COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1865.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Mr. Speaker: As leader of the Liberal party of this Island, I felt in a peculiar position while attending the Conference on the question of Colonial Union now before the House. I felt that in acting as a Delegate I had not my own interest merely to look to, but that of a party who have acknowledged me as their leader for nearly eighteen years. And now, Sir, in addressing you I desire to make such explanations as may satisfy my constituents and the party with whom I am connected, in regard to the course which I have pursued on this question. Explanations of this nature may fairly be expected from me, since I am the only Delegate in this House opposed to the Confederation Scheme of the Quebec Conference—being one against four. It has been stated by former speakers that we all agreed to the scheme while at the Conference. I object to this statement. I admit that we were all unanimous in passing the first resolution of the Report; but it was only with the understanding that the details of the scheme were to be just to the several Provinces. Those who affirm that there was unanimity at the Conference ground their assertion, I believe, on several speeches delivered at evening meetings. But, Sir, I contend that an occasion graced with the presence of ladies—such being the case when I spoke at Ottawa — was not the proper place to attack any person, or take strong exception to any vote passed at the Conference. I did not do so then; but at the Conference a few days before, I said that if the grant for the purchase of the lands of this Colony was not conceded, they might as well strike Prince Edward Island out of the Report altogether. The public men of Canada knew my views on the subject; this is evidenced by a paragraph which lately appeared in the Toronto *Globe*, a paper under the control of the Hon. George Brown. The *Globe* says:—

"The anti-Confederation papers at Halifax are making much of the fact that two of the Prince Edward Island delegates who were at the Quebec Conference have, since their return home, declared against the Confederation scheme. These gentlemen are the Hon. E. Palmer, Attorney General in the present Government, and the Hon. George Coles, a leading member of the Opposition. The *attitude assumed by these gentlemen is what was to have been anticipated from expressions made by them while in Canada*, so that their hostility to Confederation is not any indication of the way in which the scheme has been received by the people of the Provinces. The gentlemen had their minds made up before their constituents had heard the details of the Quebec scheme at all."

Even my speech at Ottawa did not give satisfaction to the supporters of Confederation in Canada, for afterwards the brother of the proprietor of the Toronto *Globe* came to me, at Toronto, and desired that I would not persevere in the sentiment to which I had given utterance, namely that the scheme would require to be submitted to the people for their approval. All that I said on that occasion which can be construed as favourable to the series of resolutions passed at the Quebec Conference, is, that it was creditable to the delegates from so many Provinces that they could agree to draw up such a Report. I still hold to that opinion; and the British Government has also acknowledged that it was a creditable Report. If the people, I remarked, were satisfied with the scheme, I had nothing more to say on the subject. But that I was personally dissatisfied with the new Constitution is clear from the fact that I refused to sign it. Before I left Canada, the Secretary of the Conference came to me, supposing, probably, that I was opposed to the Report, and asked me if I would sign the document: I said no. He then answered that if I should agree to sign it he would send it down to Prince Edward Island. I said, "you need not trouble yourself." I may also mention that Hon. Mr. Gray of New Brunswick, in one of his speeches after his return from Canada, stated that all the delegates at the Conference had signed the Report, and would be bound in honor to support it. This, I thought, was going too far, so I wrote a letter to the newspapers here contradicting the statement, and showing that it was not correct, at least, as regarded myself. And, Sir, we have been informed during this debate that two others of the delegates from this Island have not signed the document. The absence of their signatures, however, is a matter of little consequence, as they have agreed to the Report, one of them having broadly declared that its principles are just and liberal to Prince Edward Island. It was understood that the proceedings at the Conference should be secret; but they have been alluded to by delegates at other places, therefore there can be very little impropriety in referring to them in this discussion. I may also mention here that when the proposition in favor of secrecy was first made at the Charlottetown Conference, I objected to it, but stood alone in my opposition. I was then allowed to state the fact to my constituents. I make these explanations, for it may be necessary in the course of my remarks to refer to the proceedings at the Conference in self-vindication. Only two of us, I believe, who were delegates to Quebec, object to the terms of the Report. For this opposition we have been charged as being almost traitors. Indeed it has been affirmed that anti-Unionists are guilty of combining with Americans against British interests. Hear what the Hon. D'Arcy McGee said in the Canadian Legislature on this subject. During the course of his speech on the Confederation question, in replying to some interruption from the opposition benches, he remarked:—

"The hon. member for North Hastings (Mr. T. C. Walbridge) seemed to repudiate the idea that American influence had anything to do with the result of the New Brunswick elections. He had to tell that hon. gentleman that one of these successful candidates was agent for the American line of Steamers, the International line, which did all the carrying trade to New Brunswick, and there was not a pound of the stock of that Company held in New Brunswick. (Hear, hear.) *It was, in point of fact, a fight—a fair stand-up fight of Yankee interests on the one side and British interests on the other*, and those who were rejoicing over Mr. Tilley's defeat were in reality rejoicing over the defeat of British interests. It was a contest between prejudice and patriotism; between ignorance and intelligence; between Yankee influence and the broad national principles of British North American policy. (Hear, hear.) Those who rejoiced over this state of things might congratulate themselves if they choose; but it was for the House to stand by the true public opinion of the country. It was for us to show an example of firmness and good faith in carrying out this scheme. *It was for us to show the Empire that we were determined to adhere to our original resolution, and that we were not people who would forget our determination in a few days or a few weeks.*" (Cheers.)

I deny these charges. I believe that the Anti-unionists are just as loyal as any Unionist can be. I feel that my loyalty is as sincere as that of those who so zealously advocate the Quebec scheme, for I have yet to learn that Great Britain has said we must go into Confederation. All that we have yet heard is the sanction of the Colonial Minister to the holding of a Conference in Canada, consisting of representatives from all the Provinces, to consider the larger scheme of Union, and his opinion that the Report of that Conference upon the whole was creditable to the assembled delegates And this much too has been accorded evidently to please Canada, owing to the troubles in which her politicians have become involved What foundation, then, have those for their statements who tell us that we shall be compelled to go into Union? who say that unless we enter the proposed Confederation we shall not get a single ship or man from the Mother Country to defend us? The Home Government has given no intimation of the kind. In fact, it seems to be passive in regard to the Union movement. The Colonial Minister stated in effect, in one of his despatches, that if the people of the Colonies were desirous to enter into a Union, Her Majesty's Government would throw no obstacles in the way. This language conveys no such threat as has been held up by some hon members of this House. Indeed, Mr. Cardwell does not appear at all satisfied with some portions of the Report. He has taken exception to the provision with respect to the prerogative of pardon, and to the principle of having a fixed number of nominated life members in the Legislative Council. To the latter principle I made strong objections at the Conference, and fortunately for me I also referred to the matter in the public prints before the Colonial Minister's despatch was received. My reason for opposing such a provision was that as the members of the Legislative Council were to be nominated from the existing Councils in the different Provinces, a number of them would be old men, who had been obstructives, and might remain so all their lives, consequently a dead-lock would probably soon occur between the two branches of the Legislature, in which case an appeal would have to be made to the Imperial Government to settle the dispute. They have had quite enough disputes in Canada already. In that province, Sir, the parliament buildings have been burned, and the Stars and Stripes thrown out to the winds. Such proceedings, Sir, have never been seen in the Lower Provinces. (Cheers.) And are we now to be told that we must enter a Union with them, and submit to such taxes as they may choose to impose? The amount to be allowed this Colony under the proposed scheme is some £35,000 a year, and more than this we are not to receive for local purposes, though our revenue should increase to £200,000. What does Mr. Galt say respecting allowances to the local governments? In explaining this part of the Report he remarks:—

"Now, one objection to Confederation was made on the ground of expense, and, in order to meet this, every effort had been made to reduce the cost of the Local Governments, so that the local machinery should be as little cost as possible, for it would not do to affront the intelligence of the people, and tell them we had devised an expensive kind of machinery to do a very insignificant amount of work. *The gentlemen from the Lower Provinces had been asked what reductions they could make in the Government of the several Colonies, and the figures he was about to give would be most satisfactory as showing the disposition of those gentlemen, who had reduced their requirements to the lowest sum.* In her estimate of outlay for 1864, for objects of local character, the Province of Nova Scotia had provided for an expenditure of no less than $667,000, but had undertaken to perform the same service in future, under a Confederation, at $371,000, or a reduction of 40 per cent. The expenditure of New Brunswick in 1864 for the same objects was estimated at $404,000. From causes explained at the time, and shown to be satisfactory, she proposed to reduce the expenditure to $353,000, and at the same time undertook, within ten years, to make a further reduction of $63,000, making a total reduction of $290,000. *Prince Edward Island would reduce her expenditure from $170,000 to $124,000, and Newfoundland from $479,000 to $350,000. In regard to Upper and Lower Canada, he would not undertake to say what reduction would be made: but he could show that under the scheme proposed they would have the means of limiting the present outlay, which was, taking the average of the last four years, $2,021,977. Besides that, there would be an additional item brought against them for the interest on the excess of their debt over that of the other Provinces, making their full local charge $2,260,449, which was the present outlay of Canada for works which would not become a charge under a Confederation. The outlay of all the Provinces being, however, greater than their local revenues, it became necessary to make provision out of the general fund for the purpose of enabling their Local Legislatures to carry on the machinery of Government. It was proposed to take away from them every source of revenue they possessed, except minor local revenues, and then to give them from the public chest a sufficient subsidy to enable the machinery to work.* The estimate was formed on the wants of Nova Scotia. It was at first proposed to form it on the wants of New Brunswick, but these were found greater than those of the former, which had consequently been taken as the basis. The estimate was that 80 cents a head on the population of Nova Scotia would be sufficient to enable her to work her local system. She would want $264,000. In the case of Upper Canada, 80 cents a head was considerably more than she wanted at the present day, and in the case of Lower Canada, was at least adequate with the present local funds that would become available to her. But it was felt that in giving a subsidy from the public chest it was impossible to draw a distinction between one part of the country and another. But it was not intended to hold out any inducement to future extravagance to local Governments, but it was hoped that by the operation of natural causes such a check would be put upon expenditures as would bring them down to the lowest point, or at least prevent them from becoming lavish. Therefore the subsidy proposed to be given to local Legislatures was fixed, not at an increasing rate according to population, but at the rate which existed at the census of 1861. By this means, as the population increased, the subsidy would not increase with it. Upper and Lower Canada would thus get within a fraction of two million dollars, and when their population increased to five millions instead of two and a half, would get no more. If they increased their expenses in proportion to the growth of population they would be obliged to resort to direct taxation; and he thought they might trust the people themselves to keep a sharp watch over the local Governments lest they should resort to direct taxation. He thought no surer check could be put upon them than thus fixing the grants they were respectively to receive."

Now, Sir, this is the opinion of the Finance Minister of Canada, who may be considered a good authority in regard to the contemplated working of the Quebec scheme, and he urged it in an address to his own constituents at Sherbrooke, as a reason why they should gladly accept that scheme. Here we may see the pitiable condition to which this Island would be reduced under Confederation, — our revenue taken away, scarcely enough allowed us to work the machinery of the local Government, and should more money be required when our population increased, it would have to be realized by direct taxation. The people of this Colony were battling for years to gain responsibe government, and since obtained, I believe, it has given general satisfaction. But, Sir, were we to adopt this Report, it would deprive us of our constitution and leave us no corresponding benefit in return. It is urged that as a compensation for our loss we would become part of a great union that in time would form a mighty nation. But I ask what greater nationality can we enjoy than that with which it is our pride and privilege at present to be connected? What greater flag can wave over us than the time-honored banner of Old England? I do not think that Great Britain wishes to throw us off: on the contrary I believe that her statesmen see that the separation of the Colonies from the parent state would cause trouble. Sir, I look upon this talk about the mother country casting us off from her apron strings, and this shaking of the stars and stripes in our face, as only stories intended to frighten the timid. Let us remain true to the mother country and she will stand by us. Seperate as we are from the other Colonies, our hands are just as strong and our hearts as willing to aid in the defence of the Empire as they could be under any scheme of political union whatever. The union which I advocated was one that would give us inter-colonial free trade and a uniformity of currency. But here in this Report we have a constitution under which we may be taxed at any rate the Canadians think proper. At present we hold the power of taxation in our own hands; under Confederation, it would be placed almost entirely beyond our control, as well as the power to say what portion of these taxes imposed upon the people of the Colony should be expended for objects in which they are immediately interested.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

LADIES' SILK HATS,

Latest Styles, Cheapest and Best,

AT

J. HOBBS'

HAT and CAP FACTORY,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

J. H. GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors already received, and acquaints his friends and the public at large, that he has FOR SALE, and is constantly making

Gent's Best Silk & Cloth HATS,

WINTER & SUMMER CAPS,

Ladies' Silk HATS & Skating CAPS,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Oct. 23, 1865. 6 ins

Picked up at Sea,

OFF White Head Island Lighthouse, 2 MACKEREL NETS. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses Apply to J. N. PURDIE, Master Schr "Water Lily," or to WM. CHISOLM, Halifax, N. S.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1865. Hx Reporter 2in

Judson's Worm Tea!

NEW STORES!

Dorchester Street.

Liquors, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Flour, Tobacco, Sundry Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in his New Brick Stores, Dorchester Street, Charlottetown, the following

Extensive and Valuable Stock OF

MERCHANDIZE,

comprising WINES, BRANDIES, and other LIQUORS of the best quality; fresh GROCERIES of all kinds; FLOUR, TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO, MOLASSES, equal to any articles of the kind in the market, which he offers to wholesale and retail customers

At the lowest prices for Cash,

—VIZ:—

70 Puncheons choice Demerara RUM,
70 Hogsheads Hollands GIN,
6 Hhds. Irish and Scotch MALT WHISKEY,
6 Hhds. Pale and Dark BRANDY,
6 Hogsheads PORT WINE,
6 hogsheads of SHERRY,
100 dozen Edinburgh ALE,
100 dozen Guinness' PORTER,
300 chests and half chests of TEA,
10 hogsheads of SUGAR,
30 puncheons of MOLASSES,
500 barrels of FLOUR,
Boxes of Honey Dew TOBACCO,
100 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
80 boxes of PIPES,
1800 JARS, (assorted sizes,)

Together with a full assortment of all articles in the GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the attention of his friends in Town and Country, whose past favours are respectfully acknowledged.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1865. Ist

NOTICE.

PARTIES indebted to the Estate of the late GEO. F. C. LOWDEN, will take notice that all debts due the Estate, by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, must be positively paid before the close of the present year, as the books of the Estate are to be wound up at that time. Any accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection. For the Administratrix,

WM. CUNDALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 25, 1865. till 1st Jan.

PLASTER, PLASTER.

ON CONSIGNMENT,—
20 Bbls. CALCINED PLASTER.

J. S. CARVELL.

Oct. 23rd, 1865.

North British and Mercantile

Insurance Company

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Accumulated Funds. - £2,304,512 7 10
Annual Revenue, (1864) - 565,458 16 2

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed AGENT for the above Company, by Power of Attorney in his favor, and that he is prepared to transact

Fire, Life, and Annuity Business,

on the most liberal terms. In the Life Department, the next declaration of Bonus will be made on the close of the Books, on 31st December next.

Terms of proposal and every information will be furnished by

G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent and Attorney.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1865. 6m isl

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 17, 1864.

Life Assurance Company of

Glasgow.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honorable The Earl of Glasgow.

Subscribed Capital,	£600,000
Accumulated Funds,	480,000
Annual Revenue,	95,000
Subsisting Assurances,	2,500,000

HENRY DUNLOP, Esqr, Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esqr, Manager.

Distinctive Features in the Company's Business System—

Annual Division of Profits,

Policy-Holders Participate in Profits from First Year of Entry,

Bonus Assurance at the Smallest Outlay,

Seven Years Half Credit Assurance.

Exemptions — Foreign Travel and Foreign Residence.

Rates of Assurance, and all other information, may be learned from the Agent for this Island, at GEORGETOWN. WM. SANDERSON.

Georgetown, June 27, 1864. 1y

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE!

Capital, - - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property. J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained, and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

West India Produce.

Ex "HELEN DAVIES."

BY the arrival of the above Vessel, the undersigned is now receiving—

10 hhds. }
30 tierces } Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
51 bbls. }
229 puns. } Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
5 hhds. }
25 Heavy OX HIDES.

The above Cargo will be sold at private sale. Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, 1865.

Best Island Tobacco!!

THE subscribers, in returning thanks to their friends and customers for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, would intimate that they have

GREATLY REDUCED

The Price of their Tobacco,

which is pronounced by judges to be the

Best Manufactured on the Island.

Samples can be had by calling at their Store in Queen-street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island.

LOWDEN & RICHARDSON.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1865. isl tf

1865.

International Steamship Company.

THE Splendid Sea-going STEAMER "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston, until further notice.

FARES:

From Charlottetown to Eastport,	$5.50
" " Portland,	8.00
" " Boston,	9.00
By Steamer and Railway to Boston,	10.00

All Fares and Freights payable in New Brunswick currency. J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

July 24, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND

Roofing Agency

OF P. E. ISLAND.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify that Mr. E. R. TAYLOR has superintended the covering of our buildings with his Roofing Material, and they have given us entire satisfaction.

HENRY PALMER,
H. HASZARD,
BERTRAM MOORE,
D. M. FRASER

Ch'town, July 10, 1865. tf

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

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

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of 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		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chiego-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	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

A Slight Cold,

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

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

Public Speakers & Singers

will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

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

October 9, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE USUAL

Spring & Summer

Reports of Fashions for 1865,

With FULL SIZED CUT PATTERNS OF GARMENTS from the representations on the Fashion Plate. Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN BELL.
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

April 10th, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE undersigned have appointed Mr. H. J. RICHARDSON, of Summerside, their AGENT, where TOBACCO can be had at the SAME RATE as in Charlottetown.

LOWDEN & RICHARDSON.

May 1, 1865. tf

IS THERE

any VIRTUE in

Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE,
Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

By Royal Letters Patent, under the special sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and the Chiefs of the Faculte de France.

THERAPION:—or CURE OF CURES. This successful and highly popular medicament, as employed in the continental hospitals by Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of *taste, odour*, and *appearance* of medicine, it can be left or carried anywhere, and taken from time to time without exciting suspicion Each package contains full instructions for every case.

THERAPION, No. 1, in three days only removes gonnorrhœ, gleet and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowelower, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief, where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION, No. 2. for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate; impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth; and ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears; and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION, No. 3, for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated. To those who are prevented entering the marriage state by the consequences of early error, it will render essential aid by subduing all disqualifications; and restoring the lost tone to the system. Therapion may be procured at 11s, and 33s per package, through all medicine vendors, or in £5 packages for foreign shipment, direct from London only, by which £1 12s are saved; and £10 packages for the more inveterate cases, by which a still greater saving is effected. In ordering the above, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires.

HER MAJESTY'S HON. COMMISSIONERS have graciously permitted the Government stamp, bearing the word "Therapion" in white letters, to be attached to each package; thus insuring the public against fraudulent imitations, and securing to the proprietor the sole right of supply throughout her dominions; and any infringement of which they will prosecute with the utmost severity.

AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, Thomas & Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London; Raimes & Co, Liverpool; Apothecaries Comp, Glasgow; Ferris & Co, Bristol; Cornish & Co., Plymouth; Rowe, Devenport; Randall & Co., Southampton; and obtainable through all medicine vendors in the known world, or in case of difficulty, by enclosing a draft or order for £5 or £10, according to the nature of the case, payable in London to Messrs. Thomas & Co., as above, a large package will be sent by return mail, carefully secured from observation or accident.

The Cause and Cure of Premature Decline.

Sold by all the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, or sent post free, secure from observations direct from the Author, for 2s 6d.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the modern treatment of mental and physical incapacity, syphilis, stricture, &c.; with unfailing rules and prescriptions for the speedy cure, by very simple means, of all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr. W DE ROOS, M. D, &c, *of the Ecole de Medicine, Paris.*

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

"The MEDICAL ADVISER, by WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., for the class of diseases upon which it treats is undoubtedly the best and most soundly practical book which has come under our notice The author is a man of most enlarged experience." —*North of England Teegraph, June 29th, 1861.*

"To those who contemplate marriage its perusal is especially recommended.—*Bap. Mag.*——"The knowledge it imparts must come *some* time, and happy they who do not possess it too late."—*Politician* ——"Cure is certain in every curable case, and few indeed are they which are not so."—*Med. Review* ——"It is calculated to effect a complete revolution in the treatment of these complaints."—*Med. Gaz.* ——"Simple and inexpensive, every sufferer may cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible cost."—*Scalpel.*

From long practical observation of the treatment pursued in the most famous Institutions of this country and the continent, for those diseases referred to in the above work, the Proprietor has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterized his practice, in which the distressing consequences resulting from the injurious employment of mercury, capivi, sarsaparilla, and similar dangerous medicines are entirely obviated. Lasting benefit in these cases can only be reasonably expected at the hands of those who devote their chief attention to such diseases; and to such only can confidence be safely extended. Dr. De R. refers with pride to the numbers be has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness, whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS can be successfully treated by correspondence, on sending the detail of their cases, with a Bank note or Bill on a London house for £5 or £10, in order that a package of medicines to meet the exigencies of the case, may be sent out by next mail, thus avoiding the protracted suffering and unnecessary loss of valuable time, which must otherwise occur.

DR DE ROOS' GUTTÆ VITÆ or LIFE DROPS; *Protected by Royal Letter Patent of England; Seals of the Faculte de France; Royal College of Prussia, &c*, have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for Spermatorrhœa, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, anger, excitement, needless fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study or business; indigestion, pains in the side, palpitation of the heart, giddiness, noises in the head, impotency, impediments to marriage, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and nerves, thus speedily removes nervous complaints, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and all those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c. are too often employed in vain, to the serious detriment of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested to be appreciated.

As these complaints if neglected become chronic or incurable, sufferers will do well before they waste valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, and other absurdities professing to supersede medicines, to make fair trial of a remedy, which concocted on unerring scientific principles, cannot fail, and may be carried about the person, or left upon the toilet table, without exciting a suspicion of its nature. Price, 11s, and four times the quantity at 33s per bottle. The £5 packages containing twelve 11s quantities, by which a saving of £1 12s is effected, will be sent from 25, Bedford Place, only on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c. DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a most safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, and in three days effect a cure when capivi, cubebs, &c., have utterly failed. 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box. The superiority of these celebrated medicines over everything of the kind, is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them without precedent.

Many there are, who from natural diffidence, or fear of discovery, would silently bear their afflictions rather than apply for aid to those from whom they may reasonably expect relief. With the abovermedies the sufferer may without the knowledge of a second person, cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible expense.

Sold wholesale by Barclay & Son, 95 Farringdont street, London; Agents in North America—Langley & Johnson, Hollis-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; E Ward, Esq., News Office, Sydney, Cape Breton; H. J. Parker, (late Palmer & Co.) Kingston, Canada West; Strickland & Co, Mobile; M. F. Decouge and Edward Guillot, New Orleans; Fongera, New, York; Musson & Co., Quebec; C. A. & J. Langley, Yates Street, San Francisco; Leportier, Mexico; Mr. McMurdo, Druggist, and J. McCoubrey, Esq., St. John's, Newfoundland; Thomas Walker & Sons, St. John, New Brunswick; Lyman & Co, Toronto; Lyman & Co., Savage & Co, Montreal; of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER," or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft or otherwise, to 25 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

CAUTION.—Sufferers should guard against the recommendation of useless imitations by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," *printed in white letters on the Government Stamp,* BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY'S HON. COMMISSIONERS, *to imitate which is felony.*

The Most Wonderful Pills in the World.

ARE DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ or LIFE PILLS. All sufferers from general nervousness, debility, low spirits, sleeplessness, harrassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, that speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatsoever nature, restore cheerfulness of spirit and vigor to the mind, and strengthens all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when when present curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. For elderly people or when an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. Owing to the great and increasing demand for these pills, and in order to protect the public from fraudulent imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have graciously permitted the proprietor to have his name "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed upon the government stamp affixed to each box Sold by all medicine vendors in the world; price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

"As a Family Pill, they are invaluable."—*Dundee Times.* "Persons of full habit should never be without them."—*Surrey Telegraph.* "For Females they are almost a necessity."—*Ladies' Journal.* "To Mothers—For children of all ages they are the simplest and best medicine that can be given."—*Vide Dr. Smith's Report.*

April 17, 1865.

Thirty Pounds Reward!

THE Government of this Island will pay a reward of THIRTY POUNDS to any person for the apprehension of any of the undermentioned DESERTERS, or for any INFORMATION, PRIVATE or otherwise, which will to the apprehension of any Deserter from Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regt of Foot.

Description of Deserters from Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regt. of Foot, from TUESDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, to TUESDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, 1865:

Private ALEXANDER McPHERSON, age 36 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; height 5 feet 5½ inches; hair brown: moustache and whiskers; eyes grey; complexion sallow; broad Scotch accent

Private THOMAS GOODMAN, age 22 years and 9 months; height 5 feet 8½ inches; a native of Newry, Ireland; hair brown; eyes hazel; complexion fair.

Private DANIEL McREADY, age 34 years and 8 months; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 7 inches; complexion dark; hair black; eyes dark.

Private JAMES SEATON, age 26 years and 8 months; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 6¼ in.; complexion fresh; hair sandy; eyes grey.

Private THOMAS MOFFATT, age 25 years; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 10 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes grey.

Private JOHN McKAY, age 23 years and 2 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes blue; a native of Newry, Ireland.

Private HUGH DEVLIN, age 22 years and 9 months, height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; hair sandy; eyes light blue; a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

Lance Corporal GEORGE MUMBY, age 23 years and 7 months; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; hair light brown; eyes blue; a native of Northampton, England.

Private ROBERT BROTHERS, aged 23 years and 10 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair dark brown; eyes dark brown; pock marked; a native of Ireland

Corporal FREDK. JEFFS, age 23 years and 6 months, a native of Northampton, England; height 5 feet 9½ inches, hair brown, complexion fair, eyes blue; a scar on right breast and others near, trade shoemaker.

Private ALFRED SMITH, age 23 years and 10 months, a native of Herts, England; height 5 ft 7 inches, complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes brown.

Private JOHN LONERGAN, age 26 years and 5 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes hazel; a native of Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny; trade, shoemaker.

Private WILLIAM ROURKE, age 24 years and 8 months; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; eyes hazel; hair brown a native of Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.

Private GEORGE HAMILTON, age 35 years; a native of Moira, Co. Down; height 5 feet 4¾ inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes grey; trade, weaver.

Penalties for Aiding or Concealing Deserters.

By the Imperial Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, any person who shall by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, procure any Soldier to desert, or attempt to procure or persuade any Soldier to desert, and any person who knowing that any Soldier is about to desert, shall aid or assist him in deserting, or knowing any soldier to be a deserter, shall conceal such deserter, or aid or assist such Deserter in concealing himself, or aid or assist in his rescue, shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, before any two justices of the peace acting for the County, District, City, Burgh or place where any such offence shall at any time happen to be, be liable to be committed to the Common Jaol or House of Correction, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for such term, not exceeding SIX CALENDER MONTHS, as the convicting Justices shall think fit.

Any Tavern Keeper or other person suffering a Soldier to remain in his or her house after the hour of NINE in the evening, from the first of MAY to the 30th of SEPTEMBER; and after the hour of EIGHT in the evening, from the 1st of OCTOBER to the 30th of APRIL, without a written pass from his Commanding Officer, shall forfeit TWENTY SHILLINGS for each and every offence, with costs of suit.

TWENTY POUNDS PENALTY.

By the Island Statute of 50 George the Third, cap. 3, any persons harbouring, concealing or assisting any Deserter from Her Majesty's Army, is also liable to a penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

Any Sheriff or his Deputy, and any Constable or Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's service, are, by the same Act, authorised to apprehend any person suspected to be a Deserter, and take him before a Justice of the Peace.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD is by the same Act payable for the apprehension of any such Deserters.

NOTICE.

In addition to the Reward for the apprehension of Deserters, payable by an Act of Assembly above mentioned, the sum of SEVEN POUNDS will be added and paid by the Colonial Government.

Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Constables throughout the Island are hereby required to give their prompt aid and assistance for the apprehension of the above described Deserters, and their safe conveyance to Head Quarters, Charlottetown.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office, }
August 28, 1865. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late JOHN BLAKE, deceased, will please hand in their accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to the said Estate will please call and settle their accounts immediately.

PATRICK BLAKE.

Ch'town, Sept 18, 1865.

The subscriber begs to notify his friends that the business will in future be carried on by him.

P. BLAKE.

DR. G. W. SUTHERLAND

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this City, and trusts, by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the LATEST ARRIVALS he has increased his present large Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety, selected from the best London House, by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

DR. SUTHERLAND begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
December 26, 1864.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

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

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,	
4 holes jewelled,	£3 10 0
Do. in Hunting Cases,	4 0 0
English Levers,	9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31 1864.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for GREAT BRITAIN, the WEST INDIES and NEWFOUNDLAND, will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every alternate MONDAY MORNING, at nine o'clock.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS will also be forwarded the following WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, viz:

MONDAY,	October 9,	MONDAY,	Nov. 6,
WEDNESDAY	" 11,	WEDNESDAY	" 8,
MONDAY	" 23,	MONDAY	" 20,
WEDNESDAY	" 25,	WEDNESDAY	" 22.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1865.

COPPER PAINT.

THE subscriber has received a consignment of Tarr and Worson's PATENT METALLIC or COPPER PAINT, a superior article for Wood bottomed Vessels, as it completely preserves them from Worms, Barnacles, Grass, Seaweed, Muscles, &c. Owners and Masters of Steamboats, Fishing Schooners, small Vessels, and Boats of all kinds, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this valuable Paint a trial.

Printed directions for use accompany each can.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, June 26, 1865.

Carlton's

Condition Powders!

Register Grates.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of REGISTER GRATES and MANTLES, a very choice lot.

DODD & ROGERS.

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal street,
August 14, 1865.

Removal!

THE Royal Agricultural Society's Store and Office are removed to the lower end of Pownal Street, two houses south of the Hon. ROBERT HUTCHINSON'S Store (See Sign over the door.)

J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

September 4, 1865.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late JOHN S. BREMNER, of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims on the said estate to furnish their accounts forthwith to RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., Great George Street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay over the amount of their respective accounts to him, he being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES MOOR,
ROBERT LONGWORTH,
RICHARD HEARTZ.
Executors and Trustees.

Charlottetown, August 8th, 1864.

THOMAS KELLY,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—Queen Street, (over Welsh & Owen's.)
RESIDENCE—North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

November 6, 1865.—6ms.

ROBERT L WEATHERBE,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Office over Merchants' Exchange,

156 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Sept. 11, 1865. 6m

ARCH'D. McNEILL,

Auctioneer, Accountant,

AND

GENERAL AGENT.

☞ OFFICE—Reading Room Building, up stairs, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

DR. C. L. STRICKLAND,

Surgeon Dentist.

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

April 17, 1865.—1y

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,

Blacksmith & Farrier,

Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

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

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

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

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant,

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

October 24, 1864. 1y

J. S. CARVELL,

AUCTIONEER,

Commission Merchant,

AND

General Agent,

BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E I.

12th June, 1865. isl pro tf

JOHN BELL,

Merchant Tailor,

QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 24, 1865. 1y

Dr. FRANK D. BEER,

Physician & Surgeon,

Surgery & Drug Store,

KING SQUARE....CHARLOTTETOWN.

September 4th, 1865.

The Examiner

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