Wharf.

ighing of COAL, OATS

. P. E. Island. ICAN HOTEL

- CHARLOTTETOWN known as the "GLOBE it in the City and centrally for the reception of perma-The subscriber trusts, by and comfort of his friends merit a share of public pa-

as always on hand. Good with a careful hostler N MURPHY, Proprietor.

PATRONAGE RLY HOUSE," -St. John, N. B EEN PATRONIZED BY INCE OF WALES. VCE ALFRED. o Governors, and by the Eng-y, as well as by the most cans, whom business or brought to St. John, l in pronouncing it SE OF THE PROVINCES inkful for past favors, would travelling Public that he will to render the House still fur-nage.—Every attention paid

N GUTHRIE, Proprietor. 41-100 120 ary Hair Cleaner,

ary Hair Oleana Nursery rest degree, the property of ve from the Head, and be uts litting the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON. 21, 1867.

MADE EASY S OINTMENT

us Sores, Bad Breasts. In sore or ulcer can resut the beal lient Ointment. The worst resu ppearance whenever this medical, ash springs up from the bottom of the surrounding skin is ar ashed near cure quickly follow th cases

Internal Inflammation I Internal Inflammation shering discuss may with every stress themselves, if they will us closely attend to the printed in, well rabbed upon the neighboring matter will be removed. A poulmay ametimes be applied at hed most acrupulous cleantiness must be experied as the property of their sequintances whom it may a service that will never be forgot-

Jout and Neuralgia. Jout, and Neuralgia.

of reducing inflammation and subkints in the same degree as Holloand purifying Fills. When used,
all affammation and depravities
and remove all eplargestim to the
as and unscells lax and uncontractbeeffected, even under the worst
of these medicines be persevered p

Head, Ringworm, and

in Diseases.

The same in all complaints affect the simultaneous use of the Ointmust be remembered that nearly all depravity of the blood and desangemank consequently in many cases, the blood, which will be effected by its. The general health will readily

tinguished Scotch family. He had been, for several years, the head of the Government of P. E. Island; and he had on all public occasions shown himself a true friend of the people. The political principles by which he was actuated as a public man were strictly constitutional; and his desire evidently was, that every privilege to which, as British subjects, the people of tils Island were entitled, should be conceded to them. He (Wr. Palmer) again regretted that the Lleut. Governor should have been prevented from dispensing the hospitalities of Government House, as the representative of their beloved Queen, to the guests to do honor to whom they had that evening met together. He hoped, however, that the visit of the eminent men to whom he alluded would not be the last of the kind they were destined to receive from the Great Republic; but that, on some future occasion, the Lieut. Governor of this Island would be found among the dist to avail himself of his official position to extend his well-known hospitality, with every mark of courtesy and respect, to such gentlemen as those whom they then had the honor and the privilege to entertain. Mr. Palmer then proposed "The health of Lieut Governor Dundas."

Having been honored in the usual style, this toast was followed by the air. "Auld Lang Syne."

was followed by the air. "Auld Lang Syne."

The Chairman (Mr. Hensley) said the next toast was one that would, he thought, provoke a speech from at least one of the members of the delegation, although the toast of "The Congressional Committee," he observed, stood as the fourth toast in the programme that had been placed in his hands. He, nevertheless, thought they would get a speech from one of those gentlemen in response to the toast he was then about to propose, viz: "The Congress of the United States." Our island Legislature would but very fieeby compare with that of the United States; but, insignificant as we were we still thought a good deal of ourselves, and it was quite right and natural that we should do so; for a man who thought but little of himself, and a people who thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of themselves, would most probably be thought but little of the work of some consideration, was quite clear, for they were honored with the presence that evening of a Committee of the Congress of the United States, who had been appointed with 'se special object of instituting certain inquiries respecting matters intimately connected with higher interests and Island interests. They had with them, moreover, as Chalrman of that Committee, Gen. Butler, a man whose reputation was at once mittary, senstorial, and forensie; Judge Poland, who, for nine-test, years, was Chief Justice of the State of Vermont; the Hon. James Heck, addistinguished lawyer, and a member of Congress for the State of Kentucky; and the Hun. B. H. Derby, who was also a distinguished member of the American Bar and an eminent financier. They had member of the Unite The Chairman (Mr. Hensley) said the next toast was

Having been duly honored, "Hail Columbia" was

played by the Band. After which,-Gen. BUTLER seid it became him, in the first place, to discharge an impectative duty, and, at the same time, a most grateful task, viz: to thank the gentlemen present for the very distinguished manner in which they had received the deputation of which he was the chairman. The reception they had met with could not fail to make the deep pest impression on all their hearts, and they would allow him to say that, in coming to this Island, they came not with any deeper of hope, or with to interfere with the happy relations substaints between this Colony and the Mother Country. They came simply to consider the best neans of fostering their mutual interests and adjusting extering tariffs, so that both countries might resp the largest an-ount of advantage from the free interchange of their respective commodities. They had come to me was because they resugnized this Island as holding the key of the fisheries, lying, as it did, like a tongue in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawres co, to dictate terms with respect to that most important interest. They came to us, further, because they were not likely, to create complications such as must, of necessity, be raised when the question of Resiprocity came to be dealf with in connection with the neighbouring Provinces. Here they found the most fertile soil in America, not excepting even the prairies of the West. Here was everything that could be desired in the way of raising immense quantities of valuable products. Why then should not the best markets be secured for those products? Much of the arid and rugged lands in the Rastern States could only be aurent to profubble account by Yankee energy and enterprise, whose manufactories gave supplyment to large animals and increased the wealth of the nation generally, and whose productions they would aladly exchange for the productions of this foliand. They had count to see this fine country, and they had, amongst other things, ob-Gen. BUTLER said it became him, in the first place, to

Inspected for the Henare by J. B. Copper, Edg.,

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"The British Empire and the United States: Acting together in unity, peace, and concord, it is due to their common origin and common language that they should occupy, subdue, and govern this Western World."

ties."

FREDERICK BIRCKEN. Require, on being called upon by the Chairman, said that he could have wished, after the cloquent and very cosmopolitan speech of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), to which they had just been listening, to have been spared the necessity of offering any remarks on that occasion. He knew, however, that the high appreciation of the Common Law of Rugland which Mr. Beck had expressed was common to the more intelligent portion of the American people. That Hou, gentleman had remarked, he believed, that it was upon the Common Law that the rights and liberties of both Britain and America were unoinly based, an opinion in which he (Mr. Brecken) heartily concurred. The principal difference between the two mations appeared to him (Mr. Brecken) to be shaply this whilst British subjects live concented, happy, and prosperous under a limit-"The Boilt Employ and the Liuded Stayes', Agring the Chairmans, and the American collection of the date is their common cings and the formation for the polarity of the control of the con