HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 8th May, 1866.

CONFEDERATION QUESTION.

House in Committee of the whole on Despatches, &c. Mr. John Yeo in the Chair.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND (Solicitor General) thought the hon. member from East Point (Hon. E. McEachen) in his attempt to draw an argument against the proposed, or contemplated, Confederation of the British American Provinces, from the history and results of the Union between England and Scotland, had been peculiarly unfortunate. That hon. gentleman seemed to have inherited all the ancient animosity of his blood and race to the power and domination of the Saxon; and, altogether ignoring the happy change for his country, which, in the course of time, had been brought about by that Union—a change from discord to friendship, from war to peace, and from poverty and distress to national prosperity,—in attempting to strengthen his anti-confederate position by reference to it, he seemed to be animated solely by the recollection of what, in truth, was considered by the great majority of the people of Scotland, at that crisis of her fate, to be an annihilation of her independence, a loss and a disgrace, and a surrendering of her rank among nations, for no advantages which could be anticipated, except such as might be obtained by private individuals, whose hopes of self-aggrandizement and pecuniary gains completely stifled in their breasts every consideration of national honor. Such views as these, with reference to the contemplated Confederation under consideration, appeared to be entertained, not only by the hon. member from East Point (Hon E. McEachen) but, indeed, by almost every other anti-confederate in the Island. The cry raised by our anti-confederates in general was, that, by Confederation, we would lose our provincial independence, we would be deprived at once of all the consideration and advantages of a resident and independent government; and for the prospect and benefits of free trade and extended commerce, which were held out to lure us into the connection, all we would realize would be increase of taxation burdens, and duties, wholly ruinous to our prosperity, and that altogether for the relief and benefit of Canada. The only advantages, it was, most unjustly and ungenerously, said by anti-confederates, which would result to Prince Edward Island, from her being included in the contemplated Confederation, would be experienced by a few of her politicians who, for the rewards of venality, had agreed to barter away their own honor and the rights and liberties of their country. By those who thus, perversely, and he might say dishonestly, argued, it was most carefully kept out of sight that, according to the proposed scheme of Confederation, there would be no degradation of any of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments. These, on the contrary, would be preserved intact; and each Province would retain the entire control and management of its own local and internal affairs. It was true, indeed, that the general Government would, undoubtedly, and of necessity, exercise supervision over the individual *States*; but the power of the Federal Government to interfere with the exclusively internal affairs of any of the Confederated Provinces, would be of the most limited and inconsiderable character. In all the arguments brought to bear against Confederation, it was also very carefully kept out of view that its accomplishment, upon terms fair and just to every section of it—and upon no other terms did he wish, or had he ever desired, to see it established—would not only be the means of happily extinguishing those little waspish political feuds and jealousies which had so long acted as a drag upon our progress, and been a disgrace to us as a people; but would also, by putting the impost duties and other sources of public revenue, upon a uniform basis, under the control of the Federal Government, put an end to the anomaly of separate customs establishments, and the conflicting and perplexing commercial regulations which existed, and which had almost of necessity arisen out of the disunited state of these Provinces. Again the recognition of another benefit which would result from a Union of these Provinces, had been carefully eschewed by our Island anti-confederates: he meant identity of laws and uniformity in the modes of their administration. The existence within territories of the same nation—territories lying near to one another, alike in climate, natural productions, and the social condition of their inhabitants—the existence, he said, within such territories of a multiplicity of laws, each having a distinct, local application upon almost every question of human rights; and of a plurality of courts—each peculiarly constituted, and having its peculiar rules of practice—administering those laws; hampered the ordinary administration of justice, tended to the promotion of crime, and seriously inconvenienced commercial intercourse between the various parts of these territories; and the desirability of the contemplated Confederation was, in his opinion, greatly heightened by the certain prospect which it afforded of the removal of these grievous anomalies by means of judicious and remedial action on that score by the Federal Legislature. Independent local legislation in each of a group of Provinces or Territories so circumstanced was, in some, and those too very important, respects, a positive evil; for it could not but result in differences of laws productive of such evil results as those to which he had just adverted; and such legislation had the additional evil effect of cherishing those local prejudices and feelings of separate interests, which tend so decidedly to the estrangement of each member of a Confederation from its fellows. The Island anti-confederates had—most unjustly and ungenerously, he was again constrained to say—declared, again and again, that such of our public men as advocated Confederation had been won over to that advocacy by the corrupting influence of Canadian gold, and had basely, with a view to their own individual aggrandizement and enrichment, agreed to barter away our priceless Constitution. The charge of bribery, which had thus been boldly preferred against such of the Island Deputies to Canada as had openly avowed and advocated their convictions in favor of Confederation, were beneath contempt or notice, although it would be easy to reply that perhaps American silver or greenbacks, had not been without their corrupting and denationalizing effect amongst the anti-confederates. And he might ask these most unscrupulous calumniators, if they would dare to say that the venerable Archbishop Connolly and Bishop McKinnon, the gallant General Williams, the veteran General Doyle, or Sir James Hope, who perilled his life at the storming of the Peiho Forts, in China, had been bribed into an advocacy of the projected Confederation of these Provinces?—for one and all of those eminently good and great men were, he was proud and happy to say numbered amongst the most strenuous advocates of that great project. He thought not. But as to the ridiculous assertion that the advocates of Confederation were prepared to sacrifice our priceless Constitution for the establishment of a Federal Union, it was sufficient to refer to the terms of the Quebec Scheme of that Union, which showed most clearly that nothing was farther from the minds of the Delegates who sat in the Quebec Conference than the sacrifice of their respective Provincial Constitutions. The powers which, by that Scheme, if carried into effect, would be given to the Federal Legislature were such as would neither require, nor necessitate, a nullification of the several separate Provincial Constitutions, altough separate legislation under those several Constitutions would certainly be restricted to certain classes of subjects, and confined within narrower limits than those which originally circumscribed their operation; and so happily controlled would it be by the General Government or Federal Parliament, that no rivalry of interests could spring up between different Provinces. A reference to the Union of Scotland with England, as made by the hon. member from East Point, so far from yielding arguments against the Confederation of the British American Provinces, afforded the strongest in favor of it. The great benefits of that national treaty had been generally felt and acknowledged for the last hundred years. From the period of its accomplishment, there was awakened, in Scotland, a spirit of industry and enterprise formerly unknown in that country; and, ever since, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, incalculably to their mutual benefit, have been gradually forgetting their former subjects of discord, and uniting cordially, as one people, in the improvement and defence of their common country—the island which they inhabit. Scotland's greatest grievance, arising out of the Union, was that which she felt in the deprivation of her native and independent legislature, and her metropolis' ceasing to be the abode of royalty; and, indeed, the restoration of their national parliaments was yet eagerly desired by large sections of the populations of both Scotland and Ireland. Under Confederation, however, each of the Provinces would retain its own Legislature and Government, for the management of its own local affairs, limited in power only to such an extent as would prevent its operating in favor of its own prosperity at the expense of any of the others. Of the advantages of Union, the United States, since their attainment of independence—notwithstanding their late disastrous dislocation and narrow escape from complete dismemberment—afforded the most conclusive evidence, by their increase in area, wealth, and physical strength, having progressed, in each of these particulars, to such an extent as has excited the wonder and admiration of the world.—Some of our Island anti-confederates had exercised their wit and talents in disparagement and ridicule of "the glory argument," as it was called; but, for his own part, he did not think that any man either could truly be said to have a country, or to deserve to have one, who could not rejoice and glory in the patriotic and ennobling recollections of ancestral virtues and renown. They who laughed at the glory argument knew little of what had enabled Great Britain to boast that the sun never sets upon her dominions, and that the sound of her drums has always been, either the prelude to victory, or the announcement of its glorious accomplishment. Under the glorious rule of Britain he was born, and under it he would die. To Anglo Saxon genius no secrets of science were inscrutable; and to Anglo-Saxon perseverance, enterprise, skill, and bravery, nothing within the bounds of human power was unattainable. The practicability of a Confederation of the Provinces and Territories of British North America, to their utmost extent and limits, into a great national power, is, with respect to geographical difficulties, fast ceasing to be regarded as a mere visionary idea. The empire of which it would form the foundation, would in extent, be inferior only to those of Russia, China, and Brazil, and, in commanding position, its advantages would be equal to those of all the three combined. The people of the United States had not been slow to perceive all that; and twice, with a view to a forcible annexation of these Provinces to the territories of their Republic, had they invaded Canada. Their desire for that annexation is as strong as ever; they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again attempt its accomplishment; and the cheapest and most effectual means of preventing it would be to place the Provinces in a position to defend themselves—to give them that self-reliance, that compactness of physical strength, that unity of action, and increased dissemination and intensity of national feeling, which can be given to them by Confederation—and by Confederation only. The Imperial Government desired to see it accomplished; and, willing as the Mother Country was to spend her blood and treasure in defence of these Provinces, so long as they continued faithful in their allegiance to her, and true to the glorious Constitution and glorious old Flag of England, her ministers certainly had a right to state their views upon the question. It had been said that the Despatches of the Hon. Mr. Cardwell, on the subject of defence, were meant to be a putting of the screw upon us. He, however, did not look upon them in that light. If these Provinces were not true to their allegiance, and willing to defend themselves, according to their ability, there was an end of the compact, on the part of Great Britain, to defend them. That compact would cease the moment we refused to exert ourselves for the preservation of British institutions and British connexion. Should the Confederation, however, take place, and its accomplishment afford Great Britain a satisfactory evidence of the willingness of the united peoples of these Provinces to listen to her counsels, and, if possible, to anticipate her wishes for their own benefit, she would probably be found ready to yield to them a largely increased share of national privileges, attended, however, with proportional national responsibilities. Her expressed wish that these Provinces should take upon themselves, the charge of providing and sustaining the naval and military forces necessary to their security against internal disorder and foreign aggression, was proof positive of that. The bestowal that charge would alone, it could not be doubted, give to the Federal Government an important rank as a *national* Government, and would ensure to it a degree of moral weight, not only in every section of the Confederation, but also with foreign powers. It was not to be presumed, however, that the Federal Government, although, in *some sense*, it would be independent, could, without some very material modification of the relations of the Provinces to the Mother Country, be permitted the power of making war, and of concluding treaties of peace and commerce, on its own account, as the Government of an entirely independent country. The power of regulating the intercourse and relations of the Confederated Provinces would, on the contrary, be confined to such adjustment of trade and commercial intercourse and relations with foreign states, as could not be prejudicial, in any very material or aggressive degree, to the interests of Great Britain, and as would not involve her actual divesture of all authority over them. One of the greatest bugbears, however, which had been conjured up by our anti confederates, "to fright our isle from its propriety," in its consideration of the great question, was the enormous amount of taxation which Confederation, if effected, would entail upon it. Baseless and ridiculous, as, on that score, he held the predictions and calculations of our anti-confederate prophets and financiers to be, he would not, then make any attempt to disprove or refute them; but would rest satisfied with merely observing that, should they become the chosen or accepted guides and counsellors of the people, the too probable effect would be that, whilst steering our vessel of state so as to avoid the rock, the *Scylla* of Confederation taxation, they would unavoidably, if not designedly, direct her course, so as to be engulfed by the *Charybdis* of American debt. That debt amounted to the most amazing and enormous sum of *two thousand six hundred and thirty three millions of dollars*. The prospect of being allowed to participate in that prodigious burthen could not, he thought, be openly and successfully held out as any very strong inducement to our people to prefer Annexation to Confederation, or to incline them voluntarily to withdraw themselves from the assured protection of the old and glorious Flag of Britain, in order to seek precarious and doubtful refuge beneath the Stars and Stripes. He would like some of those *exact* financiers to whose calculations he had just referred, to shew how much per head of our population, in the event of our annexation to the United States, the burthen of our proportionate share of that debt would amount. The prospect of its *insignificance*, as compared with that to which they would have to submit under Confederation, would surely be very inviting!—The Hon. Colonel Gray, in his eloquent and argumentative speech upon the question, which had, most deservedly been listened to with every evidence of respectful attention by both sides of the House, had, in one of his sentences, spoken as if he thought that the question of Confederation should have been made a Government question; and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Coles) had eagerly seized upon and echoed it, in the hope he (Hon. Mr. Haviland) imagined that it might prove an apple of discord.

Hon. Colonel GRAY explained that his own acts, with reference to the question, at the time when he had the honor to be the Leader of the Government, were sufficient to prove that such could not be his opinion. From the first, he had looked upon the question as one, which could only be constitutionally decided by the voice of the people at the polls; and, both in his legislative and executive capacity, he had spoken and acted accordingly.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND, resuming his speech, said, he was glad to find the opinion of the Hon. and gallant Colonel, on that point, exactly coincided with his own: and such, indeed, he said, it was evident it must have been from the very inception of measures by the Government of the Colony for its due consideration; for the gentlemen who were chosen by it to represent the Island at the Quebec Conference, were selected so as fairly to represent the two great political parties of our little state. That Delegation was composed of the Hon. Colonel Gray, President of the Executive Council, the Hon W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. E. Palmer, Attorney General, as representatives of the Government or Conservative party; and of the Hon. G. Coles, Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. E. Whelan, who was not suspected of entertaining any great love for the Government, the Hon. Andrew McDonald, who had never been a conservative, and himself, (Hon. Mr. Haviland) who, at that time, was not a supporter of the Government, having, some time before, (for reasons to which it was not then necessary to refer) seceded from it. The Government, by thus taking care that the parliamentary opposition or minority should be fairly represented at the Conference, shewed that they had no intention of making the Confederation question a party one. The Governments of the other Provinces acted in the same fair and impartial manner; and men of every party and of the most conflicting political opinions were brought together in the Conference, for the purpose of considering whether, measures could not be devised for the greater security of our free institutions, for the consolidation of British power in these Provinces, and for the more thorough establishment and perpetuation therein of the ennobling and invigorating principles of the British Constitution. Well, indeed, might the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Coles) say of the result of that Conference, as he did at Ottawa, that "he thought they (the Delegates) had reason to congratulate themselves upon the labours of the Conference. That thirty-three men, representing the various political opinions of six different Provinces, could have assembled, and so amalgamated their opinions as to agree upon a Constitution, suited for that great Confederation, was something, he believed, such as the world had never seen before, and shewed that the Delegates were worthy of the position they held. He said this although there was no man more disappointed than himself with regard to some parts of that constitution; *but, by mutual concessions, they had arrived at a result which they could all agree in supporting and submitting to the people; for he held that it must be submitted to the people They must not force it on the people; they must endeavour to shew them that it is for their benefit, and thus induce them to accept it.*" The harmonious and happy result of the Quebec Conference had, by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, been very justly attributed, in a considerable measure, to liberal and wise concessions and compromise of individual opinions on the part of the several Delegates engaged in that Conference. He himself, as well as that hon gentleman, had, for the sake of harmony and the general good, foregone some of his own opinions in that important Convention. For instance, he was strongly impressed with the opinion that, as in the Senate of the United States, all the sections of the Confederation should be equally represented in the Upper House—that the greatest in territorial extent and population, should not, in that branch of the Federal Legislature, be allowed a greater number of representatives, than any of the smaller or less populous sections; and, in the Conference, he urged his opinion to that effect; but, finding, from the strong opposition which was made to it, that, if he continued to press it, his doing so would not only retard the progress of the Convention towards a solution of the great problem under their consideration, but might even, in some considerable degree, mar the result of their deliberations, he forbore to insist upon it. Concession and compromise were necessary, not only to the formation, but to the good and efficient working, of every system of free government. They were not only necessary in the formation and maintenance of the governments of free states, but in that of every association for general purposes or mutual benefit; in that of banking companies, and all other such corporate bodies; nay, even in domestic government, for it was well known that peace and harmony of action could never prevail or be secured in any family, independently of mutual concessions on the part of husband, wife, and children The projected Confederation, continued the hon. and learned gentleman, had not been taken up as a Government question in any of the Provinces; neither could it, in any of them, have been so brought forward without a gross violation of constitutional principles; for not one of the Governments then existing in the Provinces had attained its position through the support of a parliamentary majority, elected by the people directly for the purpose of either entertaining the question of Confederation, or of deciding concerning it in any way. He then, at some length, favourably reviewed the proceedings concerning the question which had taken place in Nova Scotia; and, in noticing the imputations of dishonesty and treachery which Nova Scotian anti-Confederates had so freely thrown out against the Hon. Mr. Tilley, for the course which he had pursued with respect to it, he fully justified the conduct of that hon. gentleman, and declared that, notwithstanding all the base calumnies which had been directed against him, there was not a blot upon his escutcheon. He (Hon. Mr. Haviland) then entered into a pretty full recapitulation and review of the parliamentary and government proceedings, for and against Confederation, in New Brunswick, and concluded that part of his speech by saying, that the dissolving of the Assembly, on that question, in that Province, by Governor Gordon, in opposition to the views of his Cabinet, although an extreme exercise of the prerogative with which, as Her Majesty's Representative, he was clothed, had yet been justified by the result. That arbitrary and unconstitutional proceeding, as it had *been* called, of Governor Gordon, had been commented upon with very great severity by our Island anti-Confederates; but he begged leave to remind them that a similar gubernatorial proceeding here, some years ago, had, by some of those anti Confederates, been lauded and extolled as an act of most dignified, patriotic, and constitutional independence. He alluded to the time when Governor Bannerman, in opposition to, and in contempt of, the advice of his Council—although that Council was sustained by a large and respectable majority of the parliamentary representatives of the people—dissolved the Assembly, and called a new election. The result, in that case, having proved quite satisfactory to those who had laboured to induce the Governor to exercise the prerogative in so unusual a manner, great were their exultation and rejoicing thereat, and scarcely ever had it been referred to since, but the recollection of it had called forth from them a jubilant peal of their bells. When further commenting upon the recent changes in political sentiments, in New Brunswick, which were attributable to the agitation of the Confederation Question in that Province, the hon. and learned gentleman pronounced the highest eulogium upon the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, whose character, he said, was above suspicion, and who, in the noblest and most disinterested spirit of patriotism, seeing that, if the peoples of these Provinces desired to retain their free institutions, to preserve to themselves, and transmit to their posterity, the principles and blessings of Britain's glorious Constitution, and to have her glorious and protecting flag to continue to wave over them, they *must* strengthen their loosely existing fraternal relations by the stronger and firmer bonds of a federal union, he had cast from him the trammels of office, had resigned his seat in the cabinet, and nobly stood forward as one of the most zealous and enlightened of the advocates of *Confederation* The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to notice our Island *Cabinet* disagreement on the Confederation question; and, in doing so, argued that the existence of that disagreement evidenced no unworthiness or unfitness for his or their position on the part of any individual member or members of that Cabinet. The question of Confederation, on which they differed, being altogether an open one—a Question which, although it involved the interests of every class in the Colony, yet, most assuredly, as parties now stand, could not be made a party one—every member of the Cabinet, as well as every member of the House, was, he said, perfectly free, without any regard to political position or party ties, to argue and vote for or against it, according to his own conscientious views of the question. In dwelling upon the fact of this Cabinet disagreement, the hon and learned gentleman adverted to similar divisions which, at different times, had arisen in the Cabinet of Great Britain; instancing, amongst others, that which took place in the reign of George the Third, when the great Pitt was Premier; and also the misunderstanding between King William the Fourth and his prime minister, Lord Melbourne, in consequence of which His Majesty intimated to his Lorship, although sustained by a parliamentary majority, that he had no further need of his services, and was yet obliged afterwards to recall him. The hon and learned gentleman's object, in referring to these historical incidents, was to shew that such differences might arise and exist between members of the same Cabinet, and such misunderstandings occur, even between the supreme *head* of the Government and his Executive, without their necessitating any just condemnation of either of the disagreeing parties; as, in such cases, the disagreement *might*, and, perhaps, generally did, arise solely from an adherence, on each side, to the most conscientious convictions, or the most sincere desire for the preservation or promotion of the public welfare. And, in particularly addressing some of his observations on that subject to "his hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition" (Mr. Coles), the hon. and learned gentlemen took occasion to observe that the day which had unfortunately seen honest and hearty opponents in the political arena, veritable and undisguised enemies in private life, was happily gone by; and congratulated that hon. gentlemen and himself that now, however great the hostility which, on the floor of the Assembly, each might manifest to the public policy and political sentiments of the other, they could, at all times, meet as true friends both in the social haunts and in the private walks of life. In countries in which self-government did not prevail, political contests seldom failed to provoke the most rancorous ill will, and to give rise to the most uncharitable asperities; but where that form of government is established its happy operation, in equalizing both burthens and privileges, and in holding the balance even between contending aspirants for place and power, had a most salutary weight in the repression of jealousy and ill-will; and its influences, where they had long been felt, seldom failed to induce the practice of forbearance and courtesy in parliamentary debates.—The hon. and learned gentleman then observed, that, in giving his support to the Resolutions in amendment, which had been submitted by the hon. member for St. Peter's, (Hon Mr. Whelan.) he did not think it necessary to dilate upon the Quebec Scheme, or to advert with any particularity to what had taken place at the Quebec Conference; for all that he could say upon those topics he had said in the Session of 1865, and it was duly recorded in the Parliamentary Report of that year. Indeed he feared he had already trespassed too far on the time and patience of the House by iteration of much that he had formerly spoken upon the same question; but his apology was, that, as he still adhered to the sentiments respecting Confederation which he had formerly uttered, he had no choice between such iteration and his preserving a silence, which, in the position which he occupied, might justly have been deemed both disrespectful and unwarrantable. He was certainly very sorry to feel himself obliged to vote against the Resolutions which had been submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government (Mr. J. C. Pope); but, at the same time, he could not refrain from saying he was extremely astonished that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, a declaration such as that which they contained could be deliberately submitted to "the collective wisdom" of the country—a declaration by which, should the House accept it, they would dare to presume upon an exercise of the divine attributes of prescience and omniscience. He was indeed sorry to find that hon. members on the Government side of the House, and on the independent benches, were, however, prepared to accept and declare any thing, rather than, in any way, admit the principle of Confederation. He was himself, however, prepared to vote for the Resolutions in amendment, submitted by the hon. member for St Peter's; and how the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Coles), with any regard to his reputation for political consistency—not to say honesty—could do otherwise, he (Hon. Mr. H.) could not imagine. If, when at Ottawa, he (the Hon. Mr. Coles) spoke conscientiously, he could not now, with any shew of consistency, vote for the Resolutions submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government; nay, as it might justly be said that, at Ottawa, he spoke with ten fold more strength than any other of the Island Delegates, in favour of the Resolutions adopted at the Quebec Conference, to be consistent, he ought to oppose the Resolutions now submitted against Confederation with ten times greater energy than any other hon. member who is opposed to them. He, like the Hon Joseph Howe, had declared that the Confederation of the British American Provinces had been, if not the cherished dream of his childhood, yet a cherished conception of his own mind, the realization of which he had contemplated for years. How now then, when its realization certainly seemed more than a probability, could he, not only abandon the hopes of it, but actually do all that laid in his power to prevent it?—Once more, with contemptuous indignation, adverting to, and repelling, the charges of bribery and corruption, which, on account of his advocacy of Confederation, had been levelled against himself, the hon. and learned gentleman took occasion to say, that there was not a public man in Prince Edward Island who had devoted himself to the public service of his country in a manner which exhibited less consideration of self, than he had done. It could not be said that he had ever fattened or luxuriated upon the sweets of office. Long as he had faithfully adhered to the principles and fortunes of the Conservative party,—alike when in power and out of power,—he had never, even when they were the supreme dispensers of place and emoluments urged upon their attention a recognition of his services, with a view to exacting at their hands any thing like a pecuniary recompense for them; and neither had he received any such recompense except that might be said to be so, which had recently been bestowed upon him, in a salary of £200 a year, for his professional services, as Solicitor General. No one could be actuated by a more disinterested and patriotic regard for the good of his country than he was, and had, he was bold to say, throughout the whole period of his public career, proved himself to be. An impartial review of his past public life, was, he felt confident, sufficient to exonerate him from every charge of venality and corruption; and, in the sacred ties of his home, he could, in the persons of his children, three sons and three daughters, point to the surest pledges of his fidelity and devotion; to the interests of his country; for, than the present and future welfare and happiness of his children, nothing, save the holy obligations of duty and rectitude of life, could be dearer to his affections, or more precious in his estimation; and that welfare and that happiness, he was deeply and firmly persuaded, he could not, by any means to which it was possible for him to have recourse, be so likely to insure to them, as by steadfast adherence to the principles and practice of social morality and public integrity. The hon. and learned gentleman then, in proceeding to the close of his speech, gave additional effect to his own arguments in favor of Confederation, by citing the sentiments concerning it of Lord Durham and Mr. Charles Buller, and of Mr. Oliphant, the private Secretary of Lord Elgin; and, after having favourably commented thereon at some length, concluded by again simply saying he would support the amendment submitted by the hon. member for St. Peter's (Hon. Mr. Whelan).

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office:—Great George Street, Charlottetown.

(*Near the Catholic Cathedral.*)

September 3, 1866. tf

Just on the Square.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, July 31, 1865.

TO THE TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature, during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

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 fac-simile 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 35 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

Carlton's Condition Powders!

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so *simple* or *safe* as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, *Holloway's Ointment* presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. *Holloway's Ointment* should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloways's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Stiff Joints	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Flies	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Gout	Sore Heads
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chapped Hands	Piles	Wounds
		Yaws

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

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

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

August 7, 1865

OLD DR. JUDSON'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY KILLS WORMS

"Endorsed by the Medical College of Glasgow."

DR. JUDSON'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY.

THE Subscribers, B. L. JUDSON & Co., are the Sole Agents and Importers on this Continent of this Wonderful Medicine, and propose to give here

A few reasons why it is the best and Safest Remedy in the World.

1st—It is the result of the experience and study of a Gentleman and a Scholar.
2nd—It is *not* a Quack Nostrum.
3rd—It is perfectly pleasant and easy to take.
4th—The smallest child will greedily tease for it.
5th—It never fails to kill the Worms.
6th—It is entirely vegetable, and cannot harm the smallest child.
7th—It is the result of 70 years experience of old Dr. Judson.
8th—It is endorsed by and bequeathed on his death-bed by old Dr. Judson.

Now see what a *Physician of the Royal College* said of it 20 years ago,

Certificate from a Physician 20 years ago Before the Medical College, Glasgow.

I do hereby certify, that by request of scores of my patients and others, I have analyzed what is known as old Dr. Judson's Worm Candy Sticks; on analysis, I find it to contain nothing that is the least injurious to the youngest infant. I find that the Medicine used, acts specifically on the Worms, and is a perfect regulator of the debilitated system—knowing this to be the fact, and the medicine so pleasantly disguised in a candy stick, I strongly recommend to this Board of Physicians to prescribe *Dr. Judson's Dead Shot Worm Candy* to all their patients that are troubled with the common or Tape Worm.

[SIGNED] C. H. MACPHERSON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

Old Dr. Judson expressed a wish that this Remedy should be put at such a price as would enable *all*, THE POOR ESPECIALLY, to use it. In deference to that wish, we have put it at the following price.

☞ Price only 20 cts. per package, or 50 cts. for three packages. Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None genuine without a fac-simile signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each wrapper.

*** WHOLESALE AGENTS for the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and only Importers, (to whom all orders should be addressed)

**B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
NEW YORK.**

Sold by all Dealers.

October 1, 1866. 1y

Harte's Saponifier, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

Warranted to make Soap without Lime, and with little or no trouble.

A large supply of the above valuable article has been just received from the Manufacturer's, at Montreal, and is now on Sale at the Drug and Dispensary Store of Dr. G. W. SUTHERLAND, Corner of Kent and Great George Street. Housekeepers will find it a most valuable requisite.

Charlottetown, Oct. 1, 1866. tf.

DR. KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER,

Is the only preparation in use which invariably CHANGES GRAY AND FADED HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Its effects are so UNIFORM AND SPEEDY, as to be regarded almost MIRACULOUS.

It gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION, a single trial proving its superiority over all other articles offered to the public under similar names.

LIEUT. E. G. WHITE, writes from Eastport Me, April 17, 1866: "Though but twenty-six years of age, my hair had become quite gray, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Carpenter, I gave your *Oriental Hair Restorer* a trial. In TEN DAYS from the first application my hair was dark and soft as in childhood. I believe no other preparation can boast of such remarkable effects."

REV. EDWARD ORR, writing from Alexandria, Va, February 5, 1866, says: "I am too old to regret that the frosts of winter should glint perpetually in my hair, but to gratify my daughter, I have used your *Oriental Hair Restorer*, and with the happiest results. My hair, which two weeks since was white as silver, is COMPLETELY RESTORED TO THE COLOR AND TEXTURE OF FORTY YEARS AGO. In my daughter's behalf, I thank you heartily."

CAPT. C. C. COWAN, of the "Sea Queen," dates at Bermuda, December 27, 1865: "Your *Oriental Hair Restorer* is looked upon as something miraculous by the people here. Such uniform, speedy, and satisfactory effects have never followed the use of any other preparation."

MRS. OLIVER, of Carlton, N. Y., says in her letter, dated May 9, 1866: "I won't say that I have used your *Oriental Hair Restorer*, for what use can a person of my age have for such things? But my friends have used it, and I have witnessed its wonderful effects. If I ever should get gray, I shall know what to resort to"

Columns might be filled with testimonials like the above, but their publication is not considered necessary. In the preparation of the *Oriental Hair Restorer* the most costly material is used, and no pains are spared to make it an article which shall STAND THE TEST OF ALL TIME.

The verdict of the people is in its favor.

Knight's Oriental Hair Restorer

is prepared by

E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D, Chemist, Melrose, Mass. And sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Merchants generally, at

One Dollar per Bottle.

DR. KNIGHT'S HAIR DRESSING.

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION

For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair,

Contains neither Oil nor Alcohol.

This article has been prepared with a view to supercede the pernicious compounds so common in the market, the use of which has been almost invariably detrimental to the growth and beauty of the hair. It is especially adapted to the use of ladies and children, with whom it is a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Persons whose hair has been thinned by sickness or age should give it a trial. A luxuriant growth will result. By the use of Dr. KNIGHTS' HAIR DRESSING, the hair is beautified, its growth is improved, the scalp is cleansed, Nervous Headache is cured, hair eaters are eradicated, and all cutaneous eruptions are removed.

DR KNIGHTS' HAIR DRESSING,

Is a scientific discovery, prepared under the superintendence of an eminent chemist, and is approved, recommended and used by the medical faculty. It will not soil or stain the skin, or any article of apparel, is exquisitely perfumed, is put up in large bottles, and is sold by all Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Prepared by E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D. Chemist, Melrose, Mass.

DR. LAROOKAH'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Cattarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, Consumption in its early stages, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

This remedy is too well known and too highly esteemed to require commendation here. It is regarded a necessity in every household, and is heartily endorsed by the medical faculty, clergymen of every denomination, authors editors, members of Congress, and many of our most distinguished men in public and private life.

COUGHS, COLDS, SOAR THROAT, &c.

Letter from Hon. D. W. Gooch, Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

MELROSE, July 19, 1865.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir;

I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats and all consumptive complaints, &c. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

Letter from a well known Boston Druggist of twenty years experience, and Steward Hanover Street M. E. Church.

BOSTON, March 9, 1865.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS: Having used LAROOKAH'S PULMONIC SYRUP myself and in my family for the past six years, I am prepared to say that it is superior to any medicine I have ever known, for the positive cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all similar complaints. As I take cold very easy, I have had great opportunity to test the VIRTUES of this valuable remedy, and it has never FAILED me yet, however violent the disease. Having been in the Drug business for over 20 years, I have had good opportunities of knowing the virtues of the various medicines sold, and pronounce "LAROOKAH'S SYRUP" THE BEST of any article EVER presented to the public.

Yours, W. R. BOWEN, 86 Hanover St.

Space will permit the publication of but a tithe of the certificates which are constantly coming in from all quarters of the globe. Patients will find the most conclusive evidence of the value of this remedy in a trial of it, which will cost but a trifle, and which may yield priceless results.

Large bottles $1.00—medium size 50 cents. Prepared by E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., Chemist, Melrose, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

DR. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND,

For the speedy and permanent cure of Liver Complaint, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis and Mercurial Disease,

And all complaints arising from or resulting in

IMPURE BLOOD.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the Market, and is endorsed by the medical faculty as the best and cheapest Blood Purifier extant.

Read the following commendation from DR. ABBOT of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:—

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, MELROSE, MASS:

DEAR SIR; I have used DR. LAROOKAH'S Sarsaparilla Compound in my practice for several years, and after a careful observation of its effect, I do not hesitate to say that it is, in my opinion, the SUREST, SAFEST, and CHEAPEST REMEDY for SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES that has ever been made available to the medical profession.

Fraternally yours,
S. Y. ABBOTT, M. D.

From an eminent Druggist of Lowell:

C. R. KIMBALL, Esq., of Lowell, says that he regards LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND as the BEST SPRING MEDICINE AND BLOOD PURIFIER THAT HE HAS EVER SOLD. The demand for it is increasing with great rapidity, and its good effects are remarkable.

DR. F. A. D VOE, of New Orleans La., writes that he has found LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND a powerful alterative of uniform strength—especially efficacious in Scrofula and all cutaneous diseases, and eminently worthy of adoption by physicians generally in their practice.

As a PURIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND is unrivalled. Thousands of Ladies are indebted to this preparation for the marvellous purity of their complexions.

IN BRIEF, NO REMEDY HAS EVER BEEN DEVISED SO POWERFUL TO COMBAT AND ERADICATE THAT CLASS OF DISEASES WHICH ARISES FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE DIGESTIVE OR ASSIMILATIVE ORGANS, OR FROM IMPURE BLOOD, AS

Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

Prepared by
E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., CHEMIST,
Melrose, Mass.

Price, $1.00 per bottle.—6 bottles for $5.00.

SOLD BY

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown.
General Agent for P. E. I.

Also by A W LeBrocq, Georgetown,
D Gordon, "
J Binns, New Glasgow Bridge,
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J J Fraser, St. Eleanor's,
W T Hunt & Co, "
David Rogers, Summerside,
R T Holman, "
O'Neil & Son, "

And by all Druggists and Merchants.

May 21. 1y