## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CONFEDERATION QUESTION (*continued.*)

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH. Last Session, I supported the Resolutions submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government (Hon. J. C. Pope); and I did so because I believed that a Union of Prince Edward Island with Canada and the other British American Provinces upon the terms laid down in the Quebec Scheme, would be disastrous to her best interests. I conceive our position to be an exceptional one, and that, from its peculiarity, although we should be taxed equally with the peoples of the other Provinces for Railways, Canals and other Public Works in Canada, it was not in the nature of things that we could derive any direct benefit from them. During five months of the year, cut off as we are by an icy barrier from the continent, I considered that we could hold no commercial intercourse whatever with the other Federated Provinces; and that, therefore, our Union with them, except upon terms very different from those contained in the Report of the Quebec Convention, would have been one of extreme hardship and injustice. Another objection which I had to the Union was that according to the Scheme laid down in the Report, representation in the House of Commons is to be based upon population. Representation on that basis is as objectionable, as it respects New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as it is with respect to Prince Edward Island; but its being objectionable as applied to those other two Provinces, does not render less so to Prince Edward Island. Upper Canada is a growing country and her population will rapidly increase; and as that increases, so, according to the Quebec scheme of representation, her representation in the Federal House of Commons would increase, whilst that of Prince Edward Island would decrease. And, in fact, if the increase in the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick does not, in the future, grow more rapidly than it has in the past, they will also, if the plan be strictly carried out, be losers, instead of gainers, as respects legislative representation. Thus, as respects representation on the basis of population, the scheme appeared to me to be unjust to us, and I was therefore prepared to go against it; and the result of our deliberations upon it in this House was its rejection by a large majority. I, for one, am not changed. I entertain the same objections to the Scheme which I entertained then, and I am therefore glad to presume that the Resolutions just submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government harmonize with the views on that question of a majority on both sides. In respect to Prince Edward Island, the allowance of 80 cents per head of our population in exchange for our revenue, is quite insufficient. What! only £48,000 a year for the relinquishment of our revenue of £70,000 a year, and that too to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government. A most princely offer indeed! Why, in the course of a few years, it will in all probability amount to £150,000 a year, and all that, together with our independent constitution, we would, according to the Quebec Scheme of Union, if we accede to it, have to surrender for an annual allowance of £48,000 for our local expenses, all of which, with the exception of the salaries of the Lieutenant Governor and the Judges, we should have to defray ourselves out of that *munificent* allowance; and, should it not be found sufficient we would have to make up the deficiency by direct taxation. This is quite sufficient to convince us, I think, that if we were to enter into Confederation on the basis of the Quebec Report, justice could never be done to us. This is the decided opinion of the people as a body, generally speaking, and through a majority of their parliamentary representatives they have already declared, and will now again declare, that the Quebec Scheme of Confederation will never be acceded to by them. That they are most decidedly opposed to a Union with Canada upon any terms, we know with certainty, and their decided objection to it, or rather rejection of it, as affirmed by a majority of their representatives in this House, last Session, it is now our duty to re-affirm. We must all admit that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick must be the best judges of their own affairs, and have a constitutional right to decide concerning them for themselves. But, when we see it asserted in their papers that if a Union, on the basis of the Quebec Scheme, take place at all, it must include Prince Edward Island; and, further, whilst admitting that possibly, if we exerted ourselves to procure them, better terms might be conceded to us, maintaining that we shall not be allowed to stand aloof; it behoves us most distinctly and peremptorily to declare that we will not go into the projected Union on any terms. If we were to admit that such terms could be conceded us as would make our union with the other Provinces beneficial to us, that would go a long way towards warranting an assumption on the part of the other Provinces, and even on that of the Home Government, that, by a little skilful management on their part, and the promise of one or two flattering concessions, we might be induced to give a favorable ear to the Scheme; and, as repects proceedings on our part, the next step might be the appointment of delegates to the London Conference. And, that step once taken, our delegates would be in the hands of the other delegates: the majority would decide; we could neither insist upon better terms, nor cou'd we fall back upon our original resolution to reject the scheme. We would be completely trapped, and our heads drawn into the noose. Our best course, therefore, will be not to admit the possibility of such terms being accorded to us as would be acceptable and conducive to our interests. The first Resolution repudiates the idea that we can be embraced in any Union of the Provinces, upon the terms of the Quebec Scheme, in any way which would be beneficial or advantageous to us. The second is stronger; and one hon. member (Mr. Sinclair,) has said that it is too strong. But it only says that this House cannot admit that a *Federal* Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies, which would include Prince Edward Island, could never be accomplished on terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well-being of her people; and assigns a reason for that affirmation; but it does not say that, if Great Britain and the other Provinces would agree to it, a *Legislative* Union, which would allow us to retain our Revenue might not be made acceptable to us. It has been said that if Prince Edward Island remain out of the Union, she will either be left in a most undesirable isolated position, or be annexed to the United States. As to the perils of isolation, the people, I feel certain, will be very willing to encounter them, provided they are left in the enjoyment of all their present rights and privileges. And as to annexation to the United States, I believe that will never take place against their will; and, moreover, I believe that such annexation will never be sought by them, so long as Great Britain shall be willing to regard them as her children, and to watch over and protect them, with that truly parental care and solicitude for their well-being, which she has hitherto manifested towards them. The people of this Island will never consent to be annexed to a foreign power, unless great Britain shall herself cast them adrift. That, however, I believe she will never do; and our present happy connexion with her will, I trust, endure for so, ages to come. As long as Britain is willing that it shall be we will remain true in our allegiance to the British Crown. But the duties of Great Britain to us, and to all her other subjects in these Provinces are great. It is her duty to protect us, by her fleets and armies, against any foreign foe. But, whilst we assert this, we freely admit that it is also equally our duty, in each of the Provinces, to contribute freely from our local revenues towards our defence; and cheerfully will we of Prince Edward Island fulfil that duty in fair and just proportion to our means. I shall steadily resist anything like an acknowledgment of the principle of a Federal Union of these Provinces as asserted in the Quebec Report; for I believe that were we once to admit that principle, we would, inevitably, be driven into it. Our acknowledgment of the principle would be tantamount to our signing and sealing of the bond; and we, our children, and our children's children would be bound by it for all time to come. I know hon. gentlemen in this house will say that it is our duty to acquiesce in the Quebec Scheme of Confederation, because that scheme is not only approved of by Her Majesty the Queen and her Government, but also because it is their earnest desire that it should forthwith be carried into effect. Now, with great deference to the opinion of those hon. gentlemen, I beg leave to say that, although in sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, I in no way yield to them; yet, representing, in this House, a large independent and intelligent constituency, whose opinions concerning the projected Union of these Provinces fully coincide with my own, to those opinions it is my bounden duty firmly to adhere. Now is the time for us to be cautious. These are my sentiments, and, in pursuance of them, I am ready to support the Resolutions now before us; but if they can be amended without an acknowledgment of the principle of Union, in such an amendment of them, I shall, most likely, be found quite willing to acquiesce. I will not trespass upon the attention of the House any longer, at present, further than by again saying that I am prepared not only to vote for the first Resolution, which says that it is "the deliberate opinion of this House, that any Union of the British North American Colonies which would embrace Prince Edward Island, upon the terms and principles set forth in the Resolutions of the Conference of Quebec, would not only be unjust to the inhabitants of this Colony, but prove disastrous to their dearest and most cherished rights and interests as a free people, enjoying the blessings of a priceless Constitution, guaranteed to them by the Imperial Government of Great Britain"; and, as respects the second Resolution, which declares that "we cannot admit that a Federal Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies, which would include Prince Edward Island could ever be accomplished upon terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well-being of the people of this Island,"—I am also prepared to vote for it in its full integrity; although, should it be found possible so to modify it—without any acknowledgment of the principles of Confederation set forth in the Report of the Quebec Conference—as to render it more acceptable to such hon. members as may think it rather too strong in its present form,—to such a modification of it I shall certainly offer no opposition.

Mr. BRECKEN. Having, at length, in the House, last Session, and, subsequently, at public meetings, expressed his views concerning the projected Confederation of the British North American Provinces, he did not think it necessary that he should then enter into any thing like a full recapitulation of them. The Resolutions submitted to the Committee were certainly very strong: the last, in his opinion was too strong. However it was to be remembered that in debating the question of Confederation, they were not debating a party question, nor one of only passing interest; but one, their determination of which might affect, advantageously or otherwise, the destinies of Prince Edward Island for generations to come. John Bull had always claimed, as one of his greatest privileges, the right to grumble, and to stand out, to the last moment, for whatever he thought himself fairly entitled to; and that privilege the people of this Colony had never been backward to claim and assert. The Quebec Confederation Scheme was, it was well known, favourably viewed by the Imperial Government, and equally so, it was said, by Her Majesty the Queen; yet admitting all that—and he was not disposed to dispute it; for he could see no impropriety in its being so regarded at Home—he did not think, as some did, that we could fairly be subjected to the imputation of disloyalty because, so far as that Scheme was meant to apply to Prince Edward Island, we were adverse to it, and should express our aversion to it in the strongest language. He certainly did not, for one moment, imagine that the Imperial Government would ever consent to sanction any Scheme of Confederation, by which it was obvious to them that the interests of even the smallest and most feeble of the Colonies would be sacrificed for the promotion of those of the largest and most powerful. The Imperial Government were, doubtless, bent upon carrying out the Confederation Scheme; but, in their determination to give it effect, they contemplated nothing but the general good of all the Provinces which it was intended to embrace. They could conceive nothing but the retardation of the individual interests and progress of these Provinces, and general feebleness, as the natural consequences of our governments, independent of each other, our diverse laws, our different currencies and hostile tariffs. This justly appeared to them a most anomalous state of things. A group of Provinces, lying closely together, and all paying allegiance to the same Sovereign, could not, or at least ought not, it seemed to them, to have separate and conflicting interests; and, therefore, it was, seeing that all of them were rapidly approaching to a state, the further expansion of which would require that, as respected all the relations of trade, commerce, laws, and government, they should, as it were, interwine with and lean upon each other—that the Imperial Government thought the very best thing which could be divised for them, was such a Union as would consolidate their growing strength, and give to all an interest in, and a share of, the individual or peculiar resources and privileges of each. And, to that end, it had doubtless appeared to them that no Scheme could be more happily framed than that of the Quebec Conference. In that opinion, however, at least so far as it respected Prince Edward Island, they were certainly in error; and what had especially led to their mistake, with respect to us, was their ignorance—for it could not be forgetfulness—of our peculiar position, resources, and trade. They did not comprehend our exceptional position. That they should be ignorant on that head did not surprise him; for, at the Detroit Trade Convention, he found several of the Delegates to that Convention, although comparatively speaking our near neighbours almost as ignorant respecting our resources and trade, as must of necessity be the peoples of China and Japan. The Imperial Government thought that, if we went into the Confederation, our material interests would all receive an immediate and most sensible progressive impulse; and that, in fact, our prosperity would increase in every direction. As respected our representation in the Confederate House of Commons, small as the number was at which it was set down in the Report, on the basis of population, and decennial readjustments on that basis, at the expiration of the first ten years of the Union, our representation would be still further diminished. The allowance of £51,850, to be made to this Island, in consideration of the transfer of our revenue and of the powers of taxation to the General Parliament, was manifestly a very inadequate compensation for our relinquishment of our Revenue, now amounting to £70,000, and which, in a few years would, in all probability, amount to £100,000 per annum. That allowance would not suffice to defray our annual local expenditure; and, whenever it should be found necessary for us to undertake any large public work for our own local benefit, we would have to provide for the expense by extra direct local taxation. As respected the direct benefits which, it was said by the advocates of Confederation, we would derive from the Canals and Railroads of the other Provinces, and towords the past and future cost of which we were to contribute, considering that we should be shut out from the use and advantage of them for five months of the year, it would be about just as reasonable to say that on account of the benefits which we might derive from the construction of public works in Kamtschatka, we should contribute towards the expense incurred by it.—His greatest objection to the Confederation Scheme was based on his dread of the enormous taxation to which we would, in all probability, by subjected under it. The construction of fortifications, the creation of a Confederate army and navy to afford protection against the annexation proclivities of Brother Jonathan, the deepening and widening of the Canals of Upper Canada, and the construction of other public works, which would be required as the country became more and more opened up and improved, would necessitate such an outlay of public money as could not be raised independently of extraordinary taxation; and to prevent either that, or to check any extravagance on the part of the General Government, the small share which we should have in parliamentary representation, would render us powerless. The hon. and learned member said he did not go quite so far as some anti-confederates; for he believed that, if the other Provinces went into the Union we should *not* be able to keep out. We were told that the British Government would not deprive us of a Constitution which they themselves had guaranteed to us. But we ought to remember our great indebtedness to the Mother Country, and to take care that our refractoriness should not be the cause of some estrangement of feeling towards us on her part, and incline her to resent what she may deem our undutifulness towards her at the present juncture. Some again said that, if we refused to go into the Union, no course would be open to us but that of annexation to the United States; but annexation to the United States would not be our fate, even if we desired it. The Imperial Government, ignorant as they might be concerning our trade and resources, knew too well the importance of the geographical position of Prince Edward Island—the key to the St. Lawrence—to allow us to annex ourselves to the United States. Some said it would be better for us, at first to go into Union as grumblers, than to be obliged to go in afterwards as beggars: there was nothing disreputable, they said, in grumbling—it was a British privilege; but begging was positive degradation. That might all be very fine; but, he maintained, there would be nothing mean in going in by begging, even at the eleventh hour, if, by remaining out until then, we could obtain better terms than were offered to us by the Quebec Scheme. He said, with the hon. member for the Third District of Prince County, (Mr. Sinclair,) that to give us better terms was not impossible; but he believed that Canada would never, of herself, consent to give us better terms. His (Mr. Brecken's) opinion then was that our best policy would be to keep out until Canada, in her eagerness to include us in the Union, should offer to treat with us on fairer terms; and then, should we find that we were suffering by keeping out, self-interest might induce us to accept the best terms we could get. The second Resolution, he said again, was too strong. To say that no terms of Union that would prove advantageous to our interests and well-being as a people, could be offered, was certainly saying too much and going too far; but, when he took into consideration the object to be attained by so wording the Resolution, which was the rendering it impossible for the Government to consent to the appointment of delegates to the projected London Convention—a course which, if adopted, would in all probability result in a repetition of the Quebec agreement—he was quite prepared to vote for it, too strong as, in its *prima facie* sense, he thought it. If Delegates were appointed, by our Government, to to attend the London Conventi n, even for the purpose of opposing the Quebec Scheme, and endeavouring to procure a modification of it for our benefit, he feared they might, as at Quebec, be won over to the opinions of the Canadian and Nova Scotia Delegates in favor of it. Still he would like that Resolution to be remodelled, if that could be done without an acknowledgment of the principle of a Union on the Quebec basis; for, as it stood, a position was assumed in it, from which possibly we might hereafter have to recede. It was the duty of the House, however, to speak out clearly, plainly, and without ambiguity.

Hon. Mr. McEACHEN. He was happy to able to endorse the Resolutions exactly as they had been submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government. They were strong; but not too strong. He agreed with the hon. members (Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Brecken) that were we to admit the principle as set forth in the Quebec Report, that was the possibility of its being made just to Prince Edward Island, we would be drawn into it. If we allowed the small end of the wedge to be insinuated, it would soon be driven through. He was glad to hear the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken) allude to the right claimed by John Bull to grumble and to be stubborn when called upon to resign any thing which he believed himself entitled to hold; and to hear the hon. member then base thereon an argument for the people of this Island being, like John Bull, stubborn in the retention of their free constitution. Such stubborness was certainly becoming in a free people; but although he would not deny that the sons of John Bull had an hereditary right to assert that privilege, yet yet would say it became them not—the descendants of the men who were conquered by the Normans and lost their liberty at the battle of Hastings—as well as it did the descendants of those men whose ancestors—the Caledonians of old—beat back from their mountain fastnesses of liberty the conquering eagles of Imperial Rome. He (Hon. Mr. McEachen) was a descendant of those unconquered heroes of the North; and he would never consent that, in asserting our right to preserve our free constitution, with all its rights, privileges, and immunities, we should adoph the cowardly, cringing tone in which it suited venality and corruption to plead for the attainment of the objects of their selfish designs. There was no reason to fear that we should be driven into the projected Confederation. The people of Prince Edward Island had a Constitution as well as Canada; and, if they did their duty, they would never lose it. Mr. Cardwell would, no doubt, be glad if he found us willing to agree to go into the Union on the terms of the Quebec Scheme; but, if he found we were not willing, he would not dare to force us into it. If once, like the Hungarians and the Poles, we should be deprived of our Constitution, we would never be able to regain it. He would, therefore, support the Resolutions, both in the spirit and the letter. They were certainly strong; but they were not too strong for him. We know, said the hon. gentleman in conclusion, what we enjoy under our present free Constitution; but we know not what we should have to endure, were we, by a Union with Canada, on the terms of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation, to be deprived of it.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY. As to the first Resolution, which went to reaffirm the decision of the House, in its last session, upon the question of a Union of the British North American Colonies, to the effect "that any Union of those Colonies which should embrace Prince Edward Island, upon the terms and principles set forth in the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference, would not only be unjust to the inhabitants of this Colony, but prove disastrous to their dearest and most cherished rights and interests as a free people, enjoying the blessings of a priceless Constitution guaranteed to them by the Imperial Government of Great Britain,"—having heartily concurred in that Resolution when it was first affirmed, it was not necessary, perhaps, for him to say more than that he still firmly adhered to the opinion then expressed by him of its propriety. And neither did it appear to him to be necessary that he should, in his opposition to the Quebec Scheme, restate the arguments which, whilst speaking upon the first Resolution, had been so ably brought to bear against that Scheme by the hon and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken), with every word of which he agreed. He would, therefore, proceed to give his views touching the propriety of the second Resolution, which declared *that the House oould not admit that a Federal Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies which would include Prince Edward Island, could ever be accomplished upon terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well being of the people of the Island.* He looked upon the declaration in that Resolution in much the same light in which it had been viewed by the hon. member for the Third District of Prince County (Mr. Sinclair) and the hon. and learned member for the Second District of Queen's County) Hon. Mr. Longworth) He was not exactly of opinion that it was quite impossible—as was affirmed by that Resolution—that any terms of Federal Union could be offered to the people of Prince Edward Island which would prove advantageous to their interests and well-being; but he believed that no such terms would be agreed to by the other Provinces; and he thought that, lest it should, in any way, be made to appear that we acknowledge the principle of the Quebec Scheme of Union, and should, in consequence of such assumed acknowledgment, be dragged into it, it was necessary to express ourselves in the strong unequivocal, and decisive language used in the framing of that Resolution. It had been said to the anti-Confederates, "If you object to the terms of the Quebec Scheme of Union, why do you not lay down such as you think it would be advantageous for the Island to accept." He would reply, that we have no desire whatever to become a party in the projected Union of the Provinces; and it would be the height of absurdity in us to lay down terms for a compact which we are not only unwilling to enter into; but from which we are determined to stand aloof so long as we shall have the power to do so. These were the reasons why he was in favor of the second and third resolutions. Were we once to admit the principle of the projected Federation, it would be impossible for us to keep out of it. He would go back to the inception of the scheme about three years ago. When in the Session of 1863 the question was first brought before the Assembly, whether it would be better for Prince Edward Island to enter into the proposed Confederation of the Lower Provinces, or to remain as she was in her separate and independent position, there was not found one hon. member of the House to advocate her entering into such Confederation; on the contrary the whole House were of opinion that, if Prince Edward Island entered into the Confederotion, she would inevitably be swamped by the weight of the debts of the other Provinces—that she would forfeit the right of self-government, and would, besides, be crushed by the weight of excessive taxation. The hon. and learned gentleman then went pretty fully into the history of the Question of Confederation, from its inception up to the present time, for the purpose of shewing that neither had the Scheme ever been favourably entertained by the Legislature, nor had Legislative Authority ever been given to our Island Delegates to enter into any consideration of it, either in Charlottetown, at Halifax, or at Quebec, with a view to our becoming a party to it. Upon what grounds, then, he asked, would our Confederates say that the Report of the Quebec Conference was binding upon us, when even the appointment of Island Delegates by the Government had been made independently of Legislative sanction.—We were, indeed, only a small Colony, but we were possessed of a free representative constitution; and we had quite as much right to retain it as had the English to retain theirs. He had, however, yet to learn that Great Britain would, so long as we continued true to ourselves and firm in our allegiance to the British Crown, ever seek to deprive us of it. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might derive great advantages from their Union with Canada; but not so Prince Edward Island, separated as she is from those Provinces, by an immoveable barrier of ice for five months in the year. Mr. Brown in Canada, in his advocacy of the Confederation Scheme, had said they wanted an outlet to the sea; and that, independently of Confederation, they could not obtain without going through another country. That was true enough. But what had Prince Edward Island to do with it? Canada's obtaining that outlet, by means of Confederation, would confer no benefit upon us. It was all very fine to say we would, under Confederation, belong to a great country, and would consequently grow in wealth and importance; instead of being as we were, a litttle isolated insignificant Colony. We already, said the hon. and learned member, belong to a great country—the greatest in the world—and we have no desire to belong to any other. Great Britain will never cast us off so long as it shall be our wish to remain under the protection of her flag; and we are willing, as the third Resolution expresses it, to contribute, from our local revenues, towards our own defence, in fair and just proportion to our means. I do not see that our present isolated and independant position, even although the other Provinces should confederate, would, in any way, prove disadvantageous to us, unless Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should enact hostile tariffs against us; but that, I believe, Great Britain would not allow them to do.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.


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The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

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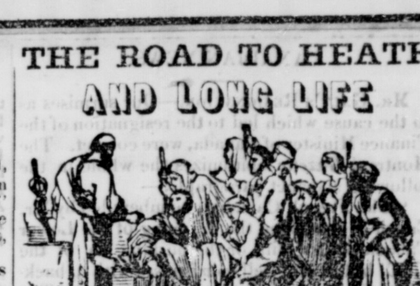
Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863. 1y



## THE ROAD TO HEATH AND LONG LIFE



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In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

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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.

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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 marvelous.

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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.

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***A Slight Cold,***

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

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

***Public Speakers & Singers***

*will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

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


## Notice to Mariners!

ON and after the 5th MAY, 1866, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT will be shewn at the NORTH CAPE of Prince Edward Island, in at. 47, lon. 64—elevation eighty feet.

J. W. MORRISON, Dep. Col. Sec'y.

Secretary's Office, May 3, 1866.

## A COMMON SENSE VIEW
OF THE
### Mode in which
## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
ACT UPON THE
### HUMAN SYSTEM.

This is an age of inquiry. People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this GREAT PROTECTIVE AND INVIGORANT is concerned, it is proposed to gratify them.

All the physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the seat of a disease the medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves, but cannot distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a liquid stimulant, as everybody knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the *Materia Medica*, and there is no herbial extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now, the pure liquid stimulant of which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, are in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it *goes to the spot*, taking with it just what is wanted there. The *essence of rye* would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly, if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices of tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without their healing, strengthening, life-sustaining balm? It would merely excite. It could neither *protect* nor *cure*. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant, when given *alone*, and the same stimulant, when administered in the medicinal form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a *healthful medicine* when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

### TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indiscribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of Dyspepsia or flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach, between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, a restless dull feeling during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like palor These are a few of the *direct* signs of Dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves; its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in good workingorder, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it *requires reinforcement*, and the best of all *reinforcing agents* should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore protect the "Commissary Department." Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a *chronic fixture*. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this *great repellant*.

But if it is too late to *prevent*, remember that it is *not too late to cure*. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on *twelve years' experience* of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would, at least, include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, *there is not one*. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a *Specific for Indigestion in all its varieties*.

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**New York Office, 36 Dey St.**

May 14, 1866. 1y.



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