facts before us, was not the idea of going abroad to borrow money, one that ought never to have been entertained, as the only effect it could have upon the country, would be to drive capitalists out of it. The purchase of the Cunard Estates has not injured the country; and if the Government were now to purchase another estate, as large and on the same terms, it would not injure the country, nor seriously affect any interest; nor would they require to go abroad to borrow the money to pay for it; of course, while the tenants would be paying for their land, they would not be able to purchase as many goods as formerly, and merchants would have to import less of them; but when the farmers would get their lands paid for, they would then be able to purchase double the quantity, and then all classes would feel the benefit of those purchases. I am glad that the Government does not intend to bring in a coersive measure, at least I find such sentiments put forth in the correspondence of the Hon. Atty. General with the Colonial Office. A good deal has been said about the Fifteen Years' Purchase Act not being a compulsory measure; but do they who say so, think that the British Government, will allow them to pass a compulsory measure without consulting the parties concerned? They would not. When they hear the offer that may be made and the objections which have been urged against it, it is possible that the Home Government may allow such a Bill to be passed, but not before. When the correspondence on this subject is laid before the House, we shall be better able to form our opinion upon this subject. It has been said that until the Land Question is settled, a fair election cannot be had in this country. I believe this is true; for so long as an agitation can be kept up on this question, unprincipled men will be found who will endeavor to secure their elections by promising the people to get lands for them for nothing.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Mr. Chairman, we have listened to an elaborate statement from the Finance Minister of the Opposition. The hon member for Belfast (Hon. Mr. Duncan); and, Sir, what does it all amount to? He informs this House that certain amounts of money are now lying in the Banks of this Island waiting for investment, and that it could be employed in the purchase of land in this Island. He has told us that £58,000 are lying idle in our Banks, but he might as well have made it 78 000. But will the hon. member tell this hon. Committee, that this money can be had for such a purpose? Will he assert that these deposits, which are bearing interest at 5 per cent, can be invested in extending the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill? Some of these deposits belong to children. I know of one family of children who have £4000 so deposited; and another portion of these deposits consist of the savings of different families throughout the Island. Will the hon. member advise the Government to purchase lands with these deposits? As regards the sums not bearing interest, lying in the Banks, every body knows that there are very few good sales on this island, and gentlemen in business are in the habit, for greater security, of depositing their money in the Banks, and drawing it out as they may require it. Every man in business knows this The money, therefore, thus deposited belongs to the legitimate channels of trade, and it would have been as reasonable for the hon. member to have given a statement of the Bills receivable at the Banks, and have said that these could be made available for the purchase of the estates of the Proprietors as these deposits. Supposing that the Government had an offer of 100,000 acres of land, would it be right for them to purchase it, and run the risk of getting the money to pay for it, in the way indicated by the hon. member? I am surprised that the hon. member, as a business man, should have made the statements he has, and I will venture to state, that there is not a merchant in this Town who will endorse his opinion. Last year he said there was plenty of money, but on account of the Tenant Union it could not be obtained. All the Banks in the County are not in the position which the hon. member has stated, for the Directors of one had in their Annual Report stated, that they were unable to declare a dividend on account of some commercial failures in England which affected them. If money has been found to purchase produce, it was not a reason for saying that there was a floating capital in the country which the Government could have obtained for purchasing land. If Lord Melville or any other proprietor, took money out of this Island, it would have injured the trade of the country, because it would have removed that much working capital out of the country; nor do I think that the commercial affairs of this country are in as good a state as the hon. member would have this House believe, for I have seen lately that two of the ships of the hon. member are not coming back here, and I know that such would not be the case if matters were as prosperous as the hon. member has endeavoured to make this hon. Committee believe. I think the hon. member has not fully considered the subject upon which he has spoken.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr Chairman, if the hon. member who has last spoken, was surprised at the opinions which were advanced by the hon. member for Belfast, I am equally astonished at those of the hon. member for Tignish. He said that the Directors of one of our Banks had announced that they were unable to declare a dividend, on account of some commercial failures which occurred in England. I do not know which Bank the hon. member has alluded to.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—I referred to the Summerside Bank.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—As a shareholder, I feel an interest in these statements, and am quite satisfied that the directors of that Bank, when they made that statement, done so to cover their own carelessness. Had they looked after their business, as they should have done, they would not have had any occasion for making such a statement. The reason why they could not declare a dividend was, because they allowed some men in Prince County to have too much credit in that Bank—men who ought not to have had so much credit—but who had unfortunately too much stock in that Bank, and exercised too much influence in controlling its affairs. Had the business of that Bank been properly managed, no such results would have happened; for we know that in this town the Banks have met all their demands, in addition to ten per cent. on the capital stock; and one has declared a bonus of five per cent. There is one thing, Sir, for which I must congratulate the Government, and that is for the declaration made by the hon. the Attorney General, that the Government have opened up a correspondence with the Home Government, by which, they hope to be able to introduce, and carry a measure which will force the proprietors to sell. I do not intend to express an opinion now, either for or against such a measure; but I think, Sir, that it was always one of the grand doctrines of the party now in power, that under responsible government there would be no necessity to go cap in hand to the Colonial Office, to consult about any measure relating to the local interests of this Island. They were in the habit of saying that under Responsible Government we would have power to pass any such measure; but it seems now that a change has come over the spirit of their political dreams. I never expected to see the day when the hon member for Belfast (Hon. Mr. Davies), as a member of the Government, would bow to that. But, Sir, when gentlemen get into power, they have to submit to a good deal which they would not admit that they would submit too when they are on the political stump. I will abide my time for expressing an opinion on this matter, until I shall see the reply which the Government may receive from the Colonial Office, to which the learned Attorney General referred, and as my learned and hon. friend belongs to the Rifle Brigade, it will be interesting to write the result of his onslaught upon the proprietors; I think, though, that if I could dive into his conscience, I would discern that he thinks such legislation will not go down with the Home Government, no more than with the Proprietors at Home. I would like, though, if the hon Atty. General would foreshadow the principles of the measure which he proposes to introduce. Does he intend to place those who agreed to the Land Purchase Act upon a level with those who would not submit to it? Is a distinction to be drawn between those resident in the Island and those who are not? Are those who submitted to the appointment of the Land Commission and those who ask twenty years' purchase, with all back rents to be treated alike? I think a distinction should be drawn between those living here and those who live in England. I should like to know the intention of the Government in these respects, or are they all to be thrown higgle-piggledy together? Hon. members on the Government side of the House used to be in the habit of asserting that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was of no benefit to the Tenantry. I am the agent for Boughton Island, and had an opportunity lately of ascertaining the views of some of the Tenants from that place, on this subject. A few days ago some of them came into my office to settle for their rents. Merely to see what they would say, I made out their bills, but did not give them credit for the arrears which had accrued up to 1858. They were all great Liberals, but soon enquired why I had charged them with those arrears? I told them that their friends had condemned the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill as a measure that would not benefit the tenantry. They said that they did not think so, and very readily took advantage of a measure which made a difference of from £15 to £25 in some of their accounts. The fact is, the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill has been a benefit to men in each County in this Island. I will only now further add, that I hope the Hon. Atty. General will give the House some further information, respecting the nature of the Bill he intends introducing.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL.—Mr Chairman, I am sorry that I cannot comply with the request of my hon. friend, for the simple reason that I think it would be premature. I would act a very improper part to do so. It will be quite time enough when the matter comes regularly before the House.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if the hon. member for New London, wished this hon. Committee to understand, that the late Government had the despatch from the Colonial Minister, to which he referred, before the passage of the Fifteen years' purchase Bill? I understood him so, but if the hon. member will take the trouble to look, and compare dates, he will find that that despatch was not received until twelve months after the passing of that Bill. If the land purchase Bill is a mischievous one, why do they not wipe it off the Statute Book by repealing it? Assuming that it is an injury, why do they not repeal it at once, while they have the power?

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot see the objectionable features in the Loan Bill, which some hon. members appear to notice. It has been said by several hon. members, that it was the duty of the Government to take into consideration the best way to meet the payments that had to be made on the Cunard Estates. We all know, Sir, that the late Government purchased these Estates, but they left the greater portion of the payments to be made by their successors, and to meet these, the Loan has been brought forward. A good deal has also been said about the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, but I am not aware that it has as yet been an injury to the Colony, although I believe some of the objections are very just. The Bill, in itself, may not be injurious; but the evil arises from the fact, that it was an expression of opinion, by the late Government, of the value of land in this Island, and this way has done an injury which cannot now be remedied by a repeal of that Act. If that measure was a benefit to some in the Island, it was because there was no better measure to take its place. I am very happy to find a disposition on the part of the Government and this hon. Committee, to go for a compulsory measure, to force the proprietors to sell. I believe the time has arrrived when a fair and just measure of that nature should be passed. Some hon. members in the Opposition look upon me as entertaining extreme views on this question, and they have also denounced me as a Tenant Leaguer; but I take this opportunity to say that I was never a member of that organization. It is true I was at one of their meetings; but, Sir, I am not ashamed of those who did belong to it, for I believe they stand as high in the estimation of an unprejudiced public, as any other men in the country. Some overstepped the law; but where will you find any body of men, who have not had some men among them who have not done so? Can you find a large body of men, where none of them have not done evil to any one? The tenants had great reason to complain of the action taken by the late Government on account of the proprietors, when they aided them in their oppressive procedures. The course pursued may have been legal and right, or it may be looked upon as an act of unjust oppression; but it is one the people will not forget.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned for one hour.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

TUESDAY, March 10th.

Afternoon Session.

Paragraph on the Loan Bill.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Hon. Leader of the Opposition has stated that I should have some experience in Legislation. I do happen to have some experience in Legislation, and especially in reference to this Land Question; but we know that the opposite side of the House generally opposes any measure that would tend to settle that question. They used their influence against the "Tenant Compensation Act," and the "Rent-Roll Bill." I believed that these were good Acts when they were passed, and the people are now beginning to see that they were perfectly right and just. I believe we should have obtained the Tenant Compensation Act at the time, only the British Government were afraid that if they passed it, they would be obliged to pass a similar one for Ireland. From the first time I took my seat in this House I was of opinion that coercive measures could not be carried out. I wished to settle the question by moderate measures, and we have done some good in this way. The Land Purchase Bill has relieved the Tenantry to a very great extent. But at this time my opinions begin to change a little. Moderate measures have not effected so much as we anticipated. This "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill" has hindered the action of the "Land Purchase Bill," for it has fixed a price, and when we ask Proprietors to sell, they say give us 15 years' purchase and we will. I consider that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is not a fair criterion to go by. That Bill was passed for the benefit of individuals who might choose to purchase their farms, but it was never intended that the Government should pay such a price for land. The proprietors have refused all reasonable offers, and now I think some other course must be pursued. After so much of the land has been purchased under the Land Purchase Bill, the remaining tenantry will not be very well satisfied to pay rent. I hope that some measure similar to that adopted in reference to the Seigniors of Canada will be passed here. We would like it to be settled fairly, but if it cannot be settled without stringent measures, I thinkit is time that both parties endeavoured to carry them out. The late Government passed the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and many thought that this was to make a final settlement of the question, but it has not done so. The present Government have done all they could to settle the question. We heard a great deal of argument against the Loan Bill. I would ask, if we sent a hundred thousand pounds out of the country, would it not embarrass the Banks and cause a depression of trade. A great many people believe that it is the payment of the money for the Cunard Estate that caused the monetary depression in the Colony. If large Estates are to be purchased, we should get the money from some other place, and not drain the Colony of its floating capital. When Mr. Cunard was here I requested him not to demand all gold in payment of the instalments then due, and he complied with my request. The Government may be censured for not obtaining the Loan, but they never intended to get the money and let it lie idle. Some of the absentee proprietors did not understand our system of payments; for instance, one of them thought that he was not paid because he had only the Debentures of the Island. As the proprietors were not willing to sell, it was not necessary to get the Loan. As far as the financial state of the country is concerned, we are in as good a state as any other place. Our debt does not exceed one year's revenue. We must expect the Opposition will say a great deal against this loan, especially the hon. member from Belfast, (Mr. Duncan) who has taken his place as financier of the House. He always tries to show that the Colony is in a flourishing condition, and this helps the Government. If a loan is required, why should not we get it as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? There is a great deal of money in Nova Scotia, yet, when a large sum is wanted for any purpose, they think it better to get it from some other place. If we had obtained the Loan by selling bonds at 95, we should have been able to sell the gold here at a premium of 2 per cent. Fortunately there was a demand for oats in the British market last season, but had it been otherwise, the Banks would not have been able to get sterling exchange.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I believe, Mr. Chairman, it has been said by some celebrated man that you can do anything with figures, and we see this illustrated here every day. A member on the Government side of the House, builds up a great array of figures, and the hon. member from Belfast (Mr. Duncan) tears it all to pieces. The hon. Leader of the Government has not said what would be the effect if we had obtained the Loan. But I do not understand where this 2 per cent is to come from. I think the credit of this Colnoy is second to none; but it is wrong to go into another country to get money when it can be obtained at home. Government debentures are now eagerly sought for. When the Government purchased the Townshend Estate, these debentures sold at a premium of two per cent. The Leader of the Government spoke of a person in Halifax who came here to invest his money, but I know a person here who went to New Brunswick to invest money on account of the usury law here. The Savings' Bank has not been mentioned, in which there was a short time ago ten or twelve thousand pounds. The Government are trying to destroy the credit of the Colony by encouraging [illegible] Loan. If these debentures were sold in London men of large means here would employ an agent there to buy them up, and thus save a good deal.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—This matter was discussed a great deal last year, and we might argue about it morning, noon, and night, and not agree upon the question. But it is comparatively a new question, and I may be excused if I take up the time of this Committee in discussing it. It is very well to speak of the affairs of the Banks, and to say that the prosperity of the Island was not materially injured by the payment of so much money for the Cunard Estate, but I cannot agree with that statement. The difficulties which I apprehended were not so great as I thought they would be, and I am glad of it. A great deal has been said about getting the Loan to buy up Treasury warrants. That was not the intention of the Loan, but that provision was made so that in case land could not be obtained, the money should not lie idle. (He then read a portion of the Act) There is nothing there about paying for Treasury Warrants, and no Government would think of raising the money unless for some object similar to that mentioned in the Act. No doubt the previous purchase of the Cunard Estate was taken into consideration, but the Government had no intention of getting the Loan unless they had a chance of purchasing land. The way the returns of the Island were made out had an influence in preventing us from getting this loan. In these returns the money paid for the Cunard Estate was put down as expenses, and a stranger would think that we had expended thirty shillings for every twenty we raised as revenue. For that reason the Duke of Buckingham gave it as his opinion that we should not be able to obtain a loan. I was obliged to make an estimate and explain to him the real facts of the case, but it is not very easy, when you come in contact with business men, to eradicate from their minds the false impressions they may have received from the official returns of a country. With respect to the cost of negotiating the Loan, I may state that at the time I went to England, money was very scarce. Another Colony at the same time offered their bonds at 95. I did not wish to offer our bonds in the market, because I knew that if I did so and they would not sell, it would cause a loss of £500 to the Colony. The state of the money market is now quite different. The Tasmanian Government have since negotiated their loan; and instead of selling their bonds at a discount of five per cent, they have realised a premium of one per cent. Other Governments have also negotiated loans on favorable terms. I was requested, before I left England, to put the Loan in the market, but I thought it would not be well to do so, as the object for which the Loan was to be obtained could not be carried. It is a very strange thing that all the members on one side of the House take one view of any matter; and all on the other side take exactly the opposite view. The country would have been in a better position had it not been called upon to send so much money away as payment for the Cunard Estate. My hon. friend said he did not see how we were going to gain two per cent. on the bills; but if we had to raise the Loan here, we would have to pay the two per cent, so that would make it even. I do not pretend to be a very great judge of these matters, but the experience of other Colonies may serve as a guide for us. In purchasing the Cunard Estates, I have no doubt the late Government did what they thought was right. But if the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was to settle the whole question, where was the necessity for purchasing the Cunard Estate? It appears that their work requires the Land Purchase Bill to finish it. However, I wish that all the proprietors would be willing to sell at the same price at which the Cunard Estate was purchased.

Mr. BRECKEN.—This debate has taken a very wide range; but I think the question at issue between the Government and the Opposition is a very small one. We have a sincere desire to see the credit of the Colony stand high; but it will easily be seen on which side of the House the arguments were correct last year. The hon. Attorney General is at a loss to understand how the members on one side of the House hold one opinion, and those on the other side quite a different one; but he should be aware by this time that there is such a thing as a political conscience. No sooner did the Government come into power last year than they passed the Loan Bill. This side of the House, assuming that it was for the purpose of purchasing land, said it was time enough to get the Loan when it was known that land could be obtained; but the Government said that was not the only purpose for which it was required. Now, Sir, the Colony has struggled through its difficulty, and I admit that the high price of grain has helped it. But if, as the hon. Attorney General says, it would be for the benefit of the Colony, why not get the Loan yet? I think they dealt with a matter they did not understand. I think it was well for the country that it was the hon. Attorney General who went to England to negotiate the Loan. Suppose that money had been plenty when the hon. Attorney General went home, and he had obtained the Loan, where would the Government be to-day? They would have £50,000 on their hands, for which they would be paying interest, as no proprietors will agree to sell their land; they would be like the man who got a present of a white elephant, and found he had more than he could take care of. My hon. friend says the Government are in the position of a man who has his money in the Bank; but they are in the position of a man who has his note in his pocket, and is offering it at a discount, but connot find a purchaser. Had my hon. friend, the member for Belfast, been sent home instead of the Attorney General, we should have had the £50,000, and would not know what to do with it. The Banks have £84,000 on hand, including deposits and balances due them. This does not prove that there is money enough in the Island to buy up large tracts of land, but it proves that the Government were wrong when they said that the Loan was wanted to relieve the mercantile depression. I do not represent a Tenant constituency; but a man should legislate for the good of the whole country. In trying to settle the Land Question we may go too far. We must not embarrass the mercantile or mechanical interests of the country, for the sake of settling this question. It would be better for a poor man who settles down on a farm, to continue paying his rent, than borrow money to purchase his farm. I believe that twenty-five per cent. of the rents in this Island are never sued for, and never paid. If you press this question too far you may get rid of the absentee proprietors, and get a number of small ones on the Island. If the Government do negotiate a loan, I hope they will do so on terms advantageous to the country. I am satisfied to leave it in the hands of the Attorney General. If you push this matter too far, what are you going to do with the poorer class of Tenants, who cannot now pay their rent.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Mr. PROWSE.—I will express my views on this subject in a few words. The desirableness of converting the leasehold lands of the Colony into fee simple, is admitted by hon. members on both sides of the House. I have the honor to represent many leaseholders, and I am aware that there are many of the poor tenantry who would rather live upon two meals a day than continue to pay rent. They are bound to have free land or to leave the Island. They would rather endure privations and hardships for a time, by paying the instalments which would be required, than remain under the present leasehold system. In reference to the Loan Bill the Government give the Committee to understand that £95 per cent. could be obtained abroad for the Government Bonds. Now, we know that they could not get more than £90, or at the most £93 per cent. It is more probable that the rate would be three or four per cent. below that figure. I think that those who have money in this Colony should be allowed the same privilege as those who reside in other parts. The loss on the transaction would be about ten or eleven per cent., and the incidental expenses would also be very considerable. Much has been said about the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill by some hon. members of the Government. They say that it will be a stumbling block to every future Government. Why do they not strike it out of the Statute Book? They say it is a coercive measure, but it is not. It has relieved the tenantry from heavy burdens, which they would otherwise have been required to bear. The hon. member for Cavendish has alluded to the loyalty of the tenantry in very disparaging terms. Perhaps he refers to the Tenant Leaguers. I would like to know if the hon. member had money due him, whether he would apply to the officers of the law to collect it, if he failed otherwise. Would it be tyranny and oppression to commit his debtor to prison if he refused to pay? He says that we cannot rely on men who pay rent to defend the Colony. What can we think of an hon. member who would make such a statement? What a variety of opinions is to be found in the Government ranks? They are, indeed, a happy family!

Mr. MCNEILL.—As the hon. member has put a wrong construction upon some of my remarks, I will correct him. What I said was this: that we could not expect loyalty from men, who are taken by the throat, persecuted, and handcuffed, for the non-payment of their rents. As long as men's minds are constituted as they are, they cannot be expected to kiss the hand that smote them. I do not intend to allow the hon. member to flourish his yard-stick over me in that manner. How did the late Government act in regard to this matter? One of the first steps they took was to disarm our Volunteers, on account of the disturbances arising out of the Land Question. The hon. member has not made much out of the subject, although he has rambled over a great deal of ground. I wish to keep up the loyal spirit of the country, by abolishing the leasehold system. He wishes to insinuate that I am unworthy of my position.

Mr. PROWSE.—[illegible] the hon. member

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GENTS.—I have been cured by your wonderful Medicine of one of the worst of diseases, as follows, viz:

I had been afflicted for several years with an internal Tumor, and four years ago I was taken sick with a fever; the old complaint also revived. I had a Doctor attending me, but continued to get worse, we sent for another Doctor. He pronounced it a hopeless case, and said I could not live long. He said the Tumor was then as large as a pint bowl, and was assuming a cancerous nature. I suffered more than tongue can tell. My friends expected me to die daily. They were called in to see me die, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I suffered in this dreadful manner for upwards of two years. I at length, as a forlorn hope was induced to try your medicine. The first lot seemed to make me worse, and I became discouraged; but the Rev. A. W. Borss advised me to continue. I did so, and soon began to improve, and I am now well again, and a wonder to myself and neighbors. I feel as one raised from the dead. I am a young woman of of 26 years of age. I state these things for the benefit suffering humanity, and I cannot begin to describe the severity of my case—it is widely known in the County of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Yours, with much gratitude,

LOIS A. HATFIELD.

We, the undersigned, friends of Miss Hatfield, have much pleasure in endorsing all she says above and much more might be said of this most extraordinary case.

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MRS. HANNAH BALMAIN, OF WICKHAM, N.B.

Some four years since there came a lump in my breast, and at the time I did not know what it was—but on showing it to three Doctors, they told me it was a "CANCER," and for which the knife would have to be applied; then again, I went to a female doctor, who has been in the habit of curing Cancers by drawing them out, but she informed me that it was deep in the flesh and too long seated, and therefore could not help me. Knowing that something must be done, I concluded to try your medicine, which I saw advertised in the *Visitor*. Accordingly I sent for a can of *Ointment and Powders for making the Syrup*, which I used without the slightest change at the time. I began to think it was a failure, but concluded to give it another trial; consequently I procured another can of Ointment and Powders, and from its use it gathered and broke in two places, and discharged very freely for about six months, after which time it broke again in another place, and one of the old Ulcers healed up, the remaining two still remaining, one of which ran for two and a half years, the other healing up in about two months after it broke, during which time I used your medicine regularly. I may here state, that the last Ulcer healed up about thirteen months ago, since which time I have enjoyed good health. Yes, I may say better health than I have enjoyed for several years.

I remain yours, respectfully,

MRS. HANNAH BALMAIN.

Wickham, Queen's Co., N. B.,
February 11, 1867.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

FIVE ISLANDS, Nova Scotia,
October 21st, 1867.

Messrs. Rogers & Co,

GENTS:—My daughter is nicely, and you have done wonders, for I never thought you would make a cure as you have done. Her leg appears to be quite strong, but it itches a little.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD CORBETT.

The above was a very severe case of Scrofula of four or five years standing, and after having baffled the skill of the best Physicians and almost every other Patent Medicine, and the child appeared to be on the verge of the grave, and the parents having lost confidence in everything in the medical line, we undertook the cure for a certain sum, and if we failed we were to get nothing: but we succeeded, as we do in every case of Scrofula we unuertake. Nearly the whole of the bone from the knee to the ankle came out in pieces from time to time.

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Mrs. Edwin Starratt, of Port William, Nova Scotia, after having lost the use of her limbs for upwards of three years, has been fully restored to her former health by the use of our medicine. Any one wishing to know the particulars can correspond with Mrs. S. who will give every information.

R. & Co.

Mr. Allen, Editor of the Liverpool *Transcript*, Nova Scotia, has been cured of a very bad Scrofulous sore on his leg, of several years standing, after every other means failed.

R. & Co.

Miss Miles of Milton, Queen's Co., Nova Scotia, was for upwards of three years suffering from a general derangement of the system. Suspension of the menses, bleeding at the lungs, &c., &c., and to all appearance was fast sinking to the grave. Medical skill and every other means proving ineffectual. In a few months our *ALTERATIVE SYRUP* restored her to her usual health.

Persons wishing to know the truth of this case can drop a line to the Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Baptist Minister at the above place. We could easily fill pages of newspapers with the relation of such cases, but we deem the above sufficient for the present.

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It usually takes from six to twelve months to effect a cure in cases of long standing, and will cost from thirty to sixty dollars. The cheapest way for such cases is to order a $29 box at first, which can be had in New Bruswick by ordering from

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Corner of King and Germain Street. St. John. But may be had at all the principal Drug Stores by Retail, or address

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dec 2, '67 6m

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

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

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

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

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

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

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

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

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

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

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

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

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

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

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

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

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

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.

GRACE'S SALVE

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

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

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,

Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

HORSES.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect.

The many

DISEASES OF HORSES

can almost all be *prevented* or *cured* by these Powders.

One Powder drives out Worms.
One Powder cures Bots.
One Powder puts a Horse in condition.
One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.
One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.
One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS,

given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

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

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS

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

Every one who owns Stock

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

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

J. Carlton Comstock

in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all dealers.

Get "B. L. Judsons & Co.'s Almanac."

March 9, 1868. 4m

THE FISHERIES, &c.

For Sale to the Trade.

100 BALES first quality Cotton Herring and Mackerel TWINE,
10,000 lbs first quality do do NETTING,
5,000 doz do do do COD LINES,
2,000 doz do do do Mackerel and Pollock Lines,
50 superior do Stopper and Hauling Seines,
20 do do Light and Strong Mackerel Purse Seines.

Cotton is as cheap as before the war.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.
43 Commercial street, Boston.

ISAAC C. HALL, Agent.

Ch'town, December 2, 1867. 4m

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	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

August 7, 1865.

Carlton's

Condition Powders!

CHILDREN