PUBLIC MEETING OF ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

A large meeting of Electors and Merchants of Charlottetown, was held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening last. Fred'k Brecken, Esq., having been called to the Chair, announced the object of the meeting to be, "The discussion of the Financial state of the Colony,—the necessity for a Loan Bill,—the encouragement of the Fisheries, and other measures, to support which it may be deemed necessary to pledge our Representatives—"

P. W. Hyndman, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He thought it right to pledge our Representatives to support measures which will relieve the present financial depression, caused by the mode in which the payments for the Cunard Estate were being made. A Loan from abroad was, he considered, absolutely necessary to enable the Government to pay for Proprietary Lands without crippling the trade of the Island. During the last few months £20,000 had been sent away, or virtually so, and during the next three months £12,000 more would have to be paid. The withdrawal of such a large amount from circulation must, he said, depress Trade, and curtail the business of the Banks. He heard complaints of this from all parts of the country. He did not for a moment wish to condemn the purchase of land by the Government,—he merely found fault with the mode of payment. The Land Purchase Bill and Loan Bill had been brought forward together, and they should never have been separated. Some, he knew, objected to a Loan, and said that at the present time an Imperial Guarantee could not be obtained. This Guarantee he did not consider necessary. Our Bonds could, he thought, be sold in the English market without it. He strongly condemned the Government for purchasing land so extensively without providing *funds out of the Island* to pay for it. The little money in the Island was all required for the purposes of trade. In conlusion, he remarked that the encouragement of the Fisheries was a subject also before the meeting, and he would like to hear other gentlemen express their opinion on these matters.

Mr. Arch. McNeill was pleased to see that the meeting was called by no particular party, and that no party feeling existed. Now on the eve of a General Election, was the proper time to agitate measures for the good of the country. If the land could be paid for by borrowing money abroad,—leaving our own money in the Island to meet the requirements of trade,—the Government, he thought, should do so. He considered, too, that the Government should grant a bounty to encourage the Fisheries, and he hoped to hear the matter discussed. He would recommend that resolutions should be submitted, embodying the views of the meeting on these subjects.

Hon. Geo. Coles said that those present were, doubtless, aware that for many years he had favored a Loan Bill, and he disapproved of the Government purchasing land unless with the assistance of such a measure. The £40,000 drawn out of the country would, he said, lessen the issue of the Banks to the extent of at *least* £90,000. Had the Cunard Estate been purchased under the Loan Bill, there would not be such a depression in trade and money matters. At the time the loan was passed here, the British Government offered to guarantee £100,000, and to act as the agents of the Island. He did not think they would be willing to do that now, owing to our opposition to their expressed wishes on the subject of Confederation, but the loan might be obtained without such a guarantee, and he would be willing to rely upon the credit of the Island. The manner in which the Cunard Estate was being paid for, was, he considered, unjust to the mercantile community.

Chas. Palmer Esq., said he was happy to find that Confederation had been settled at the previous meetings, and that the people had now leisure to discuss other matters. A Loan Bill was recommended by the trading community, but it was necessary to beware of *Class Legislation*. The Government had acted rashly in engaging to pay so large a sum as £79,000 entirely out of the resources of the country. While part of the debentures for the Selkirk Estate was still unpaid, the Cunard Estate was purchased, and the Government agreed to pay the sum of £18,000 or £20,000 about the beginning of the year. They gave the Banks no notice of their intention to draw specie, but Governments being *big people*, the Banks had to submit. This curtailed the circulation of the country to the extent of three times that amount. A Loan, he thought, should be obtained, and no Imperial Guarantee was, he considered, absolutely necessary. Our bonds would, probably, sell in the English market without such a guarantee.

Hon. James Duncan considered that the dullness of sale for vessels in England had more to do with the monetary depression than the purchase of Proprietary Estates. Were these vessels sold, and their value in exchange in circulation here, the money market would not be in the state in which it is. If money required to be borrowed to pay for land, why not borrow it here?

J. S. Carvell, Esq., urged that, as our circulating medium was only about two-fifths of that in the other Provinces, in proportion to the population, the withdrawal of so large a sum had a much greater effect than it otherwise would. To remedy this the Loan Bill was, he considered, the best measure that could at present be brought forward.

Fred. Brecken, Esq., said he had come to the meeting that he might hear the views of the merchants on the question. He professed to know little of commerce, but could feel the present depression. Though caused in a great measure by the purchase of the Cunard Estate, there was much truth in what Mr. Duncan had said of the dullness of sale of vessels. He trusted he would be always ready to help the commercial interests of the Island, irrespective of party feeling. He thought it, however, unsound policy to pledge Representatives. A *pledged* Representative was useless. Whether the Loan could be obtained without any Imperial Guarantee, he was not prepared to say. At present our debentures would probably sell at a ruinous discount. He would say only this, that the Loan Bill must be a Government measure, but he would support any measure to relieve the present depression. He would, however, decline binding himself hand and foot to support any such measure. The opinion of those who now wished to pledge him might change, and if he were pledged he must adhere to one policy.

Mr. McNeill thought that the opinion of the meeting should be taken. Candidates, though they might not be pledged, would be influenced by the expressed wishes of their constituents.

The question of a bounty to encourage Mackerel fishing having been brought before the meeting, Mr. Brecken remarked that the subject had never been properly before the Legislature. He was in favor of granting a small bounty. Fishing would doubtless yet be our chief branch of industry.

Mr. Coles replied that our Mechanics' Fishing Company had proved that no encouragement in the way of bounty was required. This Company had just declared a dividend of 20 per cent. He hoped that other Companies would be formed, and he trusted that the Americans would soon see the wisdom of taking off the duty.

Mr. Hall remarked that he did not come to the meeting to offer any remarks on the encouragement of the Fisheries. It had, however, been said that the Fishing business needed no encouragement in the way of bounty, because a certain Company had paid a dividend of 20 per cent. He knew *nothing* of the management of this Company, but *something* of last year's fishing, and could assure the meeting that there were very few vessels fishing last year from this Island that paid expenses. The same run of luck that gave the Company 20 per cent this year might not occur again. He knew the country felt the effects of the land purchase,—he felt it himself indirectly,—but he felt more than this, the duty on Mackerel in the United States. The business under this duty could not pay, that was a certainty. No country ever had a better opportunity to carry on fishing than this Island, and he thought it the duty of the Government to encourage it. He had no doubt that good terms with the United States would yet be obtained, but the Island would in the meantime have to pay something to prevent the business dying out.

Mr. Coles said he knew a gentleman who carried on a fishing business perhaps second only to Mr. Hall's and *he* did not consider a bounty necessary. He (Mr. Coles) did not think farmers should be taxed to pay fishermen, who did little to benefit them.

Mr. Hall replied that fishermen did benefit farmers by consuming their produce. The farmers too had an indirect bounty in the shape of Model Farms, &c.,

The following Resolutions were put and carried almost unanimously:

Moved by P. W. Hyndman Esq., seconded by J. S. Carvell, Esq.—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a loan, to enable the Government to pay for Proprietary lands, should meet with the approva of the Legislature of this Colony.

Moved by Mr. Archibald McNeill, seconded by Hon. George Beer—

Resolved, That for the due encouragement and development of the Fisheries of this Island this meeting deems it expedient that a bounty should be granted by the Legislature.

Mr. Carvell having been called to the chair, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brecken for his able conduct as chairman, and the meeting dispersed.—*Pat.*

THE Nomination for Queen's County, which took place yesterday, was the most peaceful we ever witnessed, in fact, even the most bitter oppositionists were courteous to one another. There will be a contest in every District of this County excepting the Third. Messrs. Coles and Kelly, the old candidates for that District, standing high in the opinion of their constituents, both Conservative and Liberal, deemed, and justly, too, that they could confer no greater mark of favor upon their old and well-tried representatives, than by allowing them to walk the course in peace.

MORE POLITICAL MEETINGS AT ST. PETER'S.—Mr. Reilly attended three meetings in this District last week, one at Mr. John Carey's on Wednesday; another at Little Pond Schoolhouse; and the third at Mr. John Handrahan's, North Side, on Friday. All these meetings were well attended, and the support accorded Mr. Reilly was so encouraging as to ensure his success. Mr. Clark was evidently discouraged, and it is doubtful if he will, after all, contest the Election. Should he do so, we feel confident that he will be defeated by large odds.

WE learn from Prince County that Dr. Gregg is in the field, on the Liberal interest, for the 2d District, against Messrs. Yeo and Ramsay, the Conservative members. It is said the Doctor's chances are very fair.

THE English Mail arrived, per "China," at Halifax, on Friday morning last. The Island Mails reached here on Saturday evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"John O'Groat" will receive early attention.

News by Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 13.

London, 11th. Reform procession was immense. Not the slightest disturbance anywhere. Delegation of Reformers headed by Bright waited upon Gladstone, and were cordially received.—Stated D'Israeli has produced in Parliament a plan of Reform to be adopted by resolution. Idea favorably received.—Gold 136¾.

CHESTER, near Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Fenian demonstration amounted to nothing. City full of troops. Fenians gone; could have taken Chester yesterday, (Monday), but waited co-operate movements, which failed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

More trouble expected in Liverpool. Sympathising Fenians say docks wil be blown up. In Parliament, it is stated Lord Elcho received a telegram from Chester, saying affairs serious—timely information saved the city.—Gold 137¼.

BERLIN, Feb. 5th—Evening.

The Duke of Flanders, Heir apparent to the Belgian Throne, is soon to marry the Princess Hohenzollern.

Latest to "Herald."

LONDON, 16.—Telegraph wires through insurrection districts in Ireland cut in all directions. Meagre news received and suppressed for prudential reason. Large Fenian party surrounded by troops in Thomas Woods. Chances of escape small. O'Connor's band of 800 retreated to hills near Killarney; still at large. The uprising confined to Kerry and Cork companies, not believed will spread further. Authorities in Ireland assure the Government that rising will be totally stopped.

Holloway's Ointment—Agonising Pains—It is gratifying to hear sufferers recount the ease they derived when first they applied this Ointment to their ulcers, sores or abscesses, with which they had been afflicted for years. Soon after its application to a bad leg or inflamatory ulcer, it restrains the excitement of blood vessels and nerves, which at once brings coolness and comfort, and further the gradual deposits of healthy materials to fill all the ravages caused by debility and disease. It expels all noxious matters and heals all sores soundly. It gives ease to various veins, bad legs and swelling of the joints when the agony is almost unremitting and the pain too much for a giant's strength.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Valuable and Convenient. Browns Bronchial Troches are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other trobles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.

Cholera.

MR. PERRY DAVIS—SIR: The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word in its praise. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the stomach, or any other part of the system, severe Chills, Weariness, common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Toothache, etc., THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN THE PAIN KILLER. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfulls, taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet, and costant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentry attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one teaspoonfull curing the worst case in an hour, or, at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentry being cured by its use. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, JR., Minister of the Gospel.
THEO. DesBRISAY,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Feb. 6—1m

A reliable remedy for expelling worms, so common with young children will be found in Brown's *Vermifuge Comfits*, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasent to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the *Comfits*, is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Feb. 6.—1m

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit—

100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 " " 2 "
100 " HAKE,
20 qtls. CODFISH,
100 galls. " OIL.

JAS. IRVING.

Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. if

OYSTERS, FRESH OYSTERS.

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON.

THE Subscriber has opened a NEW OYSTER SALOON, under the above name, conducted on Temperance Principles, on POWNAL STREET, near the corner of Grafton and Pownal streets. A room (with private entrance) furnished expressly for LADIES.

FAMILIES supplied with Fresh Oysters, on reasonable terms, and all orders punctually attended to.

BENJ. PETTIGREW.

Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1867.

REQUISITION.

To Thomas W. Dodd, Esq.,

SIR;

WE, the undersigned Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty, deeming it inexpedient that any further delay should transpire in choosing some gentleman to be put in nomination as an additional Candidate for Charlottetown and Royalty, and having every confidence in your ability and integrity, have to request that you will reconsider the determination you come to at the Temperance Hall, and consent to be nominated as one of the candidates for said Town and Royalty; and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to ensure your return, feeling assured that you will not only further every measure that will promote the prosperity of the City, but faithfully maintain the interests of the Island in all its constitutional measures required by the well-understood wishes of its people.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1867.

T. H. Haviland, senr.,	David A. Bears,
T. H. Haviland,	Abraham W. Cook
Robert Bell,	C. Binns,
John C. Binns,	W. W. Stumbles,
Thomas Alley,	Capt. R. Paul,
John Stumbles,	D. Hodgson,
D. Laird,	John Ings,
Wm. H. Wilson,	J. W. Mitchell,
Edward Palmer,	Mark Butcher,
Geo. Beer,	Hugh Perkin,
William Passmore,	G. L. Dogherty,
Frederick LePage,	Michael O'Hara,
John Cairns,	Peter McGowan,
Joseph Pippy,	Adam Murray,
Daniel Brenan,	Thomas Mabon,
James Reddin,	John Fraser,
J. D. McLeod,	G. Cummings,
Theo. DesBrisay,	Wm. F. Morris,
Wm. A. Weeks,	Henry Smith,
James Walsh,	Bertram Moore,
Arch'd. Kennedy,	W. Shepherd,
Donald McRae,	J. F. Morris,
John Douse,	Philip Large,
George Rankin,	James White,
Alex. McDonald,	John McLean,
John McEachen,	John McRae,
John Ferguson,	Edward D. Stair,
Geo. Henderson,	Wm. C. Trowan.
M McLeod,	Archibald White,
Wm. Brown,	John Heartz,
Sinton Davies,	Geo. A. Thresher,
James E. S. Bagnall,	Clement White,
Wm. Heard,	Henry Longworth,
A. N. Large,	Henry Palmer,
David Stewart,	Henry Worth,
Matthew Waddell,	Edward J. Hodgson,
George Wilson,	J. W. Morrison,
J. W. Coles,	W. C. Bourke
Wm White.	

REPLY.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN;

In compliance with the above Requisition, received this day, I have decided to allow myself to be placed in nomination as a Caedidate for Charlottetown and Royalty, to represent you in the next General Assembly, With my political views you are well acquainted. I am a decidod opponent to the Quebec scheme of Confederation, so far as it is intended to include this Island with the other British North American Provinces. Should you honor me with your confidence by electing me as one of your Representatives, I shall use my utmost endeavors to promote the interests and prosperity of Charlottetown and Royalty; also of the Island in general.

With many thanks for your expressions of confidence in me, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS W. DODD.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1867.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

Hon. George Coles,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord,	Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq.	J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq.	Mr. William Weeks.

Risks taken Daily.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. y

To the Independent Electors of the Third District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the repeated solicitations of many of yourselves, I beg to offer my services as a Candidate for the representation of your District in the next House of Assembly.

Having resided in your midst for the last 20 years, it is needless for me to enter into any explanation of my political views; you know, Gentlemen, that I have always been an advocate of Liberal principles—when I had the honor of a seat in the Legislature as one of the Representatives for Belfast District, I always gave my vote in favor of every measure of Reform brought under the consideration of the House of Assembly. I am opposed to any schme of Confederation that would include P. E. Island,—believing, as I do, that our interests are better served in our present position and relation with the Mother Country.

I have only to add, Gentlemen, that should you confer on me the high honor of electing me as one of your Representatives, I will do all in my power to further the interests of your District and the Island generally.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD MUNRO.

Georgetown Road, February 6th, 1867.

To the Electors of the 1st Electoral District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN:—The House of Assembly having been dissolved by Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, you will, on the 26th of the present month, be called upon to elect two Members to represent your interests in the Lower Branch of the Legislature. It is a matter of regret that the period of the year selected is one so inconvenient both for Electors and Candidates; but the Government alone are responsible for this, and also for the additional serious inconvenience which they have unnecessarily imposed upon a large number of the Electors of King's County, by appointing the General Election to be held on the day by law ordained for the sitting of the Supreme Court in Georgetown. Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses must either attend at Georgetown and thus be deprived of their franchise, or they must neglect their duties, run the risk of being fined, or postpone the trial of their causes and suffer inconvenience and expense.

The recent elections of members of the Legislative Council indicate an entire absence of confidence in the Government. The strange want of cordiality which for some time past has existed and been openly evinced between the members of the Government, has been little calculated to inspire the conviction that the affairs of the country can any longer be safe in their keeping. Divided among themselves, constantly forgetful of the first principles of Responsible Government, having no confidence in each other individully, how can they expect you to have confidence in them collectively?

I thank you for the very cordial reception which you extended to me when I visited the District and held public meetings last week and in the month of July last. The assurances of support which I then received were most gratifying to me, and, in accordance with the invitation almost unanimously given, I again offer myself with confidence as a candidate for your suffrages. It will be my sincere desire, should I be again returned as your representative, to devote myself in, I trust, a spirit of moderation, to the furherance and support of all measures calculated to advance the general interests of the Island or supply the local wants of the District. I hope to see the Education Act altered and remodelled in many respects; I think that the Teachers should be placed in a better and more independent position with respect to the payment of their salaries, and that the mode of making assessments for building Schools and other educational purposes should be simplified, so as to render the office of a Trustee less burdensome and dangerous than it is at present. The provisions of the Land Purchase Bill should be extended as much as possible, and efforts made to induce the yet remaining Proprietors of rented Township Lands to sell to the Government. This measure of the Liberal Party has been now adopted by its opponents, who have failed to produce any other one equally good. Had the Loan Bill been allowed to pass, it would have proved a very valuable adjunct to the Land Purchase Bill; particularly at the present time, and enabled the Government to pay the purchase money for the Cunard Estate, without that serious inconvenience to the mercantile community which has been caused, and will yet be caused by the mode adopted, and, moreover, would have enabled them to resell to the Tenantry at a lower figure than under present circumstances they can, perhaps, afford to do.

The enlargement of trade with the United States and other countries, the improvement of the system of road-making, the general extension of the benefits of Steam communication as far as possible to all parts of the Island, the encouragement of the fisheries, an increase of efficiency in all branches of the Public Service, as well as a careful economy in the expenditure of the Public Revenue, are all objects which will require and be well worthy of the serious attention of the incoming Legislature.

I am, as you know, an opponent to the proposed Confederation of this Island with the other British North American Provinces. I have always felt confident that the Imperial Government would not compel us to adopt the scheme so long as we clearly and pointedly evinced our repugnance to it. The Bill now before the Imperial Government confirms this opinion,—it leaves it optional with the inhabitants of the Island to confederate or remain out; and I hope that a sufficiently large majority of members opposed to the measure will be returned at the coming Election to prevent any danger of its consummation through local Legislation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your ob't Serv't.
JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, 2d Feb'y, 1867.

To the free and independent Electors of the Fourth Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN;—As you have done me the honor to nominate me at five Meetings, in different Polling Divisions of the District, which nomination was responded to in two instances by hundreds of Electors, and in the other three, by a proportion which convinces me that I am the choice of the people, I feel that it is my duty to offer as a Candidate at the coming Election. My nomination is the more gratifying, as it is the voluntary act of a large, wealthy and intelligent District, without regard to Creed or Party. My policy on the Land Question is to support any measure which will convert the leasehold into freehold with the least expense to the public. My views on Confederation are decidedly Anti-Confederate. I hold that "union is strength" only when the parties are united by common sympathy and interest, which is not so in our case.

In the present state of the public mind, both here and in Nova Scotia, my humble opinion is, that Confederation would be as fatal to British rule as to the happiness of the people. While I shall be happy to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in the defence of the colomes, I cannot consent to place the power of unlimited taxation in the hands of extravagant men, whose attachment to the British Crown is, to say the least, somewhat doubtful.

The internal affairs of this Island will receive my best attention. I wish to see its roads and bridges kept in better order, and its Ferry Contracts regulated to meet the wants of the public. I am in favor of a lower tariff, and greater economy in the public expenditure. In a word, it will be my aim to lighten the burdens of the people, and to make them prosperous, contented and happy.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obe't humble serv't,
ROBERT STEWART.

Lot 48, Feb. 11th, 1867.

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls. Prime Herring.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR!
Flour!! Flour!!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, cheap for Cash, at his NEW BRICK STORE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

adjoining the residence of RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., and near the south front of the Colonial Building,

200 bbls. extra State FLOUR,
200 " superfine State FLOUR,
bbls CRACKERS,
4 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 " " MOLASSES,
40 chests and half-chests Congou TEA,

with his usual stock of LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.

Charlottetown, February 6th, 1867. ex isl 1m

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

To the Electors of the First Electoral District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,—

THE Twenty-second General Assembly of Prince Edward Island being about to expire, I beg to tender you my most grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which, twelve months ago, you conferred upon me in selecting me to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the District, occasioned by the death of my lamented friend, the late Hon. Donald Beaton. And, it being my intention to offer myself again a candidate for your suffrages, should you honor me with a repetition of your favor, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting which my humble efforts can accomplish to promote the prosperity and happiness of this my native District.

Although I have not been able, during the brief period of my Legislative connection with you, to perform such an amount of public good as under a more extended term of office, I might reasonably hope to accomplish; yet, I flatter myself that my endeavors to advance the interests of my constituents have not been exerted altogether in vain.

I should have addressed you at an earlier date on the subject of the approaching General Election, but impressed with the great cardinal maxim that "Union is strength," I have deferred the matter until the present moment, in hopes that our Charlottetown sages would present us with some plan of operation for the approaching campaign, in which we might all co-operate—some common platform on which the friends of progress and order "might all pull together." As it is most likely that the Land Question and Education, the Fisheries and Confederation, will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of our next Colonial Parliament, it may not, perhaps, be premature on my part to declare even now, what my own peculiar views on these several questions are.

It being now almost unanimously admitted that the "Land Purchase Act," together with the "Act to assist Leaseholders in purchasing the fee simple of their farms," constitute the most effectual means yet devised for converting our leasehold tenures into freehold, I shall be ready at all times to give the most ample effect to the provisions of those statutes.

I have long indulged the opinion—and am still of the same belief—that the laws relating to Education should be so amended as, among other improvements, to enable the District Teachers to draw the entire amount of their salaries from the public purse. Such an alteration as have here indicated would have been effected during the late Session had not Messrs. Laird and Howatt distinctly declared that *their constituents* would not submit to any change in the Educational system of the Colony which would involve the imposition of a single penny's additional taxation. Hence it was deemed advisable—the General Election being so near at hand—to defer the further consideration of the subject until the people should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereon at the hustings.

The uncommon natural facilities possessed by our Island fishermen being rendered almost nugatory by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, I will assist in any measure which may enable our people to compete successfully with the fishermen of the neighboring Republic.

I am still decidedly opposed to Confederation; and although I always respect the conscientious opinions of other men, howsoever widely those sentiments, political or otherwise, may differ from my own; nevertheless, I deny the right, in any case, of "a small minority of the people" to make laws for, or rule the majority. I shall, therefore, oppose any party, Liberal or Conservative, who will attempt to join this Island in a Federal Union with Canada. Who would deprive us of the inestimable privilege of making the laws that govern us, and surrender ourselves to the "tender mercies" of a people whose inordinate selfishness and extravagance have already brought their own magnificent country to the very brink of bankruptcy, and whose sectional animosities are fully as malignant as were those which provoked the late calamitous war in the United States, and drenched that once prosperous country in the blood of a million of its own subjects.

If time and other circumstances permit, I will call upon you severally before the election comes off, when we can enter more fully into any of the public questions of the day, than it is possible to do through a newspaper communication. In the meantime, I beg to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,
EMANUEL McEACHEN.

South Lake, Jan. 15, 1867.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Is a soothing expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent need of a safe and reliable cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of many years has established the fact, that it is more efficacious in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy. Its efficacy has now become so generally known, that it is justly regarded in many countries as a medicine of indispensable necessity. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where medical science has reached its highest perfection, it is prescribed in domestic practice, and constantly used in the armies, in hospitals and other public institutions, where it is regarded by the attending physicians as the most speedy and agreeable remedy that can be employed. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found where well known cases of diseased lungs, which had baffled the efforts of the most skilful and experienced doctors, have been permanently cured by it. These results are the most convincing proofs of the superior curative properties of this preparation; and to them the authors point with peculiar satisfaction. While it is most powerful against confirmed diseases it is extremly gentle as a medicine in infancy and youth, being quite harmless to even the youngest, when administered judiciously.

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