COLONIAL PALLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EDUCATION BILL.

THURSDAY, April 2.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY.—Pursuant to notice, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Education. I deem it necessary, on behalf of the Government, and for the information of this House, to to state the points of variation between this Bill, and the laws now in force. The House is aware that last session that portion of the law relating to the payment of the teachers' salary was amended, and the whole of the salary has been paid out of the Treasury, and this Bill does not make any change in this particular. There are, however, two or three points of importance with respect to which, this Bill is to make some alteration. It is contemplated that on the passing of this Bill, the old Board of Education shall go out of office, and a new one be appointed, consisting of eleven members, two of whom shall be examiners of persons wishing to be teachers, and who shall receive twenty pounds a year for their services, the other members of the Board receiving the same pay as formerly; the Secretary of the Board is also to be appointed by the Government. This system of appointing examiners has been adopted in Nova Scotia, where the examinations are not conducted *viva voce*, but by written exercises. However, it is not contemplated to impose the additional burden of conducting written examinations on those appointed to the office on this Island. The duty of examining candidates for the office of teacher, is a very arduous one, and one for which every person is not qualified who may be a very efficient member of the Board; although I sat at that Board for many years, yet I never felt myself qualified to conduct an examination, in the various branches in which candidates are to be examined, as efficiently as it should be done. This Bill also provides that the Normal School shall remain as heretofore, open, free of charge to all who are candidates for the office of teacher, but it does not make attendance at that institution compulsory—any person producing a certificate of good moral character and having sufficient qualifications in other respects, shall be entitled to pass an examination without attending the Normal School. I think this is a just, and necessary amendment to the Education Act, for often parties come from the neighboring Provinces holding certificates from schools there, and yet the Board of Education will not receive them as teachers, unless they go to the Normal School, and it is the same with those who have received an excellent education at either the Prince of Wales or St. Dunstan's College—they are obliged to waste their time at the Normal School studying the branches they have already learned. I knew one young man who was well qualified to receive a certificate of the highest class, but because he would not be allowed to teach without attending the Normal School, he left the Island, and thus the services of a valuable teacher were lost to the country. The Female School in connection with the Normal School is to be left undisturbed. There have been some attending the Normal School for the purpose of getting instruction in higher branches than are taught in the common schools, and this Bill provides that such persons shall pay two pounds a year into the treasury of this Island, and when their number shall amount to thirty, the Government will employ a Grammar School teacher. With respect to the other departments, it is not contemplated to make any alteration in the Education Act. It is generally believed that no change can, at the present time, be made with advantage to the inhabitants of the Island. One great benefit that will result from this Bill will be on account of its simplicity—it will not extend over more than twenty or thirty pages, while the old Act covered fifty or sixty, and on account of its wordy and cumbrous nature some of its clauses would puzzle even a lawyer to understand. This was not the fault of those who framed the Act, but when so many amendments are introduced, redundancy is sure to creep in. With respect to the method of assessing inhabitants for the necessary expense of schools, it is a matter of detail, concerning which, the Government will be glad to take any suggestions from any member of the Opposition. This Bill contemplates increasing the number of School Visitors to three, one for each County, a plan that has been adopted in New Brunswick. There is to be an increase in the number of Schools in Charlottetown and Georgetown, as the present number is found to be quite inadequate to accommodate the children requiring instruction, and it is but just that where a sufficient number of children are to be found, a school should be provided for them. This principle has been adopted in reference to the country districts, and the same should hold good in regard to Charlottetown. There is one clause which exempts ministers of religion, and teachers of Educational Establishments from being liable to be assessed for the building of new school houses. A case came under my notice—the principal of St. Dunston's College was assessed the sum of thirty-four shillings for the building of a school house close by the College, and the Small Debt Court decided the action to be lawful. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Government have come to the conclusion that no other amendments are required, unless the whole Education Act is to be changed in spirit and nature. This is an important question, as it involves the education of the whole rising generation, and also, the expenditure of a large amount of the public money. I have heard judges speak in highly complimentary terms of the improved condition of the young men of this Island, within the last fifteen or twenty years, and this is one result of our free Education Act. Whatever may be our views on some points connected with this subject, I am quite sure there is no difference of opinion on the importance of doing everything to extend the benefits of Education as far as the means of the country will enable us to do so. This question should have the calm consideration of members on both sides of the House, and although different views may be entertained, yet I hope all will use their best efforts to make the Education Act as perfect as possible. Education seems at the present time, to be the question of the day, in England and almost every other country; you can scarcely take up an English paper in which this question is not discussed.

Bill received and read.

Ordered to be read a second time on Saturday.

Hon. Leader of the Government laid before the House several petitions praying aid for paupers.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House extra supplementary estimates for the current year as follows:

Special Grants for Bridges and Wharves,	£250	0	0
Towards erecting a Light-House at Crapaud Harbor,	10	0	0
To Commissioners for revising Laws from 1862,	60	0	0

For taking the Census, a sum sufficient.

LICENSE LAW.

On motion of Mr. P. Sinclair, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the petition to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Mr. Arsenault in the Chair.

Petition received and read.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—The petition before this hon. Committee, so respectably and numerically signed, prays for several alterations in the License Laws of this Island. In the first place, it prays that the sale of liquor be separated from that of all other merchandize. I think the practice of selling liquor by the pint should be abolished altogether, for in houses that have a pint license a man cannot get any accomodation for himself or his horse, and if he wishes to treat, he must get a larger quantity of liquor than he wishes. The next thing is, that houses where liquor is sold shall have no post or Government office held in them, and I think it is perfectly right that it should be so. The third clause prays for an alteration in the manner in which licenses are obtained—that instead of a man being allowed to go round and canvass people in their own houses, he shall be obliged to get a majority at a public meeting. It remains with this House to say how that would act. There is one thing that I think would be just, that when a majority of householders in a district have power to authorize the granting of a license, the majority should also have power to prevent the renewal of it.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—This question has been before the House nearly every every year that I have had a seat in it. Petition after petition has been presented, and the law has been amended year after year, to suit the opinions of those who have petitioned on the subject; but every amendment has only made the matter worse. One year a law was passed ... art, instead of pint licenses, and the next session it was changed to the old system again. We know that even the most temperate people like a little brandy or gin when they are sick, and we should not prevent them from getting it. All the way from here to New London, there is not a tavern on the road, and a man travelling on a cold stormy day could not even get a glass of liquor; but such accomodations are required by the travelling public and the particular views of a few individuals should not operate against what are the necessaries of life in a great many instances. I do not think it would be wisdom to do away with shop licenses, it would only increase the evil, for a man who is doing a large business would not be so likely to induce young people to drink. In country places doctors services cannot always be readily obtained and in cases of sudden sickness, persons might be greatly benefited by a *little drop of gin*. I wish this Committee to consider whether it is right to have twenty or thirty miles of road without a tavern. It has been said that temperance houses can be established, but these do not always suit people who only wish to stop a few minutes to get a *feed of oats for their horse* and a glass of liquor for themselves. In England a certain number of houses are established by law, and any one who has travelled there, knows the comfort of those houses. It would be well to consider whether there should not be a house of entertainment about every ten miles. Were this plan adopted we should have houses that would be a credit to the country.

Mr. KICKHAM.—I agree with the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Government; a man travelling in this cold climate requires a house of entertainment where he can procure refreshment for himself and his horse, and he cannot get as good accommodation at a private house as he can at a hotel. But I am perfectly satisfied that majority of the resident householders in a school district should decide whether a license should be granted or not. Every one who gets a license is not fit to conduct a tavern properly; but it is unjust to debar every man from keeping a licensed hotel to accommodate travellers.

Mr. BELL.—I am very sorry, Mr. Chairman, to be under the disagreeable necessity of differing from the hon. Leader of the Government on this important question. I have no objections to have regular houses where travellers can be properly entertained; but I do object to having groggeries imposed on a district where the youth of the country are demoralized and degraded in the worst possible manner. There is no necessity for me to describe the evils of intemperance, every hon. member well is acquainted with the evils which arise from the sale of intoxicating liquor. If it is not an evil, why license it? Why restrict it in any way? Why not let it be vended as freely as anything else? The very fact that stores and taverns are licensed shows that there is a necessity for putting some restrictions upon it, to protect the community from the evils which result from its use and sale. I believe it is just as necessary for a Government to make laws to protect persons from the insults of the inebriate, as to protect his property from the thief. An applicant for license may go round to the householders in a school district, carry his bottle with him to induce them to sign his certificate, and perhaps forge half the names; he can then set up a tavern—a trap for the youth of the place, where they are exposed to every species of temptation. Let any man look at the inebriate's home, and view the misery entailed upon his wife and children by intemperance. From a little groggery not three miles from here, two men rushed out in a state of intoxication and were lost, and I would ask is there no responsibility in *this matter?* The man who deals out liquor, says he has no responsibility, but if he thinks so, he must have a different method of reasoning from what I have. The petitioners ask that the sale of liquor be separated from that of all other merchandize. Now, Mr. Chairman, we will suppose that you are the father of a family, and that you have to deal in one of those country stores where there is goods you want, and goods you do not want. You send one of your daughters to the store for some articles you want, and instead of being quietly waited upon, she is, perhaps, insulted by some lounging, drunken fellows, (this is not merely imaginary, I have known such to be the case) and would you not like her to be protected? With respect to having Government offices in taverns, we all know what occurred last year, in a post office kept in a tavern, and it should be a warning to the Government; they should not need any advice on this point. If we are to have a permissive Bill, let us have a constitutional one, and not allow an applicant for a license to use his own means to induce persons to sign his certificate.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—I would like the last speaker to give us some information concerning what happened in a post office connected with a tavern. I was not aware that anything had been proved against any postmaster.

Mr. BELL.—I do not know whether anything has been proved or not; the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter has not been laid before the House, but it is a generally received opinion that money was lost out of a mail bag in a house where liquor was sold.

Hon Mr. LAIRD.—It is not right to make any statements of this nature unless the facts have been proved in a Court of law.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—Mr. Chairman, I do not see any necessity for Pint Licenses, for I consider those places where spirituous liquors are sold by the pint to be, if possible, more injurious than licensed Taverns, for at such places the traveller cannot get food for himself, or provender for his horse. My desire is to do away with them altogether. As regards houses of entertainment not paying unless they are allowed to sell liquors, is what I do not believe, as some of the best houses of entertainment in this city, are conducted on temperance principles. The allusion made to the part of the country where for so many miles a public house is not to be met with, may be correct, but from my knowledge of the country, houses of this kind are generally to be met with where they are required.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, although I do not mean to say that Public Post Offices should be kept in Taverns, yet I may say that that consideration did not affect the case in Summerside, to which reference has been made, and which is still pending; but I may state, that I have been given to understand that the majority of Post Offices in this Island are kept in Taverns; one reason why this is so, I presume is, that few people care to be troubled with an office that gives so much trouble, for so little *pay*. The principle, though, I do not regard as a sound one. In speaking to the question, on general principles, I may observe, the question has been here before for consideration, and it is one that is difficult to settle to the satisfaction of Temperance men. I do not believe that you can carry out a prohibitory Law; but it is the duty of the Legislature to throw around it as many guards as possible. I do not consider the plan now proposed, or the arguments used against public meetings the soundest, for they too, can be swayed to do, what under calm deliberation, men would not justify. In New Brunswick, when the Main Law was in force, it may in a measure, have surpressed one evil, but I believe it added another, as it induced people to act deceitfully; and it is questionable whether, if you were to pass a Law to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in stores and taverns, you would remove the evil? Let people but understand that they cannot get liquor at any of those places, and they will then resort to other, and perhaps more injurious modes to obtain it, and be induced too, in all probability, to take more of it. As the hon. member for Cascumpec (Mr. Bell) said, stores where liquors are sold by the Pint, may be a nuisance, and at some of them ladies may sometimes happen to be insulted, and obliged to listen to much that is improper, yet it may be possible that all this may not be attributable to this cause; yet I am prepared to deal fairly with the question, but it is open to consideration, whether if you make the law too stringent, you will not induce men to commit crime by its violation, more than by allowing a wider latitude for men to act out their will. I observe that the petition is very respectably signed, and deserves respectful attention from this hon. Committee; still, I think the powers that grant licenses should also be the power to withhold them. If it requires two thirds of a School district to grant a license, the same number only should be able to withhold them. No doubt there are more Taverns in the country than are required. The convenience of the travelling public should be cared for, but that is no reason why there should be too many Taverns.

Mr. PROWSE.—Mr. Chairman, although I am in favor of some of the ideas in the petition, yet I cannot vote for the resolution of the hon. member for Cascumpec, to separate the sale of liquors from merchants in the country, as desired by that hon. member, for it would throw the sale of it into the hands of men devoid of character. As a general rule, the liquors which are sold by merchants, are of a good quality, and they, for their own credit's sake, will see that no improper conduct is permitted to take place on their premises. I feel satisfied that the passing of such a resolution would throw the selling of it into the hands of the worst classes in society. The hon. member for the City said, that those who granted licenses, should have the power to withhold them, but there are certain articles which a man must have before he can obtain a license to keep a tavern, and if some men should happen to get up unnecessary objections, which would operate against him in the district, I do not think it would be fair to allow a district to deprive him of his license; for if he acts contrary to the requirements of the law, the Government has the power to cancel his license; but I will go for separating the sale of spirituous liquors from places where Post Offices are held. I agree with the hon. Leader of the Government in his remarks about pint licenses, for it is admitted by all temperance men, that where spirituous liquors are required for medicinal or mechanical purposes, that the best should be had, and it is well known, that with few exceptions, these are not to be had in taverns.

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with all the last speaker said, although I admit there is some weight in his arguments; but the hon. member would not allow the majority, who would grant a *lisence* to sell spirituous liquors, to have the power of taking them from them, for the reason, as he said, that after a man had once had a tavern license, and has gone to the expense and trouble of fitting up his house for that business, an uncalled for prejudice might be got up against him, and it would be wrong to close his establishment. But suppose he had failed to give satisfaction, and it was necessary to close his tavern, and if the power to do so was in the district, it would be an inducement and a stimulus, to induce him to keep an orderly house; but I cannot see why public houses could not be kept without spirituous liquors. With respect to pint licenses, I do not see what is to be gained by prohibiting men from selling by the pint, more than by two gallons unless it is to favor the tavern keeper. I believe when families require liquor, they generally buy in small quantities.

Hon Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr Chairman, this question demands some attention from me. It has been remarked by the hon. Leader of the Government that the demand for this as other articles, will regulate the supply. This may be true as a general rule, but it does not apply to this article, for painful facts force upon our minds the conclusion, that the supply of spirituous liquors increases the demand, and where taverns are opened, a demand will arise for strong drinks, where none previously existed. These are undeniable facts, which have forced themselves upon the attention of temperance men, which has led to the enquiry, whether it would be better to confine this business to a class of respectable men, or leave it to be taken up by all who choose. If you adopt the former plan, then you give a respectability, which is unquestionable, to a business the respectability of which is questionable; if on the other hand, you throw the business open to every person, then by law you open up facilities for evil, which would hardly exist in hands of more respectable parties. The experiment was tried in England, of indiscriminately throwing open the traffic to the public, but it was found that by putting the evil into the hands of every person who choose to engage in the business, that in a few years, it would sweep away the morality of the nation; and the Government had to confine the matter to a certain class. The travelling public must have accommodation, and if temperance houses cannot receive that support which will enable them to keep open their houses for the accommodation of the public. I think it would be better to allow the sale of spirituous liquors in taverns, to be placed in the hands of respectable people, than to leave it to be taken up by every person. But I feel satisfied that respectable houses can be kept up without these liquors, and temperance people, as such, are in duty bound to aid in supporting them, and thus put away the evil. Some time ago I had to travel a distance of twenty miles, in company with a friend, and as a storm was coming at hand, in the latter part of the day, we agreed to call at a tavern to which we were approaching, and have some refreshment, but when we came up to it, we saw so many horses in the shed and around the premises, and heard so much noise from within the tavern, we concluded that it was better to push on to the nearest bush. The arguments used in favor of pint licenses, which have been advanced on the score of sickness, &c., I shall not enter into; but in considering this question, I think we cannot clear ourselves from a serious responsibility in dealing with it, as the morality of the country is connected with this subject, which it is our duty carefully to investigate. Pint licenses would perhaps satisfy reasonable temperance men, who, on the score medicinal requirements, would propably tolerate them in respectable establishments. But as a general rule, it is sold in places where, although they may not drink it on the premises, yet they go outside, and perhaps carry it to the next bush, where they do. Who does not know that *many of the youth* of every place, often prove too giddy about many things? and if these temptations are thrown in their way, they may but lead to their ruin for time and eternity. When the matter comes up for further consideration, I shall support what I approve in the bill, and oppose what I do not.

Hon LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—No man, Sir, will spend a sum of money in opening up a good public house, if after having done so, two men can have the power of taking the license from him. If this is to be the law, we will never have good public houses in the country. It appears the *hon. member* for Murray Harbor did, for once, desire to go into a tavern, but when he got to the door, he was afraid to enter; but had it been as cold that evening, as it has been sometimes this winter, perhaps he would have been glad to have had an opportunity to have gone quite in. It should be remembered that it is not the people in the immediate vicinity of a tavern, who require one in their settlement, but those who travel. I do not know that it is desirable to have too many of such houses; but if you encourage a man to do right, and keep a good house, people in the immediate neighborhood of such a tavern, would be better off by having one among them. But the trouble is, that too often, instead of having a place where comfortable accommodation can be had, *the reverse is too general* in places opened up as licensed taverns; and unless power is given to the Government to open good houses, at proper distances from each other, on the leading public roads in the country, these kind of houses will continue to exist. There are a good many licensed taverns in this city, and on market days, when so many people come in from the country, what would they do but for the accommodation thus provided? If you do away with pint licenses, you force a man who wants but a pint of spirituous liquor, to buy two gallons. In this country you cannot confine articles of trade to particular establishments, unless it might be in Charlottetown.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, this question has been frequently before this House, and will always when brought forward, be found a fruitful source for discussion. I think hon. members are proceeding, in dealing with this question, on a wrong base, for they seem to think that it is against taverns people have petitioned, which is not the case. The petitioners believe that there can be good houses kept up without the aid of spirituous liquors, and that if at these the traveller could not get his glass of brandy, he could get his beefsteak, and cup of tea, with which a traveller can get along very well; therefore we must not reason on the basis, that because you disallow the liquor, you prove a house cannot be made to pay, or that comfortable accommodation cannot be had. I believe that in this country such houses would be very well sustained. When the law was amended to allow two thirds of a School District to grant a license, it also provided that his license could not be taken from the man who received it, unless he had been guilty of violating the requirements of the law. I see nothing objectionable in the petition, for I have been at some of those houses where no liquors were sold, and was entertained quite comfortably. I will go for allowing the majority of a School district to withdraw a license from a tavern-keeper, if they think proper to do so. As to stores, I am not prepared to say what it best to do, but in so far as Post Offices are concerned, I think, that unless in localities where it cannot be very well avoided, it is not wise to select taverns for that purpose.

Mr. KICKHAM.—Mr. Chairman, I would like if the hon. Attorney General would inform this hon. Committee, if he can compel a man who is not a licensed tavern keeper, to turn out of his bed at night to open his door for him?

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—No; but if a person happens to arrive at a house kept for the accommodation of the public, the proprietor, for his own sake, would open his door, and admit his customers; but I must give my hon. colleague credit for getting up a very good argument: yet although you cannot make a man open his door for a traveller, who has not a tavern license, neither can you compel a man who is travelling to call at a tavern; and, as to accommodation at a house that is not licensed, I may not like to have my dinner without my brandy, but if I get what is reasonable, I have yet to learn that I should complain.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—I am inclined to think that my hon. friend the learned Attorney General, would be mistaken about his beefsteak, and fine cup of tea. I am afraid that at some places he might get a steak of quite a different kind. The arguments of the hon member for East Point are very good, as the man who takes out a tavern license, has not only to take in travellers, but has also to provide sheds, stables, and provender for the horses. If the license system is broken down, the travelling community will find as much inconvenience in the country, generally, as is now found on the road from Charlottetown to New London.

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July 20, 1868.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

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

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

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

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

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

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

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

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

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856.

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.

Sold in Charlottetown by T. DesBrisay, P. G Fraser, and W. R. Watson.

Wool! Wool!

THE STANFIELD WOOLLEN MILLS at TRYON, having been thoroughly reconstructed and enlarged by additional Machinery and Steam Power, will continue to manufacture Cloth from custom wool as heretofore, and at the usual rates. Having doubled their facilities for manufacturing, and procured skilful operatives for every department, the Company feel confident of giving their customers greater satisfaction generally, by manufacturing a better quality of Cloth, and making quicker returns for wool left with them. In addition to the various kinds of Cloth previously made, they are manufacturing several new styles for men's wear, and full width blanketing.

☞ Wool, which must be clean washed, free of mats and coarse locks, and of good quality, may be left at Hon. H. J. Callbeck's, Charlottetown, or at the Mill.

STANFIELD WOOLLEN CO.

Tryon, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE!

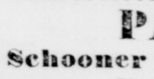
To Tenants upon Township No. 18.

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

MARGARET STEWART.

Ch'town, July 6, 1868

WANTED TO CHARTER!



VESSELS TO CARRY DEALS, from BUCTOUCHE and RICHIBUCTO, to LIVERPOOL and BRISTOL CHANNEL.

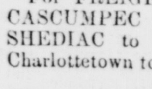
CARVELL BROS.

May 25, 1868.

Charlottetown & Cascumpec

PACKET!

Schooner "ALBERTON"



IS NOW on the ROUTE between this PORT and CASCUMPEC, calling at SHEDIAC, each way, and making FORTNIGHTLY trips.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply at CASCUMPEC to G. W. HOWLAN; at SHEDIAC to ALEX. DAVISON, or at Charlottetown to

CARVELL BROTHERS.

June 15, 1868.

BAIT MILLS!

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—

25 BAIT MILLS warranted of excellent workmanship, which will be sold VERY LOW.

H. E. STARBIRD, & CO.

June 15, 1868.

THE ROAD TO HEATH

AND LONG LIFE

SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In 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 marvellous.

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.

GOLD & SILVER.

Watches, Clocks, Chains,

BROACHES, EAR-RINGS, PENCILS, BUCKLES, STUDS, and a large assortment of BLACK EAR-RINGS, BROACHES AND CHAINS.

ALSO—A varied assortment of SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES to suit any sight, for sale by the Subscriber, opposite the City Hall.

ROBERT SNEESTON, Watch Maker.

Side Queen Square, [Ch'town], June 15, 1868. 1y

CORNS and WARTS

ARE permanently and effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S

Patent Corn Solvent.

For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store December 23 1867

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CUSTOMERS WANTED!

TO BUY OUT

The Large and Choice Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

advertized in another column, and which are just received, opened, and on sale at

W. E. DAWSON'S.

June 1, 1868.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE formerly owned and occupied by Mr. PETHICK.

JAMES C. POPE,

May 18, 1868.

Republication of the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

TERMS:

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00 per an
For any two of the Reviews	7 00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 "
For Blackwood & any two of the Reviews	10 00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 "

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.

OFFICE - - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

GREEN BACKS.

EXCHANGE on Boston, and GREEN BACKS bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 25 1868 6m

FRESH CRACKERS.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH from the Bakery—BOXES BUTTER, SODA, WINE, WATER and SUGAR CRACKERS.

N. RANKIN.

June 15, 1868.