

(Continued from first page.)

ation till November, but a great deal of evil might be done between that and the meeting of the legislature. If an appeal clause could be introduced it would be a safeguard, and would, perhaps, render the bill as satisfactory to all parties as we can make it at present.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I would be sorry to see such a bill as this put into operation without the people having an opportunity to make themselves fully acquainted with it. As the Judges of the Supreme Court are probably more experienced than any Commissioner who would be appointed, I think it would be well to introduce a clause to give parties the privilege of appealing to them.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: One would suppose from the remarks which have been made, that this bill had been taken up and passed in one day without any remarks having been made upon it, but it has been under consideration for twelve months. Towards the close of last session a joint committee was appointed to draw up a bankrupt Act, but the Bill which they prepared is of much more limited application than a bankrupt Act, to which some of the remarks of his honor from the second District of Queen's County (Mr. Haythorne) would more properly apply. His honor said the hopes of unfortunate debtors would be excited by this bill, and I dare say, such is the case, for they would expect something from the labors of the committee. After a bill being framed by some of the first legal minds and commercial men in the colony, criticised in the House of Assembly, introduced and patiently gone through here, clause by clause, it is no wonder that their hopes would be excited; but it appears they are to be delusive hopes, for I understand that this bill is to be a mere delusion—that it is to be printed for the benefit of the public. There was a bankrupt law introduced some years ago. It was ordered to be printed and that was all that resulted from it. This bill is for the relief of unfortunate debtors, and it appears they are to be unfortunate debtors still, perhaps more unfortunate for having their hopes excited. The remarks cited from the Times newspaper and from a high legal authority are merely the opinions of individuals, who were, perhaps, opposed to the Government policy. We must just as well cite the opinions of those who took a different view of the bill, and it is easy to cite different opinions upon almost every important measure. We know that in England they have had a bankrupt law in operation for many years, and the principle of this bill is the same as the Acts which have been in operation in the other colonies. Objection has been taken to the circumstance that a person could become a bankrupt voluntarily, but even if that were not the case, it would be easy for a man who wished to take the benefit of the Act to get some person to whom he was indebted, to bring him into Court, and then, he would be in the same position as if he had gone in himself. I think the bill has justice upon the face of it, and I do not see that it will give an undue advantage to any party. The object of the bill is to enable a man who is unable to pay his debts, to make over his property to his creditors, and then begin anew to do something to support himself and his family. That he cannot do at present, for with debts which he is unable to pay hanging over his head, it is impossible for him to embark in any business or trade. I think your honors would act wisely by letting the bill go into operation.

Hon. Mr. BEER: His honor says the bill has been under consideration for twelve months, but perhaps in reality not more than a few hours, for I believe there was nothing done till the Legislature met and then there was little time to attend to it. But I would be sorry to debar an unfortunate debtor, if he has done an honest business, from the benefits of an Act of this kind, and if an appeal clause were inserted, I would not oppose the bill going into operation.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am surprised at the change which has taken place in the minds of some of your honors since last evening, and I did not expect opposition to this bill to-day. I thought the very little of it would have secured it a favorable reception in this House. What are we here for if it is not to give protection to unfortunate debtors? Why should old and respectable inhabitants be compelled to remain in the jail limits for eight or ten years, for want of such a bill as this? I think it is the fourth time, since I have been in the Legislature, that a bill of this kind has been introduced, and I find that having it printed and letting it remain till next session without going into operation, just amounts to throwing the bill out. It is not to go into operation till November and there cannot be a great deal of harm done by it between that time and the next meeting of the Legislature. His honor from the second District of Queen's County (Mr. Haythorne) read some extracts from the London Times, but what has that paper to do with the affairs of Prince Edward Island, or what does even Lord Cairns know about us? The bill was passed through the popular branch of the Legislature by a large majority, and I think it would be very bad policy for this House to oppose it. I stand up here as the protector of the poor unfortunate debtor, and notwithstanding the opposition to the bill, I trust there will be a majority here to carry it through.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: His honor who has just spoken charges us with having changed our opinions, but if he was in his place last evening, he will remember that I suggested the same course as has been proposed now, that is, to let the bill be printed and remain over till next session. I did not know any-

thing about this bill till yesterday, and I considered that it was not right to pass such an important measure so hastily. We have as much right to protect those who are now doing business as those to whom the Act will apply, and therefore, if we are cautious in passing such a bill as this, I do not think we should be derided for it. There may be men doing business under an assumed name with a large amount of property in their hands, and I fear advantage might be taken of this bill to the injury of the honest trader.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: Is our Legislature to deprive the honest man of his just rights because we imagine that evil disposed persons would take advantage of this Act? Is that sound legislation. The bill guards against evil disposed persons, and why should the man who has lost his property through misfortune be deprived of the benefit of an Act of this kind, for fear that some evil disposed person would try to take advantage of it? One of your honors suggested a middle course, and if that implies an appeal to the Judges of the Supreme Court, I have no objection to it, but I would be sorry to give my voice against a bill to relieve the poor unfortunate man. I want to do my duty, and I am prepared to support the bill as it is; but I do not pretend to be wiser than your honors, and if you prefer a middle course, I am willing to meet you on that ground. If we have not given the bill due consideration it is our own fault, for we have a right to take time to consider every measure that comes before us.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McDONALD, the order of the day for the third reading of the bill was discharged, and it was again referred to a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding an appeal clause to it.

After some time the House was resumed and progress was reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
LAND TENURES.
Committee on despatches resumed.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I think it is desirable that the resolution introduced by his honor from the second District of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) should be more explicit; for if the Journals are to be examined from the year 1776 up to the present time, and a history of the land question prepared and printed, a copy sent to each of the 680 members of the House of Commons, as well as to each member of the House of Lords, and others who would be entitled to receive information upon the subject, I rather think we would incur greater expenses than perhaps his honor is aware of. It would be no small task to the persons who would undertake it, for we know some part of the history of the land question is contained in almost every journal since the first Legislature was convened on the Island. As an individual, I have no particular objection to the course his honor proposes, but for this House to appoint such a committee, and have a history of the land question published in such form as they think advisable, without reference to the Government, is something I would not consent to. If his honor had proposed to appoint a committee to search the journals and report to the Government, it would not be so objectionable. I do not think the course proposed could have any great effect, for the members of the House of Commons have every facility for obtaining information upon our land question in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in the Blue Books; but if his honor thinks it would advance the views of those who have the settlement of this question at heart, I would not object to the appointment of a committee to take up the matter and report to the Government.

Hon. Mr. BEER: In reference to the resolution I introduced, I presume it could not be carried without the assistance of the members of the Government, and I am quite willing to modify it so as to meet the views of his honor who has just spoken. I am quite satisfied that information is required by the members of the British Parliament, for I believe they are totally ignorant of our grievances, and to assume that the British Government cannot do wrong is what I am sure none of your honors are prepared to do. We need not go back further than last year to show that they can do wrong. Look at the way they treated the Sister Province of Nova Scotia, by depriving it of its constitution, without the consent of the people, and without paying attention to the petition of 40,000 or 50,000 of the inhabitants! They did it upon the representations, or misrepresentations of six or eight persons; but if the real state of the case had been known, do your honors suppose that the law for uniting the Provinces would have been passed? No, the British Government, as a whole, did not know the real estate of the case, neither are they acquainted with our grievances. It is highly necessary that they should be made acquainted with the state of our Land Question, and it was for that reason I introduced the resolution, but I am willing to withdraw it if his honor, the leader of the Government, in this House, will bring forward anything to show that steps are to be taken with a view of settling this difficult and long agitated question.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are all willing to assist the Government when they bring forward measures to settle this question; but the resolution now before the committee is a very singular one. I think the Government would have to appoint a committee for the season, for it would take them a whole season to do what his honor proposes, but if the Government think proper to do so, I would not object to it; otherwise I do not see any use in his honor taking up the measure. I dare say his honor

who introduced the resolution is anxious to have the question settled. Indeed I would almost think he had taken a seat in the Government, and had taken the lead upon this question. As the Government have this matter under consideration, and as we, to-day, strengthened their hands by passing a bill to place £10,000 at their disposal, I think the matter may be left with them for the present.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I must concur very much with his honor who has just spoken as to the novelty of the proposition just now offered to this Council. Perhaps some of your honors do not exactly understand the resolution, or view it in the same light as I do, for I consider it as a very keen piece of irony. His honor, I presume, intended to show his want of confidence in the Government. Indeed, I was in hopes the resolution would pass without opposition till his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) with his keen perception, drew attention to it, and I would have complimented his honor who introduced it, if he had succeeded in getting such an ingenious piece of satire through the House. The late William Cooper once carried a similar proposition through the House of Assembly, and all the information that could be collected from the first records of the colony down to that time, was raked together and printed in a pamphlet. That, he thought, was the only way to bring the question before the British Parliament, and he was confident that it would carry conviction to every member of it. If this resolution is passed, I would suggest the propriety of adopting that pamphlet and having it reprinted, as it would save a vast deal of trouble and serve all the purposes his honor contemplates. However, if his honor has become so thoroughly addicted to this question, and has determined to give his support to the Government upon this point, he had better let them take their own course, and address Her Majesty again upon the subject; but if he wishes to proceed to the world that he has not that confidence in the Government—that they are not capable of taking up and enforcing those arguments which would bring conviction to the members of the British Parliament—it is for him to pursue his own method. The Government of the day, with a majority to sustain them, are in a position to make any representations required, and anything coming through them would be likely to have far more effect than a pamphlet like Mr. Cooper's.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I must say I give his honor who introduced that resolution great credit for his public spirit, and straight-forward conduct on the Land Question. I remember that last year he asked us what our policy was to be, and we asked him to wait and he would see. I suggested that it would be better to wait till we would see whether we would get the means to purchase the proprietors' Estates. Then we had to ascertain whether they were willing to sell them or not, and they having refused to do so, we next applied to the Colonial Office requesting to be informed whether the sanction of the Secretary of State would be given to a coercive measure. Some fault has been found with us for taking that course—that we were too humble—that we should have first passed a measure to compel the proprietors to sell; but I think that this is a mistaken view. If we had taken that course, the bill would only now be passing through your honors' House and several months would probably elapse, before we would be aware whether or not it would be approved of by His Grace. Now, we have his answer, and what he does say respecting the course we adopted is rather praise than blame, though I am aware there might be some fault found with the result. In my opinion the course his honor proposes, or something similar, is necessary. There is a great want of information as to what the state of our Land Question is, for the Secretary of State in his very despatch in reply to the minutes of Council, asks for information, though that information was supplied to him for he was furnished with a copy of Mr. Hensley's Report. To show the inaccuracies that British statesmen are liable to fall into, I have already this session referred to Mr. McGuire's speech respecting the colonies, which I find referred to in Blackwood's Magazine; and though I give him credit for his speech, and do not think he would willingly make a misrepresentation, yet I think he has over-rated the prosperity of his countrymen. He says:—

"These same men who, as a general rule, began without a six-pence, were, at the time of my visit, in possession of one hundred acres each, with from fifty to seventy cleared. Most of them could drive to church on Sunday with a well appointed wagon, with a good horse, or a pair of good horses, and probably had what they would call a little money laid up in the Bank. As a rule, admitting only of rare exceptions, I did not for the entire day, during a circuit of nearly sixty miles, see a single instance that was not decent in appearance, or that did not evince an air of neatness and comfort. The windows were well glazed, the houses well roofed and kept as white and clean as paint and lime could render them. One tenant sold a farm while I was on the Island at £1000 and retained another worth £2000."

This, it is affirmed, is an exaggeration. The sums, if really stated to Mr. MacGuire, were currency—fifty per cent. less sterling. Selling leasehold farms in this Island at £1500 is a very rare occurrence. Falconwood farm, consisting of 260 acres, on which there is a substantial brick mansion, and which is only three miles from Charlottetown, is let to the Government, which shows that Mr. McGuire must have been under some misapprehension. If the members of Parliament are to be informed at all, they should be correctly informed, and I do not see any correct objection to getting up a pamphlet in an authorized form; neither do I see any great difficulty in it. When Mr. Cooper got up his pamphlet, his object was exact, but the history of the land question of the present day would be found in the journals of the last ten years, with perhaps a few of a more remote date. I do not think there is any serious objection to the general principle contained in the resolution, and as I was concerned in answering his honor's question last session, I would not now throw any obstacle in his way, for I believe it is his sincere desire to benefit the tenantry, and if their case can be forwarded by the means he proposes, the small expense should not be complained of.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not view the resolution in the same light as some of your

honors. I do not view it as an attempt to steal a march upon the Government, or to affect them by a side wind. But for his honor we would hardly know the minds of the Government, neither would the home Government know the views of this House. His honor, no doubt, saw that the session was likely to close without any particular expression of opinion by this House upon the despatches, and, therefore, he introduced the resolution. I give his honor credit for sincerity and zeal in reference to this question, and I have no doubt but he would go heart and hand in any fair and honest measure for the settlement of this question. Were it not for the confidence I have in the present Government, I would support his resolution, but when we have a Government which I believe are doing all they can, and are capable of placing matters in their true light, I feel satisfied to leave it in their hands. I think his honor's intention was simply to get an expression of the opinion of the House upon this matter, and it is just what we might expect, for the Colonial Minister asks for information, and he very properly wants to know whether the Government intend to give that information or not. I trust the Government will give satisfactory answers to the questions asked by the Colonial Minister. I think there is as good a prospect of settling this question as ever there was. We are breaking up the influence of the proprietors both here and at home, and I hope soon to see this difficult question settled, and the people prosperous and contented. It is no wonder that there is discontent in the country, and when some of the tenants have been made free by the Government purchasing some of the proprietors' estates, while others are still paying rent, and in addition to that, paying taxes to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, they will be still more discontented. I am confident that the Governor and his advisers are doing all they can to settle this question, and I am satisfied to leave it in their hands. Perhaps as his honor has obtained the opinion of the members of the Government, he will withdraw his resolution.

Hon. Mr. LORD: As a member of the Government, I would not object to the resolution, if it were not for the amount of money that would be required to carry out the proposition contained in it, and if I thought it would do as much good as some of your honors imagine. I would not object to putting my hand in my pocket and paying four or five pounds. I dare say it would be well to bring the question to the notice of the members of the House of Commons, and probably it is a favorable time for doing so, but what would be the use of it unless we intend to pass some measure? Whether it would be taking the matter out of the hands of the Government to pass this resolution, is another question, but I dare say they would be glad to get clear of it. For my part, I am tired of hearing the question discussed.

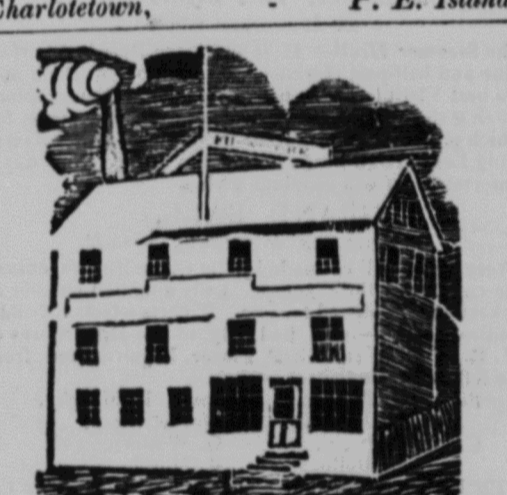
Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I must say, I fail to see the objections to this resolution. I think it is the very thing the country has been calling for these many years. Unless something of that kind is done, the question will just remain where it is for another generation. It would only be necessary to select those portions from the journals, which have a direct bearing upon the point; we wish to have brought to the notice of the Imperial Parliament, and even if it required some hundreds of pounds, I believe it would be money well expended, and the country would bear us out in doing it. We are not asking for the proprietors' lands for nothing, but are willing to give them a fair price for them, and as they refuse to sell, I think we have a right to take some such action as is described in the resolution. We know that rent-paying has a bad effect, and more so since many of the people have become freeholders, while others are still in bondage. We will never have contentment till the question is set at rest, and indeed, I might go further and say, we will never have loyalty till it is settled. The people have had many hardships to endure here, and they would not have come to this country if they had known what was before them. It is contended by some, that when a man has taken a lease he should abide by it, but many of the people were led out here blindfolded, in a manner, for they did not know that they had such a poor soil, and cold climate to contend with. We had a discussion a few days ago respecting the Governor's salary, and it was shown, that the Imperial Government had entered into a contract to pay that salary, but they now violate their obligation by asking us to pay it. They entered into that contract with their eyes open, and if a poor man entered into an engagement unwittingly, which he found himself unable to perform, there should be some excuse for him. A great portion of the tenants now hold their lands by short leases. It is said by some, that if they can get their land at fifteen years' purchase, they have not much to complain of; but when the land is held at two or three shillings an acre, what benefit is the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill? Some proprietors only give short leases—some only for 21 years, at 2s. 6d. an acre rent, and under these circumstances, I do not think there is much reason to blame the people for the struggle they made two or three years ago. I was one of the delegates who waited upon a proprietor at that time, and made him a fair offer for his land, but was treated with contempt.

(To be continued.)

FROM GLASGOW, For Brigs Tolans. JUST RECEIVED at "Ktaliana Warehouse," (Next door to Sherbrooke & Co.) Younger & Co's Scotch WHISKIES, SCOTCH OATMEAL, (for invalids and others) DO SPLETT PEAS, DUNDEE MARMALADE, WAGON MATS, JARS, FLASKS, BOTTLES, &c., &c. Very Cheap for prompt payments. MACGACHERN & CO. May 29, 1868.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS - AND - ENTERPRISING MEN! THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARMS in BRISTOL and other parts of the Island in good cultivation well wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given. Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL' adjoining MONTAIGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash, Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c. A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. SUMMER HILLS is the only Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town. A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms. Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SOW, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, TROAS, ANKOR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODBRICK, Campbell, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Messrs. MOWING MACHINES, the celebrated subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. Jas. Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Felling Mills of Messrs. BOURNE, Mill View, the Honble. Jas. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch. RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. CORNS & WARTS Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT. For Sale by W. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867. RONALD McDONALD, Commission Merchant, Auctioneer, AND COLLECTING AGENT. Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON, (Late of the Customs Department) SHIP BROKER, &c., Having rented the SCALES on Queen's Wharf, He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever. SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON. CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON. CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON. SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON. A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON. BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON. GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON. FEATHERS and MATRESSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON. January 22, 1867. BRITISH PERIODICALS. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.) The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.) The Westminster Review, (Radical.) The North British Review, (Free Church.) AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and general Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source. TERMS FOR 1868: For any one of the Reviews, - - - \$4.00 per annum. 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 and any two of the Reviews, - - - 10.00 For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, - - - 13.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - - - 15.00 POSTAGE. Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States. Two Cents a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double. BACK NUMBERS. Subscribers, by remitting direct to the Publishers, may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:— The North British Review from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; the Edinburgh Review and the Westminster Review from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1865 and 1867 for \$2.50 a year, or the two years together for \$4.00 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 38 Walker Street, New York. L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings. PRICES \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Alhambra. AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very cheap. E. REILLY. Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868. Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner, AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery. A possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair. W. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867. STELLA COLAS Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist. Alexandra, Guards, Fragebane, Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur, Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, West End, New Month Hay, Loves Myrtle. The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Scent, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakspear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Nivion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger. Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties. W. R. WATSON. Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE THE "WAVERLY HOUSE," 78 King St. --- St. John, N. B. THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED. By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES. The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests. JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor. St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the ointment. Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain. Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in. Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases. After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, it is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases yield to this treatment by following the printed directions. Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more efficacious than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Chillsains, Fistulas, Skin-diseases, Bad Breasts, Oingo-foot, Gout, Sore-urine, Burns, Chapped Hands, Glandular, Sore-throat, Bruises, Corns (Soft), swellings, Scurf, Bites of Mosquitoes, Contracted and Piles, Tumors, chetous an, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sand-dies, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Yaws/Wounds, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Yaws/Wounds. Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 14, 2s, 4s, 6s, 11s 2s, and 3s, each Pot. * * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box. August 7, 1863.