(*Continued from first page*)

port of our Education system. Every time we eat, drink, or cough, we pay a tax for that purpose. Will my hon. colleague point out where and how it is free? Are we sure that we are right in sustaining our Education system from the general Revenue, and that all other communities are wrong in not doing so? I am glad that my hon. colleague has turned out to be an independent member, for the Government have given him the "go by." He has good and sound reasons for not sticking closely to them, and his fellow-citizens will appreciate the step he has taken.

Dr. JENKINS.—I wolud remind my hon. colleague of the statements of one of the hon. members from Murray Harbor, which was, that the man who sends one child to school is obliged to pay as much as the man who sends twelve. This proves that the system is really free. Suppose that a man has no children?

Mr. BRECKEN.—Then, according to our present system of taxation, he ought to pay for the education of other men's children.

Dr. JENKINS.—That is exactly what I mean to say.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I am glad to hear that the hon. member for Charlottetown agrees with my remarks, to a certain extent. He believes that the Education system should work free of all parties; but I think him a little inconsistent when he said the School Visitor for the Easter Section was appointed to that office solely because he was an extreme partizan. When the hon. member talks of the necessity of a Commission to investigate the working of our Education system, he forgets that we have already a Board of Education to report on these matters. As this subject is constantly brought before us every session, I cannot see that a Commission is necessary; but if this House desire it, the Government would feel bound to carry out that plan. With respect to our Educational Institutions, I think there are many faults which the Trustees could remedy if they properly attended to their duties; and the Government should look to them for information on the working of our Schools. When there is a Board of Education and School Trustees, there are a number of modes by which the Government can ascertain the position of these matters. But because Committees have been appointed to inquire into the state of our Roads, Bridges, &c., we naturally look for a Committe on Education, forgetting that we already have the means of obtaining information on the subject. The Government are certainly under an obligation to the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) for his information, when he tells us that that which is great should be subject to that which is great. Can any hon. member tell the meaning of that statement?

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I will tell him when he has done.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The hon. member has stated that the paragraph under consideration is vague; but the fact is that his own statements are so vague that few hon. members can get at his meaning. In regard to the intentions of the Government on this subject, I may say that I shall be most happy to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the present Education Act. With respect to the statement that Scotchmen are adventurous, I freely admit that to be the case; but the hon. member has too much clanship, for we know that Englishmen and Irishmen are equally so, and that they are not one whit behind his countrymen. I quite agree with the learned Doctor Jenkins that the late Government completely crippled the Free Education Act. But if there is any fault in the Draft Address, he is partly to blame for it, as he was one of the Committee who prepared it, therefore, he should not have made such an onslaught upon the Government, on account of this paragraph relating to Education. I trust that he will modify some of the remarks he has made.

Dr. JENKINS.—I will begin with the end of the hon. Attorney General's speech. Although I was one of the Committee appointed to prepare the Draft Address, I never agreed with any thing contained in it. I looked over a part of it, and strongly objected to one paragraph which I afterwards found was struck out, and substituted by another. As to the Prince of Wales College, I must confess that I know very little more about it, than I hear out of doors, and I am very much astonished to find that there has been no Committee appointed to investigate the working of it and all matters connected with it. There are Committees to inquire into all important subjects except Education which is more important than any other. The hon. Attorney General has not said a word about the retention of Mr. Arbuckle in office.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I do not think the hon. Attorney General is right in reflecting upon my hon. colleague, for the Doctor did not find fault with the Address but with the Government. My hon. colleague also said that the benefits derived from the College were not commensurate with the cost, which we know is quite correct. He has not been at all inconsistent in his remarks just made, for he does not find fault with his own work, but with the want of action in the Government.

Mr. PROWSE.—Mr. Chairman. A good deal of time has been consumed in debating on this subject, but very little information has been given on the working of our Education system. The Free system as it was first introduced has been lauded very highly by some hon. members, but I think it was very defective, and when the late Government brought in the amendment I was in favor of it, because the people did value their privileges. If the people had been obliged to contribute a fixed amount from the time the present system was introduced, they would have appreciated it more highly than they now do. The principal inconvenience under the Amendment was in collecting the money from the people, for the School-master. I believe that not one half the number of children in the Colony are receiving the benefits which should flow from the Free Education Act. The people do not send their children regularly to School, and the consequence is, there is almost an impossibility of getting the average attendance required by Law. There should be some arrangements made which would stimulate both parents and children to take advantage of the privileges offered them in the Free Schools of the Colony. It has been stated here, that the Prince of Wales College is no better than the old Academy was; if this is so, let the Government put the College upon a good basis, so as to confer greater benefits upon the community, and the people will not object to any reasonable sum appropriated for that purpose. I will not express an opinion in reference to the Catholic Schools till the Bill, which has been promised by the Attorney General, is brought in. Dr. Jenkins complains that no Commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the working of Prince of Wales College, but he should remember that he is one of the Trustees of that institution, and should therefore be prepared to give the House some information on that subject. Although he is an independent member, the Government have given him an office of responsibility.

I. OXENHAM, Reporter.

Mr. BELL.—Mr. Chairman, I think that the hon. member for Charlottetown (Dr. Jenkins) is not the only independant member in this hon. House, and a good deal of this discussion is, in my opinion, premature, but I have listened patiently, hoping that some hon. members would refer to that part of the law which defines the duties of Trustees, with respect to the building of new school houses, and suggest some improvement in the law as it now stands. I believe that where a new school house is to be built in any District, that it would be an improvement on the law, as it now is, to allow Trustees to tax the inhabitants of the district, according to their ability to pay. We all know that in every District some are poor, others are in more comfortable circumstances, while a few may be comparatively wealthy; and, therefore, I consider that it is but right that they should be assessed according to their circumstances; but as the law now stands, a good deal of difficulty has been experienced in finding out what the law does mean. One part of the Act says that the Building Committee shall lay such assessment upon the householders as they may think proper, while other sections are understood to read differently, and as a consequence disputes and lawsuits arise which produce angry feelings among neighbors, which might be avoided by having the law more clearly defined. Where I reside (in Alberton), when they built their new school house, parties were taxed as they were suppos d to be able to pay, which is, I consider, the proper course to pursue. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition should enlighten us upon this point, by throwing out some suggestions that might be useful. I also expected to hear something from the hon. member for Murray Harbor.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I regret that indisposition will prevent me from making many remarks to-night upon the subject under consideration, but I cannot allow this paragraph to pass without making a few observations upon it. Judging from the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Government, which I heard on entering this House to-night, I think that he was referring to the doings of his Government in days gone by, and I was surprised to find that we were at the clause in the address which relates to education, and that he was only now finding out some of the difficulties attending the subject. I have also listened with surprise and astonishment to the remarks of the hon. member who has just sat down (Mr Bell.) He expressed his surprise that the Opposition have not given their opinions on this subject, and considers that they should express their views on this question. The hon. member ought not to suppose that the Opposition are to lay down their principles upon education, or any other important matter before they hear those of the Government. If the hon. member really expects what he has stated from this side of the House, I can assure him that he is expecting something that is new in politics. When the Government lay their measures before us, then we, as Her Majesty's Opposition, (for be it remembered Her Majesty has an Opposition as well as a Government,) have to criticise them and see if they are just and reasonable, and ascertain whether the country require them or not. This hon. Committee has been favoured with the views of one hon. member on this subject. I allude to the hon. member who styles himself independant, which is not consistent while he continues to hold a Government Office, but who, I must confess, has expressed his views pretty strongly, especially as regards the course he would pursue in those districts where the people are chiefly Catholics. He had also condemned the Government for keeping in a man as School Visitor who was a supporter of the Opposition. It is not my duty to say anything about the abilities of Mr. Arbuckle, but when the hon. member is so fastidious on this question, I do not see how a few days ago he could have given his vote for turning out a young man from the situation of a Reporter to this House, who had voted for him and who proved himself to be an able Reporter, and to appoint others who were not so efficient. If the hon. member would be as particular in criticising the sheets of the Parliamentary Reporter, as he had been the School Visitor's Report, he would find sufficient matter for criticism also. The question of education is an important one. It was at one time considered that without education a man could not get very well through the walks of life, but it appears that we do not require that in the present day. We know, sir, that one of our poets in the reign of Queen Anne said, that "a little learning was a dangerous thing," but this is not, speaking seriously, the case, for we know that it is better for a man to know something than nothing, although in considering the subject it is better not to go as high in the air as the hon. member for Murray Harbour has gone. If a sound and well framed measure on education come down, no matter from what side, I shall give it my support. The hon. member for Cascumpec should not have expressed surprise because the Opposition have not given their opinions upon the Education Act, for we all know that last year from what appeared in His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Legislature, that it was expected that important alterations in the Education Act would be introduced this year. I have just cut a slip from the *Herald* newspaper of last May, wherein the Editor commenting upon the Speech, made some remarks which are very good, I will read them:—

"We have long been of opinion that our whole Educational System requires to be revived, and placed upon a footing which will give general satisfaction, and answer the designs which the christian parent or state contemplates in providing the means for educating children—namely, to make them intelligent and useful members of society."

These were the views of the present Queens Printer last year, when viewing the subject in its general aspect. He then proceeds to say:—

"Before the question comes up again, which we have been given to understand, will be next session, we shall endeavour, in these columns, to give an idea of the amendments required in this colony in our Education Laws. In doing so, we hope to avail ourselves of the experiance of other Countries, to guide us to a sound conclusion, and of gentlemen who have had the means of comparing various systems, and judging which is best."

Therefore it is conclusive from the tenor of these remarks in the *Herald* that something more was expected by some of the party, than the consolidation of the acts with some trifling amendments. I do not see why the Country should be put to the expense of publishing a consolidated Act now, when a short Bill would include all the contemplated alterations, especially as in 1861 this was done, and the only alteration since was in 1863, an act was passed to compel the people to pay a part of the Teacher's salaries, an experiment which did not prove successful, and which was repealed last year. I endorse the sentimenst of the hon. member for this City, that fuller statistical information is required, but is this the clause relating to the appointment of Trustees, and the defining of their duties, with that affecting the Normal School the only alterations which are required? During the recess of the Legislature, hon. members have been attending to their private duties and are not in a position to deal with this question properly, without fuller information being laid before them, and after what was said last year, I think the government should have availed themselves during the recess of information for to be laid before the House on this question. They have a good system of Education in Prussia and other Countries in Europe, from the published records of which much valuable information could be derived; In upper Canada also, and Nova Scotia, since 1852, excellent systems of Education have been introduced, but the best system of a non-sectarian education ever established on this Continent, was that which was established by the Pilgrim Fathers. When those noble men landed in the now State of Massachusetts, and when they had barely acquired a a foot of ground which they could call their own, they made it one of their first duties to build a College, and the results of that wise step, and of the excellent principles of their system of education, are visible in that country to day. I know that there are some important and radical defects in their constitution, one of which is, that so long as a cabinet minister, or public salaried officer, cannot have a seat in the senate, or congress, they can never in its full and legitimate sense be a free people. But their system of education has been such that it has led them to take more interest in arts, science, literature, and other important kindred pursuits, than have many of the nations of Europe, and I maintain that the Government should avail themselves of the information to be derived from these countries before they undertake the task of amending and consolidating our present Laws on Education, lest that by hasty legislation they make the law worse than it now is. If, as has been stated, the Prince of Wales College has been a failure, I would be indeed sorry, for I know that no country can become properly educated unless it is supplied with educational institutions of a higher order than Common Schools. Our Educational system to be complete, requires a greater number of intermediate schools, from which our College could be supplied; but our system would be incomplete without our College. It may not be right to say it, but I give it as my opinion, that our school masters require to be better trained than the majority of them appear to be. They go too quickly into the profession, and generally are mere boys when they take it up, and then make it a stepping stone to reach some higher attainment. Again, they have not sufficient remuneration, and should be better paid. When teachers devoted their years and spent their strength in training our future Merchants, members of both branches of the Legislature, our Ministers of Religion, our Lawyers, and, Sir, our Doctors, when they have trained the generation which shall succeed us, they should have a fund upon which they could rely. All I will say is that if the Government of the Colony will bring down a fair and well considered measure, I will offer to it no factious opposition.

Mr McNEILL.—Mr. Chairman, it has been generally admitted that the subject of education was an important one, and Sir, it is true, for an education is required to fit a man for filling properly any position in society. Without education a man cannot succeed very well or become a useful or truly enlightend member of society. The hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) has told us of many men who have risen from an humble position in life, to a high standing in society, but this they could not have done had they been uneducated. Among those mentioned by the hon. member, was the author of the "Cottars Saturday Night," but I never could agree with that talented man when he said:—

"Gie me a spark o' nature's fire
Its all the learning I desire."

The hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition said that a "little education was a dangerous thing!" Had the hon. member said that a little law was a dangerous thing, he would have been much more correct. With respect to the "Free Education Act," which is as free as we can make it (and on this point, I suppose there will be no dispute with the hon. member) it might be interesting to enquire, what in all probability would have been the condition of this country to-day, but for this Act? The wealthy settlements might have teachers, but the great mass of the people would be growing up in ignorance, but for that wise measure of the Liberals. I agree with some of the observations of the hon member, (Mr. Henderson) and it is not impossible, but that when the Bill is brought down, some of his ideas may be found incorporated therein. There seems to be a want of confidence in the "Free Education Act." (No! from Opposition members) Well, perhaps not, but I know when the Bill was first introduced, to lay an additional tax upon land, to aid in carrying out the measure, that I saw a petition against it, which was signed by many wealthy persons in this community; but I do not say that any of the hon. members in the Opposition put their hands to it, but in this debate I notice something of the old feeling cropping out, at least I infer so from what has been said by the hon. member for Murray Harbor. I do not say but that there may be something wrong in the manner in which Teachers enter upon and discharge their public duties, but in proportion to the pay they receive, I think they are as efficient and as faithful in the discharge of their public duties as they are in any other country; our clergymen, too, I believe, of all denominations, in summer's heat and winter's cold, are as diligent in the discharge of their public duties as they are in other countries, but if that state of things exist in the country which ex-Sheriff Dodd states in his letter, I do not know whether to charge it to the ministers of religion or to the school-masters; but this I would not have referred to, but for the remarks of the hon. member for Murray Harbor. I trust though, that when the Bill is brought down, that if anything is wrong in it, that it may be set right, by giving an impartial consideration as to its details.

Mr. BRECKEN.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Cavendish, should not attempt to put off from his own shoulders, on to those of the clergymen, burdens which should be borne by himself. We all know that the clergymen of this Island are in no way responsible for that state of affairs which called forth ex-Sheriff Dodd's letter. We know, too, that education, in its true and legitimate sense, is not confined merely to the teaching of reading and figures. Education, Sir, has a higher, a nobler aim than that—it includes the teaching of principle. Why, Mr. Dodd's letter is respectable when compared with the Resolution of the Tenant Union.

Mr. McNEILL.—Read it.

Mr. BRECKEN.—I will, this is it:—"Resolved, that we will not traffic with any person that does not cordially sympathise with the Tenant Union, even though we should suffer loss thereby."

Dr. JENKINS.—I think this is all out of order.

Mr. BRECKEN.—That is the proscribing part of the Resolution. The legal part of it reads thus:—"except in cases where it is absolutely necessary," and the reason, I presume of this reservation, was because they thought they might require the services of a lawyer or a doctor; but let me tell that hon. member that a better education is required to prevent people from thus disgracing themselves, and to prevent a recurrence of the state of affairs which then existed. Let the hon. member place this Resolution beside Mr. Dodd's letter, and he will find that the statements in the one is but the natural results of the other.

Mr. MACNEILL.—If that is the letter the hon. member intends to take to the country, when he visit it, I think its advocacy will not add much to its popularity. I remember having seen the hon. member once at Wheatly River, when he was in the morning of life, and the blossoms were on the trees, and in so far as the Tailor and the Barber were concerned, his appearance was all that could be desired. At that time all that the Liberals had ever done was wrong, and for a salaried officer to have a seat on the floor of the legislature, was the greatest corruption, and in attempting to prove his point, he twisted his arguments into all kinds of shapes. His political friends afterwards got up a question in connection with this, which produced an agitation which set man against man and friend against friend; but this cannot be said of the Tenant Union, for on the other hand, an immense deal of good was done by it, as it had the effect of allaying those angry feelings which the Conservative party had created, and united the people together in good will and harmony. The hon. member says that he will come to my District again and bring ex-Sheriff Dodd's letter with him, and that he will convince the people that I was wrong in joining that organization, but as the hon. member is a little older, and perhaps a little wiser than when he was there before, I think when he does come, that he will not bring Mr. Dodd's letter along with him. No doubt the hon. member would be well received, as would any gentleman with his education and polish, especially when he would be speaking, for there is music in his voice; but I must confess when he was there before, that I never heard any one say so much and prove so little, as he did on that occasion.

Dr. JENKINS.—Mr. Chairman, if I understood the learned Leader of the Opposition correctly, he said that I was fastidious when speaking of Mr. Arbuckle's power to write.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I referred to what the hon. member said about his capabilities for composition.

Dr. JENKINS.—I understood the hon. member to say that I was fastidious, and that his capabilities—

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I did not express myself about the capabilities of Mr. Arbuckle.

Dr. JENKINS.—I will take the hon. members own words, he said that I was fastidious respecting Mr. Arbuckle's ability for composition. What I complained of was that his statistical summary was so incomplete that it was perfectly useless for any of the purposes for which it was intended, and if any hon. member can get a grain of information from it I will be willing to let him have the situation as long as the hon member wishes. As to the Reporters, I have not read the sheets yet, but if they are not competent I will be willing to let the box go round again. To show that I am not fastidious, I have never said a word against Mr. Buckerfield, because, I believe he is a hard working man, and although I believe a School Visitors' Education and ability should vote pretty high, yet if I saw that Mr Arbuckle was trying to give the information required of him, I would not have said a word.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Mr. Chairman, I am rather surprised that the hon Leader of the Opposition has been so long in making the discovery that education has so much to do with the good of the country. The late Conservative Government undertook the task of amending the Free Education Act, but they were incompetent for the task and, as a consequence, blundered over it, pretty much in the same style as they did with the Land Question, and the effect of their amendment was such that it caused some of our most efficient teachers to quit the field, but as soon as the Liberals got in power again and the hon. the Leader of the Government was again in his former position, the Salaries of the Teachers were immediately raised to what they formerly were. An improved measure will be brought down by the Government which I have no doubt will receive the support of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. This paragraph has been pretty well discussed and I now think we may allow it to pass.

R. GORDON, Reporter.

Wilderness Lands.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

ALL persons desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the Act for the more speedy settlement of Wilderness Lands, on the Government Estates, are herewith notified, that no applications for said land will be entertained, until a survey is made of the lands so to be disposed of, and the fronts thereof staked off; and at certain dates, of which due notice by advertisement will be given, the Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at certain places, to receive applications from those who are desirous of becoming *actual settlers of such lands*, (none others need apply) and if approved of, possession will be given to such applicants, subject to the provisions of the Act regulating the settlement of said Wilderness Lands.

*** No person is allowed to take possession of any portion of the Wilderness Land, by cutting down or otherwise trespassing thereon; the Government Woodrangers being strictly charged to to take immediate proceedings against all persons so found trespassing.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 25th April, 1868. all papers tf

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R Watson, Esqr, Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the City. Possession can be given about the first of April next. Enquire of

B. D. REDDIN.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1868.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

CRAPAUD.

RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS,

200 Bbls. Extra Canada FLOUR,
350 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Puncheons MOLASSES,
8 Hhds. SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Kerosene OIL,
20 Bbls. CURRANTS,
150 Boxes LOZENGES,
50 do RAISINS,
50 Kegs Baking SODA,
50 Gross MATCHES,
80 Boxes TOBACCO,
4 Bbls. Spirits TURPENTINE,
20 Boxes SOAP,
30 Kegs NAILS, 1 Bbl. OLIVE OIL,
1 Bbl. Lubricating OIL,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
4 Bags RICE.
For sale low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Dec. 16, 1867. tf

FAT HERRING!!

300 BBLS. Bay of Islands FAT HERRING, just arrived per Schooners "Lettie" and "Foam," and for sale by

Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1867. I. C. HALL.

CLOVER SEED!

LEA'S RED CLOVER SEED.

BUY THE BEST.

THE Subscriber has on hand a supply of Best Quality Red Clover Seed. Warranted free from Daisy.

For Cash Only!

HENRY A. HARVIE.

March 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1868.

IN consequence of a Postal Convention having been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, the Postage on Letters forwarded from this Island to the United Kingdom *via* United States has been reduced to SEVEN PENCE STERLING per half ounce.

The Convention also authorises the transmission of Book Packets and Patterns through the United States, in the closed Mails exchanged between Great Britain and this Island, at a total rate of postage of FOUR PENCE STERLING per quarter of a pound or fraction thereof.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Roselyn Cottage, St Peter's Road, Township 34, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to either of the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
JOHN STEWART, Jr. } Executors.

Lot 34, Nov. 29, 1867. tf

THE CROWN

Coal, Brick, & Pottery Works,

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

COL. R. B. SINCLAIR, PRESIDENT.

SOLICITORS:

D. DICKSON, Esq. — Pictou.
M. B. DALEY, Esq. — Halifax.

MANAGER:—C. E. DAWSON, Esq.
CAPITAL STOCK—$50,000.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be prepared, early in May next, to take orders for all kinds of

Glazed and Unglazed Earthenware,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Chimney Tops, Flue Conductors, Parisian Vases, Flower Pots and Saucers, Milk Pans, Cream Crocks, Pickling and Preserve Crocks, Liquor Jars, Fire Bricks, &c, &c.

All are warranted equal to the best Staffordshire manufacture

Specimens can be seen at Warerooms, on the opening of the navigation.

N. RANKIN,
Auctioneer's Row.

Ch'town, April 20, 1868. 1m

SELLING OFF!

Robert Young's

STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!

AND TO MAKE IT

Even still more Attractive,

He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.

At and under Cost Price,

so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the

NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,
Now is the time to buy them cheap at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,
Cheaper than ever at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

Carlton's

Condition Powders.

NEW PAINT SHOP!

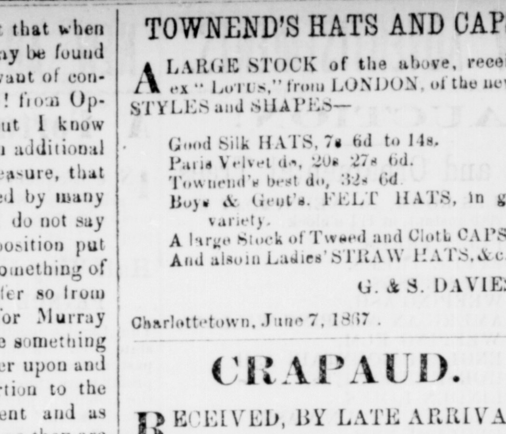
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new PAINT SHOP above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left, either in the

House, Sign, or Carriage Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and on reasonable terms.

FRANCIS McGRORY.
Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, Kent St., Ch'town, May 4, 1868.



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

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, C.E., Aug. 21, 1858.

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.

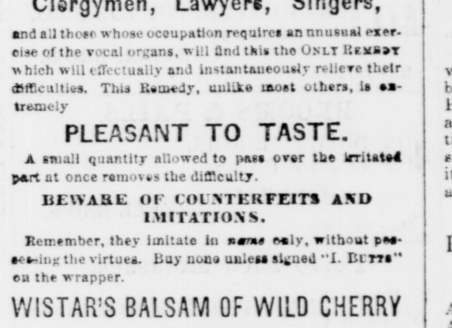
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

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, CHAFFED 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.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and **can say, in confidence and truth** of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter **"what we do know,"** after thirty years' experience, **and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare.** In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the **best and surest remedy in the world,** in all cases of **Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children,** whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others,** stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be **sure**—**yes, absolutely sure**—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of **CURTIS & PERKINS**, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

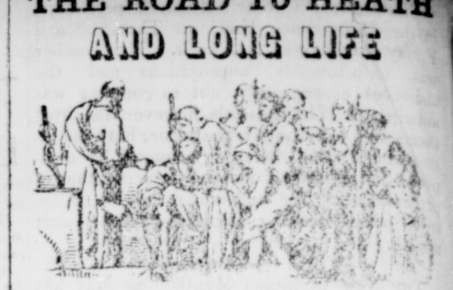
☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

THE ROAD TO HEATH AND LONG LIFE



SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

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.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are, therefore, confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Disease of the Head and Heart.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay, when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages & Classes.

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favor is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom and dejection.

Despondency, Low Spirits.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

In our changeable climate few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone & Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Second'ry Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Compl'nts	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

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

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

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

July 31, 1865.

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

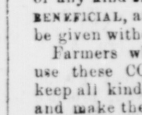
True Carlton's Condition Powders.

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

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

March 9, 1868. 4m

Fishing Schooner for Sale.



THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "DANIEL," about 36 tons register, now lying at Murray Harbor—a suitable vessel for fishing and coasting. Apply to

DANIEL DAVIES,
Queen Street.

March 30, 1868.