be governed by military rule or by public opinion? Shall the country be overrun with soldiers, whose duty it shall be to enforce the behests of those who have libelled the country; or shall we be controlled by a Government representing the views and reflecting the opinions of the people? These are highly important questions which have been practically met and answered by the present Government, to the entire satisfaction of the country. When last night, I heard the hon. member for Cavendish reading Mr. Dodd's letter from the Journals, I could appreciate his warmth, for I hesitate not to say, that in that letter the people are unjustly and grossly libelled. While I respect Mr. Dodd as a private individual, I hesitate not to say that he could not have understood the force of the language he employed when he penned such a letter. I do not think that any one will say that there is a Tenant Union man in the district which I have the honor to represent; and I can therefore speak independently on this question. I have the honor to represent a large portion of agriculturalists, a class Sir, whom I am proud to have the honor to represent. I found out long ago, that if the agricultural portion of the community do not do well, I cannot. No matter what the position or occupation of a man in this Colony is, be he a clergyman or a lawyer, a merchant or a mechanic, his success mainly depends upon that of the agricultural classes. I promised not to trepass too much upon your time, but you will allow me Sir, to refer for a moment, to the remarks of the hon member for Georgetown, who I regret to observe, is not now in his place, but whose criticisms have won for him the honorable appellation of the "Grammarian of the House," and who assumes as much authority in that direction as if he was fully aware of the importance of his self-elevated position. But with deference to such authority, it will be seen that the objections of the hon. member are based upon a grammatical fallacy. The hon. member took exception this forenoon to the words "proceed with," and wished to know if His Excellency was to proceed to Abyssinia If the hon. member was present I would ask him if, when he was a lad in school, and his teacher told him to proceed with his lesson, and he were to turn round and say, "do you mean sir, that I should proceed to the United States?" I think Sir, in such case, he would receive a reply from a birch rod. If the draft address has no greater errors than that, it must have some merit in it. We have spent two days in getting through with two paragraphs. I am not very well posted up in parliamentary matters, but I think hon. if members would confine themselves to one or two speeches on each paragraph, we would get along much better; but if each hon. member is to indulge in twelve speeches upon each paragraph, as the hon. member for Murray Harbour, (Mr. Henderson), and the hon. member for Charlottetown, and the hon leader of the Opposition, who, I think have each spoken that often, have, and if this is to continue upon each paragraph, when will we get through with it? In 84 days, by an hon. member, (laughter.) One hon. member of the Opposition has gone back to the days of Aristottle; while another has confined himself to Milton; but had the hon. member who referred to Aristottle, gone back to the days of the noble "Gracchi," of Rome, he would have gone to the days of the very origin of this question, and from the history of that period, might have drawn ideas more appropriate to the Land Question of this Island, than any which he has advanced Surely the learned leader of the Opposition will not say but that the mission of the hon. Attorney General to England was the means of saving £5,000 to this Country. The Opposition may say, in answer to this, that they memorialized the Imperial Government for a remission of this claim. But, Sir, I say that the Government of which the hon. the leader of the Opposition was a member, had agreed to pay the Imperial Government those expenses, at least, so I understand, the despatches. And for them to turn round afterwards and say that they were not prepared to do this, was, to say the least of it, a very poor affair; and I do believe, that had not the Attorney General gone Home, we would have had to pay for the expenses of the troops while employed in this country hunting the tenants, like partridges in our forests. Hon. members have endeavoured to twit the Government for not dealing more promptly with the Land Question, and for not announcing the principles of the measures they intend to bring forward No doubt Her Majesty's hon. Opposition would like to have this information in advance; but I think it is as well for them to wait until the proper time. I feel an interest in the Land Question, and when I look at the One Ninth Bill, and the Land Purchase Act, both measures of the Liberal party, I am led to the conclusion that the Liberals have proved themselves better friends of the people than the Conservatives have; but as both parties have endeavored to induce the absentee proprietors to accede to fair terms, and as neither party have met with much success, I am inclined to agree with the learned Attorney General and the hon. member for Tryon, in saying that if the proprietors will not yield to the proposals made to them, that some other means must be resorted to: and I do hope that before the close of this session, if they continue to refuse the fair proposals made, that a coercive measure may be introduced. The Government, I think, would be perfectly justified in bringing forward such a measure. On the other side of the Atlantic, where so much agitation and trouble, has, from time to time, arisen out of the land tenures, and where the rights of property are held so sacred, they have come to the conclusion at last that they will, by legislation, have to interfere with the rights of the proprietors. The lands of this Colony were bestowed upon those who had no just claim upon the soil of the country; and if they refuse a fair price, a coercive measure should be tried. I am no Feinan, Sir, but say so, from a simple sense of the justness and propriety of such a course. I doubt the correctness of the arguments of the hon. the leader of the Opposition, and the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan), when they state that there is so much money in the Banks which could be had for the purpose of purchasing the estates of the proprietors They have said that there are £24,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. in one bank, and £21,000 lying as a deposit in another, which could be had; but will any hon. member say that anything less than £80,000 or £90,000 would do for the purpose for which a loan is required by the Government.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION —I never said that there was money enough in this Colony to buy all the estates of the proprietors. I said the Government should not go outside of their own borders to borrow, if they could get money to hire at home.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON, } Executors.
JOHN STEWART, Jr. }

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

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

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloways's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

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

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
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

Carlton's Condition Powders!

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints —do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

Judson's Pills.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c. &c.

C. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

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

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, some of whom advise us of the fact over their own signatures. We have space only for the names of a few of these:—

ALEX. HATCH, M.D.	A. A. GIBBS, M.D.
E. BOTDEN, M.D.	W. H. WEBB, M.D.
WM. A. RUST, M.D.	W. B. LYNCH, M.D.
R. FELLOWS, M.D.	A. SKILLMAN, M.D.
NATHAN PLUMMER, M.D.	H. D. MARTIN, M.D.
H. G. BARROWS, M.D.	WM. A. SHAW, M.D.
BRADFORD KNAPP, M.D.	A. H. MACANAIR, M.D.
SEYMOUR THACHER, M.D.	S. B. FINLEY, M.D.

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

From the mass of evidence in our possession we select the following:—

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

of *La Minerve*, Montreal. "Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found *immediate relief*, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy *par excellence*."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, C.E., Aug. 21, 1866.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with *Whooping Cough* in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce anybody to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the ONLY REMEDY which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties. This Remedy, unlike most others, is extremely

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.

GRACE'S SALVE

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,

Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

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

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS

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

Every one who owns Stock

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

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

*J. Carlton Com