LETTER FROM MR. HOWE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN :—

Since I last addressed you, the vexed question of Confederation has been pressed, with impolitic and indecent haste in both the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We have been informed by the officer in command that three thousand Fenians are hovering upon the frontier of New Brunswick, and the presence of the 17th Regiment and of three or four men of war, the Flagship included, has been required to check and overawe the turbulent elements which menace the peace and security of the Colony. At such a time, if ever, a true patriot and lover of this country would suppose that all attempts at organic change would be postponed—that union, and harmony among the population, would be cultivated—that their energies would be concentrated on defence—that a sense of common danger would bring the New Brunswickers together as a band of brothers, with but one thought uppermost in their minds, the honor of our national flag and the protection of the country.

Other counsels have prevailed. While the Bay of Fundy is alive with ships of war, and the frontier is bristling with bayonets, what have we seen at Fredericton? For three weeks after the opening of the Session the Parliament has been divided by a vote of want of confidence, growing out of this Confederation question which the movers were unable to carry. Despairing of overturning the Ministry by fair means, they have been driven out by an intrigue. Somebody has counselled the Lieut. Governor to disregard their advice, and to play into the hands of the Opposition. The Ministers, like high-spirited gentlemen, finding their counsels disregarded, at once resigned; and, it is said, were prepared, backed by a majority of 23 to 17, with a friendly Speaker in the chair, and one of their men away, to carry a resolution asking for the Governor's recall. A provisional Ministry has been formed, and to avoid a vote on the resolution, and to give time for the re-election of such of its members as have seats to seek, the House has been prorogued to the 15th of May, leaving all the public business to be done at a season when no man engaged in trade or law, or agriculture, can give time to it without serious damage to his private affairs. A dissolution of Parliament seems imminent, and before a month a loyal and noble Province, as large as the Kingdom of Sardinia—convulsed by a general election only a year ago—will be distracted by another, for no better reason than because certain persons have taken it into their heads to break down its institutions—to deprive it of the priceless blessing of self-government—to annex it as an outlying dependency of Canada, with a representation of 15 members in a House composed of 197.

New Brunswick, whatever her fate may be, will have this melancholy satisfaction: she has had the opportunity once to condemn, in the most emphatic manner, the Quebec Scheme of Confederation. If the House is dissolved she will again have the chance to defeat it, if she chooses. Should she accept it and it works badly, her electors, and not its framers, will be to blame.

You are to have no such privilege. Three years ago an election was held in Nova Scotia, and nobody ever heard, on any hustings, Confederation mentioned. The constituencies, as I believe, were deluded upon three or four prominent questions. They were told that the Opposition could save $70,000, including $8,000 of additional expenditure upon the Militia. As Ministers, they have retrenched nothing, [illegible] ture, and have been compelled to vote ten times the sum for the support of the Militia that in 1863 they promised to save.

Then we are told that railways had ruined the country, yet no sooner were the Opposition in Office, than they not only adopted the policy of extending railways, but took powers from the Legislature to hawk railway contracts, for enormous sums, about, without any security for stringent control or fair competition. I may by and bye turn your attention to this branch of our public affairs, but for the present pass on.

The mode in which the financial affairs of the Province have been dealt with and mismanaged formed another prominent topic at the hustings; yet, for three years, not a figure of the Tariff we bequeathed has ever been changed, and year by year it has filled the Treasury to overflowing. There has been some tinkering, this winter, in the interest of Canada, and we shall see by and bye with what effect on our revenue and our trade. The elections of 1863 turned mainly on those three questions and on every one of them the policy of the Government displaced has been sustained. The Franchise Bill, so much complained of, has never been repealed, and I assume has won favor even in the eyes of its opponents.

As I have said before, there was no scheme of Confederation before the country at the last election, and, to this hour, you have had no opportunity, as a people, to express your opinions in reference to that which is about to be thrust upon you in a manner so violent and unconstitutional, that even if framed by the highest political wisdom, it would never give satisfaction to a free people—arrogantly deprived of their self-respect and self-control and treated like serfs and bondmen.

The vote has passed, and thirty-one gentlemen have affirmed their right to annex this Province to Canada, without your counsel or consent. They were aware that in three populous Counties this Scheme of Confederation had been voted down, and they know or ought to have known that as a people you stood ready to vote it down whenever it was presented for your indignant condemnation. That die is cast, however, and your fate is sealed, as far as these gentlemen can seal it. For my part I shall sleep all the sounder, that before this act was done my protest against it was on record.

You have now no other hope of protection than may be afforded by the public spirit and independence of the other Provinces, and by the sagacity and justice of the House of Commons. You are bound for sacrifice, but there is yet time for self-exertion, and there is hope in the merciful interposition of a kind Providence by whom the schemes of politicians are often overruled.

Only a year ago, Prussia, wanting the seaport of Kiel and some extension of coast territory, in conjunction with Austria, overran and wrested Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. At this act of spoliation all Europe cried shame. In diplomatic correspondence—in Parliament—in the Press—wherever Englishmen congregated and expressed their sentiments, this intrusion was denounced. The conquerors are already quarreling over the prey, and a bloody war, growing out of this act of spoliation, unblessed of Heaven, now threatens to deluge Europe with blood.

Canada is as large as Great Britain, France and Prussia put together—yet, pressed by her political necessities, or inflamed by greed of territorial extension, she seeks to seize upon the Maritime Provinces and bring them under control. It is not enough that our seaports are open to her ships—that we offer not only the right of way for her railroads, but money to construct them. Is it not enough that we swear allegiance to the same Sovereign, and live under the same flag—we must take 80 cents a head for our revenues, and permit her to appoint our Governors, Councillors and Judges—to rule us, in fact, with dominion as resistless as that in which Schleswig has been subjected by the sword. And all this is to be done, not in a manly way, by conquest, but by a wretched intrigue, and without the people who are to be thus despoiled having a voice in the future fate and fortunes of their country. Will this act, thus consummated, be blessed of Heaven? I do not believe it. It will not be long before the spoilers quarrel and tear British America by their dissensions; or, grown arrogant by increase of dominion, assert their independence of the mother country; and these Maritime Provinces, more essential than Gibraltar to the consolidation of British power and security upon the sea must follow the fortunes of Canada, which has not a ship to protect them, or a soldier to spare, and may find themselves swung out of the Empire some fine day as they are now being swung into Confederation, without their own consent.

I noticed that the Provincial Secretary attributed to me an article signed "Brutus," and made it, as he is apt to do, the foundation of a somewhat elaborate assault. I am not disposed to bear anybody's sins but my own. I did not write the letter, or a line of it, never saw it till I read it in print, and certainly have not, up to this time, charged any gentleman, on either side of the House, with being "bribed and corrupted." When I was in the House, the Provincial Secretary never found me shrink from the avowal of anything that I had written or said, and now that I am out of it I sometimes fancy that he should bear this in mind.

Believe me, yours truly,

JOSEPH HOWE.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND observe that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition differed in opinion from the great reformer across the waters, Mr. Bright, who passed such high encomiums upon the Republican Government of the United States. The Reciprocity Treaty was now one of the things of the past, it was therefore the duty of the Provinces to adopt the best measures they could devise to make up for its loss. Not only, he said had the Americans had the advantages derived from exports of agricultural products, but also access to that larger and more valuable source of wealth, our Fisheries: the annual value of fish imported into the New England States was some six millions of dollars. The United States Congress have, by their policy touching that treaty, proved recreant to the principles of free trade. They have had an eye to the Monroe doctrine with the view of starving us into annexation, and thereby driving Monarchical institutions from the soil of America. The taxation of the general Government of the United States averages about ten dollars a head, and that of the local States Governments fifteen dollars per head; every American citizen was, therefore, liable to a taxation of twenty-five dollars a head. In Great Britain the tax was about ten dollars, and in Canada, at most, five dollars including municipal taxes. This would be sufficient to show that annexation to the States would not be a very desirable step for Provincial interests. The Americans need not think that four millions of British Americans, with a territory of four hundred millions of acres, will be starved into annexation. Our soil is as productive, and our people are as talented, robust, and stalwart as those of the United States, and, thrown on their own resources, would prove equal to the task of self-support. The protective principles of the great protectionist, Morrill, seem to have swayed Congress. That gentleman's doctrine would be more applicable to trade 200 years ago, than now in the latter part of the 19th century. As a proof of the ignorance of that gentleman, and of those who are at present led by him: he (hon. Sol. General) might just observe that at the Detriot Convention, a State of Maine member objected to Canadian lumber as interfering with the trade of his own State in that article; a Pennsylvania member protested against Nova Scotia coal coming into competion with the coal of his own State; and a member from Vermont opposed the trade in butter and eggs from the Colonies, as interfering with the prices of the farmers of Vermont and New-hamshire. He (hon. Sol. General) differed from the Hon. Mr. Coles in his remarks touching the conduct of the Canadian delegates when at Washington last autumn; they were not to be censured for doing their utmost, consistently with their position, to induce their American neighbors to continue a trade mutually beneficial to all. But when the American Government had not the courage to treat with them personally, but only through the Committee of Ways and Means, they, the Provincial delegates, should, in his opinion, have at once packed up their papers and held no further communications with them. Good, doubtless, would arise out of the abrogation of the treaty. It would arouse the best energies of the Colonies, and cause them to trust to their own resources for mutual protection and support. When the Americans should find that we could not only exist without them, but also expand our trade and commerce with other countries, they would come to their senses, and be but too glad to renew the commercial and friendly relations that existed between themselves and the Colonies, and which had proved mutually beneficial during the last ten or twelve years.

Hon. Mr. COLES. At the Detriot Convention, there were several American Delegates, and the ignorance of the fudamental principles of trade and commerce, which was manifested by them, one and all, did indeed very much surprise him. Each of those delegates, representing a seperate and distinct state, apparently conceived it to be his bounden duty to consider only what would be for the sectional or local interest of his own individual state, altogether ignoring or disregarding the general interest of the United States. Well indeed might the hon. the Sol General say the people, generally speaking, of the United States were, as regarded their knowledge of political economy, two hundred years behind the people of England and France. By their narrow-minded policy, seperately manifested by each of their delegates at the Detriot Convention, that was made very evident. It was, however, he was proud to say, very different with the delegates from the British Colonies. They were actuated, not by any exclusive or illiberal regard for the mere local interests of their seperate Colonies, but by large-minded and comprehensive views of what would contribute most to the general interests of the whole of these Colonies. Whilst at Detriot, the universal mental impression by which the American delegates were actuated was evidently that, if they refused to renew or to recommend a renewal of Reciprocity, these Provinces would, in a body, walk over to them, and solicit admission into their Union. On that occasion, Consul Potter—declaring the action he was about to take to be fully authorized by the American Secretary of State—called a meeting of the American Delegates then at Detroit, for the purpose of intimating to them the line of policy which, with respect to the question to be discussed or determined by the Convention, it was the wish of the American Authorities they should pursue. On being made aware of Consul Potter's intention, the delegates of the Colonies held a private meeting for the purpose of considering whether it would be right or prudent for them to attend the meeting called by Consul Potter, when it was unanimously agreed that the most prudent course for them to pursue, as a body, would be wholly to disregard it; and they acted accordingly. He, however, finding that Consul Potter's meeting was open to the public, thought there could be no harm in his availing himself of their open doors for the purpose of gratifying his own individual curiosity, with respect to the advice which Consul Potter was about to give to the State Delegates, and he accordingly ventured into the room in which the meeting was being held; and he had not been there above a minute, when Consul Potter informed his countrymen that he had it on the best authority, that, provided they refused to renew the Reciprocity Treaty, the British Colonies were prepared to join the United States. Hearing this, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) took the liberty to interrupt Mr. Potter by saying, "No; not the Maritime Provinces, at all events." To this remark, Mr. Potter replied that he (the Hon. Mr. Coles) was right; he (Mr. P.) meant Canada—Lower Canada in particular. This declaration on the part of Consul Potter, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) however believed to have been very beneficial. The implied imputation of disloyalty expressed by it, woke up and increased the loyalty of Canada, or rather, it gave it a new impulse, and strengthened their determination to preserve it untainted or unshaken. The idea entertained by the American delegates themselves appeared to be precisely that entertained by Mr. Potter. They would, however, before long, be fully convinced of the fallacy of that idea, and whilst bitterly regretting the abrogation of the Treaty, they would, besides, have the mortification to know that, for its nullification, they had themselves only to blame.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH expressed the great pleasure which had been afforded him by the luminous explanation of the position of these Colonies in their relation to the United States, given by the Hon. Sol. General. He was not, however, surprised at the conclusion which had been arrived at with respect to the Treaty; for, from the sentiments expressed with respect to it by the American Delegates at the Detriot Convention, it was quite evident that it was then a foregone conclusion with them. It would be the duty of that hon. House, as representatives of the people, in connection with the other Provinces, to endeavor to extend our trade with them on the broadest principles of free trade. The Fishery question was one upon which they were not then called upon to deliberate. Our rights in relation thereto would be fully protected and upheld by the Imperial Government; nor would our local Government fail in a proper exercise of their power to protect them. He was happy to say that it was not the intention of the Imperial Government that our interests should in any way be sacrificed to the demand of the United States, or that we should be forced to succumb to them. The Republic of the United States was undoubtly a great country, and it would be for the benefit of our interests to cultivate friendly relations with them; but our endeavors to do so should never extend so far as to involve the acceptance of such trade and commercial relations as would evidently be injurious to our own independent position. He would not then go into the question whether the proposals which had been submitted at the Detriot Convention, on which to base a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, had proceeded from the American or Canadian Delegates. He did not, however, think they had proceeded directly from the Canadian Delegates, although the fact was they had been acquiesced in by both sides. He was forced, however, to say that, in his opinion, the Canadian Delegates had gone very far in acceding to the terms laid down by these propositions. It would, indeed, have been of the greatest advantage to us, and the whole of the Maritime Provinces, could that treaty have been renewed upon fair, equitable, and truly reciprocal terms. It was not necessary, however, that he should then say more on that subject, as he had already expressed the satisfaction which he felt at the luminous exposition of the question, which had been given by the hon. Solicitor General. One additional observation, however, he might be allowed to make, and that was, that he was happy to say Prince Edward Island had not been represented at Washington last autumn, because he would be long sorry to think that we should have been put in so degrading a position as, in our endeavors to effect a renewal of the Treaty, to be handed over by the American Government to an irresponsible individual, such as Mr. Morrill, the chairman of Ways and Means in Congress.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said it was not necessary at the present stage of the proceedings of the hon. House, to enter very fully into the question of Reciprocity, as it would again come up in a different and tangible form. He concurred in the sentiments expressed by his honor the Solicitor General, touching the spirit by which the American people were actuated towards the Colonies. The sympathies of our people were, to a large extent, enlisted and expressed in favor of the Southern Confederacy, when the adherents of that Confederacy were struggling for their independence, during the unfortunate civil war which had recently terminated. In consequence of these sympathies, it appeared a pique had been indulged in by many of the leading men of the Northern States, against the Colonies, which inclined them to do what they could to obstruct and retard Colonial interests. He well recollected the time, previously to the Reciprocity Treaty, when we had no trade with the United States, and he was free to admit that our trade extended advantageously, and had been accompanied by great prosperity under the working of that Treaty. He was, however, pleased to see that an independent spirit had arisen, and was manifested by the Colonies, and that, in consequence of the abrogation of the Treaty, steps had been taken for the encouragement and opening of trade with the West Indies, Brazil and other parts of the world; and he hoped that such energetic and enterprising means would be adopted, as would supply the want that might otherwise be felt, through the abrogation of the Treaty. Our Fisheries were, he said, the best guarantee we had that the Americans would, when the feelings unfortunately created by the late war had subsided, reflect upon their obstructive policy in relation to the treaty, and consent to its renewal on terms that would prove equitable and advantageous to all parties.

[To be Continued.]

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RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

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CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in state of cultivation, with a goodDWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

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No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the Ointment.

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These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring y under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it nait concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certai n.

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Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, y the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

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On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

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This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofular nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-disease
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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

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Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and

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We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say with confidence and truth of it, which 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

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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

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