COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Afternoon Session.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Mr. BELL would not object so much to those stores where spirituous liquors were sold by two gallons, as he was aware the greatest amount of evil originated at those places where they were sold by the pint. He spoke from his own personal knowledge and observation, and hoped his hon. colleague would not oppose the measure; and regretted to see the Government opposing the Bill.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT wished to remind the hon. member for Cascumpec that the Government was not opposing the Bill at all. If the hon member could carry the measure through, the Government, as such, was not going to throw obstacles in his way. He (hon. Leader of the Government) was opposed to holding post offices in taverns; but did not consider that the same objection held good against those places where it was sold by the pint.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, after carefully looking over the Bill, was of the opinion that the cause of Temperance would have flourished more under the old law, than it will be found to do under the one under consideration, if it should become law. He had been under the impression that the Bill provided that the majority of those who were in a School District have to vote in favor of a tavern license being obtained, but he found it only required the majority of the meeting, and, therefore, concluded that more licenses would be obtained under this, than under the old measure.

Mr. BRECKEN said the great object was to prevent taverns being forced upon the people in a School District against their will; and thought if the inhabitants of a School district were opposed to a tavern being opened, they would make it a point to be present at the meeting to vote against it.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES thought it was a better Bill than some hon. members supposed. Temperance men had no wish to see their families ruined by having brought up in too close proximity to taverns; and believed, with the hon. member for Charlottetown, that in School Districts where an interest was felt in the matter, that the people would attend to vote against the opening of taverns, if they were opposed to them.

A long and exhaustive discussion followed, in which hon. members severally took part, when Mr Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Bill reported agreed to with amendments.

Some petitions were received, and business disposed of, when

House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, April 8th.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. CALLBECK moved for a Committee to report by Bill or otherwise, on the petition of the Trustees of the Baptist Church at North River.

Ordered, That Hons. Callbeck, Laird, and Mr. G Sinclair, do compose said Committee.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Liquor Law, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Arsenault the Bill to be entitled, An Act for the Incorporation of Societies for the Sale of Seed Grain, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of hon. Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

Several resolutions were agreed to.

A grant of seven Pounds ten shillings to Daniel Giles of Miscouche, for taking charge of letters and papers for fourteen years previous to the establishment of a Post Office in that locality, elicited considerable discussion. The resolution was, however, agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The next resolution is to grant sums to teachers of various schools on the Island, but I may say, that although the grant is given this year, yet I have appended to this resolution a clause stating that the grant is only for this year, and is not to be used as a precedent for the future. I believe there was a resolution passed at one time, stating that no more petitions for special grants for schools, would be entertained, but this rule has been departed from year after year, and as these grants had been given for many years, it was thought it would not be well to withhold it without any previous warning to those who were accustomed to receive them; but hereafter parties who wish to get grants must conform to the provisions of the Free Education Act. Various opinions are entertained with respect to the grant to the Bog School, as it is well known that school does not come under the provisions of the Free Education Act The Government would not have offered this resolution unless the provision was made that it was only for one year, but it was thought it would be hardly fair to throw them overboard at once For my own part I am free to say that you cannot depart from the system of secular education unless you break up the whole system of the present common school education altogether. By this provision annexed to this resolution, any hon. members who vote for it are entirely absolved from pledging themselves to any principle of granting such amounts for the future. The hon. Leader of the Opposition asked me respecting the Georgetown school, and I hope he will now be satisfied, as by this resolution a grant is given to the teacher of the school there.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I was anxiously awaiting the resolution so far as it relates to the Georgetown Infant School. It seemed so long coming forward that I did not know what was going to become of it, and if it had not been granted, it would have been a gross injustice. Mr. Easton has been employed there for many years, and has received an annual grant from this House. It is a school which has always stood high in the estimation of all classes, and of every denomination. It is supported principally by the people of the Church of England, but children of all other denominations attend the school; in fact the majority of those in attendance belong to other denominations. The incumbent of the school relied on this grant, and as it has always been for past services, it would have been very unjust to have refused it. As regards the important question referred to by the hon. Attorney General, regarding the advantages or disadvantages of secular schools, we will go into that question when the proper time arrives.

Mr BRECKEN.—I am glad that there is a small grant for Mr. Corbett the able and efficient assistant teacher in the school taught in the Temperance Hall, but I would have been better pleased had the grant been larger, as there is a large number of children taught in that school, and the duties are very arduous. I hope in this Education Bill which is to come forward, that some permanent provision will be made for teachers in Charlottetown. As the cost of living is much higher than in the country their salaries should be larger.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—There seems to be a great deal of doubt in the minds of hon. members about these grants, and there is a question about the grant for St. Ann's School. The grants for the Georgetown School and the Bog School have always been moved in this way. I am glad that we have pleased the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon member for Charlottetown. There are two Schools at Summerside and one at St. Eleanor's, and the Government, with the view of enabling all these schools to derive an allowance from the Treasury, have allowed new schools for Charlottetown and Georgetown, and have also enabled the teachers of these schools to pass the Board of Education without going to the Normal School. I should think that a very little preparation would enable these teachers to become District Teachers, and they can then establish schools under the Free Education Act; after that there would be no more of these jealousies about the grants to the different schools. The Churches had some of this feeling when pew rents were allowed; and, therefore, we abolished the payments of pew rents altogether It will be far better to get all these schools to work under the Act, and they will not have no need of applying to this House from year to year as heretofore. This would prevent bad feeling and jealousies between parties connected with these schools. These grants, therefore, shall not be a precedent for a grant hereafter. The obstacles which prevented these teachers from taking a school under the Education Act is now removed; but it was necessary that there should be a great deal of liberality to these schools at first, because it was not easy to bring them under the Act. If people want to get up private schools let them do so, but this is sufficient warning to them of the intentions of the Government on this matter in future.

The resolution was then carried.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved a resolution, having for its object the relief of destitute persons, which was read.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—It is almost impossible for the Government to find out whether these persons are all living or not, for we have only the list for last year; but it would be rather a hard case that any should be left out of the list. In a few cases the Ministers of the different Churches send in applications, where no list has been sent in, the gentlemen in whose hands the money is placed should try to ascertain whether the party is alive or not. I know that in some cases grants have been given, although the party had been dead for years, their relatives having got the money which was granted.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved a supplementary resolution, as it has been found necessary to extend the amount granted to destitute persons.

This resolution was then read.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and asked for leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the Education Bill be now read a second time, and said: Mr. Speaker, I think it unnecessary to make any remarks on the Education Act at present, as I have already explained the principal amendments when the Bill was introduced, and also when the resolutions relating to these amendments were before the House in Committee.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, I regret that circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from being present when the hon. and learned Attorney General moved the House into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the vital and important question of Education; and, therefore, I have been deprived, no doubt, of the clear and able statement which he must have made relative to the contemplated action of the Government on the Bill which is now moved to be read a second time. I do not intend to delay the House with a long speech, as you, Sir, must be quite weary from having been kept so closely to business in the early part of the day in caucus, (a cry of order.) The word (caucus) is now a common one, not only in the United States but having crossed the Atlantic is now used in the United Kingdom; therefore if any hon. member thinks I am out of order, I cannot agree with him. I think that the caucus is an institution which will do a great deal of harm and will in time strike with heavy blows at the root of the Government, (cries of no.) Will Mr. Coles say that he never called his supporters together to consult each other in caucus when the Liberals were in power eight years, or that there was no such thing in existence?

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—There was, but it was not carried to such an extent as at present.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Yes, there was, and when the Conservatives had one in days gone by, the Liberals had five. I was going to say that this question of caucus has agitated the minds of those who take an interest in Government matters, elsewhere as well as here, and the institution has been proved to be an evil. I doubt whether it would not be better for the composite party to throw this new institution overboard, because it conflicts and interferes with pure parliamentary Government. If the hon the Leader of the Government will refer to a recent article in the *London Times*, he will find that that Journal condemns it as an injury to any party Government, and asks if it would not have been better for Mr. Gladstone if he had never held a caucus, for a Government should have a policy on every vital and important question whether it may be a question of trade, or finance, or of more consequence still, of Education. The Government should draw up their views in the shape of a Bill, and then bring said Bill down to the Legislature and throw it, as it were, upon public opinion, and if it be a good measure let them stand or fall by it. The evil is this that they cannot carry out the constitution, they cannot carry out the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives. The opinion of a majority may by means of the caucus become the law of the land, thus, for instance, this House consists of thirty members and of these the Government have some eighteen members rallying together. Perhaps the question of debate in the caucus is whether we shall have one, two or three Visitors; ten are of opinion that there should be three Visitors, the remaining eight then surrender their opinions to the majority of their party, and thus the law is actually made by one-third of the number of the peoples representatives. I say the caucus will eventually work an injury in the constitution of this country and therefore the sooner both parties abandon it the better. So much for the Caucus. This question of Education is of vital importance, and of the greatest consequence to the welfare and interests of the people of this colony; and upon our having a properly constituted Act to carry out the Education of our youth, depends their future prosperity and happiness. When some hon. members on the other side of the House were in the minority, they were constantly twitting the Conservative Government with having injured and ruined the Free Education Act, and declared that if they got back into power they would not have the sham which that Government had got up, but that they would have an institution that would be superior to any, not merely in the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, but to that to any of other country in the civilized world. We had a great deal on Education in the speech of last Session, but very little was done. This year we have another paragraph on the question, but the Government have been like a mountain in labour, and now in the middle of the session they have produced a measure which is very like the mountains mouse. The Bill contains very little of consequence or of importance, and what are considered amendments by the Government are more likely to injure, shackle and throw back the Education Act, than to throw it forward. For instance among the contemplated amendments laid down by the Attorney General and embodied in the Bill which is now about to be read, the Normal School is to be made a dead letter. If the clause in the Bill contains the views and intentions of the Government, the Normal School is to be discontinued and substituted by an ordinary day school. I am surprised that the father of Free Education in this Colony, and the hon. member for Belfast (Mr Davies) should ever have consented that this school should be strangled in the Bill which has been introduced to this House. You are aware, Sir, that when this school was inaugurated there was a Jubilee throughout the whole Island, and the Teachers were summoned to appear at a banquet which was held on the occasion. We had a number of eloquent speeches from members of the Liberal Government and several private gentlemen, who said that we could not carry out the Free Education System without the Normal School, and that the Teachers must be trained there to be properly qualified for their office. I hold a small pamphlet in my hand containing all the speeches made that day, and I dare say the hon. Leader of the Government recollects his speech. It was there laid down that the Normal School was the foundation of the Free Education System, and now it is to be overthrown. We find by the new Bill that there is now no necessity for Teachers to qualify themselves at that School, and yet we are to pay the Head Master of it two hundred pounds a year for teaching the children of the town, and those candidates for the office of teacher, who cannot pass the Board and may choose to attend it. I am very sorry that the Normal School is to be abolished, because it is the proper place for training teachers, and we know that in the other Provinces the training at their Normal School is the foundation of their system. Prussia, which is considered to have the most perfect system of education in Europe, and far ahead of that of Great Britain, has the Normal School system carried out in the greatest perfection. A man may have a great deal of knowledge and may be a second Solon, yet he may be unable to impart information properly to his neighbor. A teacher requires to be trained just as much as a man who serves his time to learn a trade or anything else. I am sorry that the Normal School is to become a dead letter. I am sure there is nothing degrading to any young man, in being compelled to attend that institution for the purpose of learning how to teach, if he wishes to become a teacher of youth. In the neighboring Provinces, unless a teacher has been trained at their Normal School two terms, he is not allowed to teach in any properly constituted Normal School, or other Government School. The student is there educated and trained by the head of the establishment, by means of lectures In the Model School the theories are carried into actual practice, as there are classes of children for the pupil teachers to practice upon. The latter are tested in teaching the children's classes to see whether they can carry the knowledge they have into actual practice If the training of teachers is to be done away with in our Normal School, I contend that the school should be done away with altogether, because it would be a waste of the public money, to spend two hundred pounds a year upon an institution which will be practically useless as a training school for teachers. We are also to have three School Visitors instead of two, who are to have the extravagant salary of £150 each per annum, and the Normal School teacher, who has not to incur any expenses in travelling, is allowed £200 per year. It would be much better to abolish the Normal School altogether, and give the Visitors a higher salary, and thus enable them to live. We are to have the Board of Education increased from nine to eleven, of whom two are to be Examiners, and whose province will be to examine the candidates for the office of teachers. These examiners are each to receive £20 a year for their services, and the remaining nine are to have the same allowance as formerly There was no necessity to increase the members of the Board, for three for each County were perfectly able to transact all the business which falls into the their hands. Two out of the nine might have been appointed Examiners. But then again, one of the eleven is to be *ex-officio*, Secretary of the Board of Education, with a salary "surpassing rich of forty pounds a year." This is a farce. When we think of the duties of the Board of Education, and the correspondence carried on by that body, and that the salary of the Secretary includes the allowance for stationary, we must say the amount is ridiculously small. We number our teachers by hundreds, and the Secretary has a written correspondence and personal interviews with them all: for all this labor he receives the munificent sum of fifty pounds a year! I do not think it is necessary to be so very penurious in the payment of those who are engaged upon so great and important a task. Then again there is another amendment. Al teachers of the favorite few, who qualify themselves to teach French, are to receive an additional sum of ten pounds a year, five of which are to be paid by the Government, and five by the Trustees; but there are only twenty such teachers allowed for the whole Island. There should be a certain number apportioned to each County; but by this amendment there is to be a regular scramble, for those who can persuade the Trustees to give five pounds towards their salaries, are to get the benefit of the additional allowance from the Treasury, and those who cannot will receive nothing extra. I do not object to an additional allowance to teachers who teach French as well as English, if they are competent so to do: but it is not merely passing the Board which would show a teacher's qualification to teach French. I had a good deal of experience in using the French language, as taught in England; but when I went to France, I found I had not learned any of it, and therefore I have come to the conclusion, that a person cannot get a correct knowledge and pronunciation of French, without going to France, and learning it among Frenchmen. Unless the Examiners are to be Frenchmen, I am of the opinion that the extra allowance will not be well expended. Now Sir, these are all the contemplated amendments brought forward by the Government in this Bill. I certainly was under the impression that we were going to have some improvement in our Education Act, of greater importance than that which is laid before us. When I consider that the Bill has been so long coming; that the subject was brought into the Speech at the opening of the Session; that the Attorney General is a rival of the Leader of the Government in educational matters; and that he issued a manifesto upon the subject previous to the last elections, I am grievously disappointed that we have nothing presented to us but the old Bill with these trifling amendments. I thought that as the Liberal Party had always disapproved of the manner in which the Prince of Wales College was manag- by the late Government, they would have made a University of it, and that students there would be placed in a position to take degrees in all the sciences; but they have left the College just where they found it. Then again, there is another matter which I thought they would have touched upon—a matter which has been agitating the minds of those who take an interest in education in all parts of the world, *i. e.*, whether education, as conducted upon the principles of our present laws, is a healthy system, that is to say, an education that is not founded upon the principles of religion. This is a question which has engaged the attention of the ablest and noblest minds, for a mere secular education, unless founded upon religious instruction, is utterly futile. Well, we have had no expression from the Government on that question; they have tabled the Bill as it stood years ago in regard to this matter, Able men have had strong opinions on this all-important matter, because education, next to religion, is the most important subject which can come before the Legislature. It was said by one of the ablest men of olden times:—"Upon the education of youth depends the permanence and stability of empire." When we take all these matters into consideration and see what a dullness there is in the Government upon this subject, we must conclude that they do not enter heartily into the subject. On one occasion, the Leader of the Government gave us an account of his travels in the United States; of his examination of their Schools and Colleges, and discussed these very topics, but now we have to read this Bill, without note or comment on the part of the Government, as to whether our present secular system of education is a proper one or not

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Speaker, when I moved for the second reading of this Bill, I said that I deemed it unnecessary to make any remarks upon it, unless the Opposition called for them. I now feel called upon to make a few remarks, and I think the best way will be to begin with the last, and to go backwards, and work up to the top of the speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition; because the remarks he made last were to the effect that an education not founded upon the *principles of religion is worthless*, and that he expected that our present system of education would have been changed in this respect, by the Bill which is now before us.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I did not say that

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Prince Street, July, 1868.

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Ch'town, July 1868.

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July 27, 1868. 1y

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"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."
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"Dr. Maggiel cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
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"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noise of the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."
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May 11, 1868. 1y

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Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

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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 whatevercause
Dysentery	Piles	&c. &c.
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.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of the late Mr. W. T. PETHICK, request all persons indebted to PETHICK'S BREWERY, to make immediate payment to HAMMOND JOHNSON, at his Dispensary, Kent Street, Ch'town.

THOMAS PETHICK.
HENRY LONGWORTH,
HAMMOND JOHNSON.

April 20th, 1868.

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.

N Side Queen Square, Ch'own, June 15, 1868. 1y

CORNS and WARTS

ARE permanently and effectually Cure by the use of

ROBINSON'S
Patent Corn Solvent.

For sale by
W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store December. 23 1867

1063
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.

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.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

JUST RECEIVED, ex *EDWIN & EVA*, from HALIFAX—

200 Boxes and 22 Barrels of CRACKERS and Fancy BREAD, from Moir & Co's. Steam Factory, which are now on Sale.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, August 3rd, 1868. isl pa

LIGHT! LIGHT!!!
Kerosene Oil,

at
WM. E. DAWSON'S.

March 23, 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. FISLEY, M.D.

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

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

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

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

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

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

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

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

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

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

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

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

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

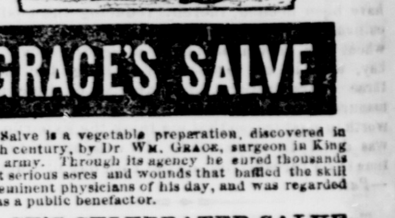
Remember, they imitate in *name* only, without possessing the virtues. Buy none unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.



GRACE'S SALVE

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

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

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,
Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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. Calbeck's, Charlottetown, or at the Mill.

STANFIELD WOOLLEN CO.

Tryon, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE!

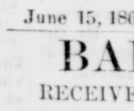
To Tenants upon Township No. 18.

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.

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.

WEDNESDAY AUCTIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will have a Sale of FLOUR, MEAL, &c., every WEDNESDAY at 11 o'clock, during the Summer.

CARVELL BROS.

June 1.