(*Continued from first page.*)

as others to the great need of having them consolidated. There is no subject upon which I dread so much to be asked an opinion, for it takes me half a day to read the Acts through, before I can give an opinion; but what I stated was, that if the system is to be changed, we should now have some intimation of what those changes are to be, so that they may go abroad, and the people will have some information upon them. They may approve or disapprove of those changes, and there may be time for us to get very valuable information upon the subject, before the Act is passed. I think if there is any subject upon which the Government should give some intimation of their intentions, it is the one now before us.

Sixth Paragraph.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: I observe that two of your honors, who were members of the Committee appointed last Session, to take into consideration the best method of improving the Highways, are present, and no doubt they will give some information upon the subject, though the report of the Committee is not before us. Their honors have, in conjunction with the members from the other branch of the Legislature, drawn up a very able and lengthy report which contains a great deal of information, and which, I think, will lead to a radical change in the method of improving our highways. However, as I only just looked at the report, I shall not say anything at present in reference to it.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: I fully expected that his honor from the City, (Mr. Palmer), would be as urgent for information upon this subject as upon that of Education, but as he has not risen, I will relate the course the Committee pursued upon this question. I, for one, must say, that the Committee were well supported from both sides of the House, and if anything like a good measure is the result of the report, we will not lay more claim to it than we deserve, for we received a great deal of valuable information from many parties, both public and private. We have, perhaps, been longer in bringing that report forward than was desirable. One reason of this was, that the Attorney General was in England, and we required information which we expected to get through him, respecting machinery in operation in the old country, for breaking stone; but, eventually, having received much information on the subject, we have drawn up such a report as I trust will meet the approval of your honors. We have recommended the Macadamizing system near Charlottetwn, and other places, where traffic concentrates; and, also, that other highways should be made upon a different plan. We had for our guidance, also, a measure introduced by his honor from the city, (Mr. Palmer), when he was Leader of the Government. That measure was inoperative because the country was not prepared for it. It is much the same as what is called the "Highland Road Act," in Scotland; but this country had not arrived at such a state as would warrant its introduction here. Our roads were mere tracks, and, indeed, are so in many places yet. A considerable sum of money was laid out on certain roads, and we conceive that it was for want of adequate supervision that it was not more effectual. We have also ascertained the cost of good material brought from the main land, and what the cost of breaking and applying the same would be. But though we may succeed in Macadamizing a few miles of road near Charlottetown, and some other places, that will not reach the great bulk of the roads throughout the country, and every person is aware that to effect a journey of 40 or 50 miles in a day, in the fall of the year is almost impossible. That is a state of things which should not exist in any civilized country. We considered it best to place the main post roads under the supervision of commissioners who should be responsible for them. However, as the report is not before us, perhaps it is not advisable to go into all its provisions; but I may say that we find the Island is not so bare of materials for road making, for we have a considerable quantity, though not of the very best description, yet, of tolerably good quality. We find that a considerable quantity of hard stone exists under four townships, and the red sandstone is also available in many places. These things assure me that the improvement of our roads is not so very hopeless, though, of course, a great deal of labor will be required before any great results can be obtained.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I also had the honor of setting on that Committee, and if the report does not contain a good deal of valuable information, it is not for want of endeavoring to obtain it. I am persuaded that when the report is taken hold of, and acted upon, it will be the means of effecting a great improvement in our highways. There is great need for improvement, for even last fall, just before the frost set in, the roads were almost impassable. If the frost had kept off for three or four weeks longer, farmers would not have been able to bring their grain to market. In reference to Macadamizing those main thoroughfares, it has been calculated that, by importing stone and having it broken by a stone-breaking machine, it can be done for about £400 or £500 per mile; but if the stone are broken with the hammer, it will cost perhaps £1,000. Besides, the stone cannot be so well broken with the hammer, and consequently the roads are not so good. The stone breakers are in operation in various parts of the old country, where they answer a good purpose, and I hope to see one imported here. It can be removed to different parts of the Island, where it is most required.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: This is a question in which I, in common with others, particularly in the vicinity of Charlottetown, feel a great interest; but I have not had an opportunity of reading the report of those gentlemen who have been applying themselves to this subject during the recess, and, therefore, I do not think it would be expected, neither do I think it would be right to go into the details of this question till that report is brought before us. It is certainly a question of very great importance, for if there is any way in which we can serve the interest of the agriculturalist, it is by facilitating his means of getting his produce to market. As to the act of making roads, I cannot but revert to the saying of the old philosopher, that "if you give him something to rest his lever upon, he would move the world;" so, in making roads, the great want is money; and, as I said this morning, we must try and improve trade. I do not think there would be so much difficulty in making roads if we had money. We know that if we resolve to make good finished roads, we will have to import stone; and, not being able to do that, we must do the next best thing to it, and we must endeavor to keep the roads in as good order as possible near the principal seaports of the Colony. I will reserve any further remarks till the report comes before us.

Hon. the President: Our system requires to be changed. The money which is appropriated for the roads is not properly expended. We have thirty-two or thirty-three Commissioners, and they are, perhaps, not the most competent men, but every one has a system of his own, so that there is no uniformity. But, till we get one general and uniform system, we will never have good roads. The Commissioners are not paid for the duty they are expected to perform, and they do not perform all the labor they should. The way money is expended upon the roads is quite useless. The system is bad, and the sooner we adopt an improved one the better.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: The system is likely to be changed, and I think it is really necessary to make some alterations; but, at the same time, I do not approve of all the changes which those who drew up the report contemplated. Some think that the want of system is all that is required, but it is well known that our soil is not good for making roads, and that it is different in different parts of the country, so that the same system will not apply to all parts. I know it demands the serious consideration of the Legislature to effect some improvement, but I do not pledge myself to adopt all the suggestions contained in the report.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I have been in the Legislature for many years, and this road system has always been a standing grievance. Many plans have been suggested, but they have always fallen to the ground; but, at the same time, I believe it is necessary to repeal the present Road Act. I believe it is contemplated to have three or four engineers imported, but if they could go into one of those London banks and take a few thousand sovereigns with them, then we might see some improvement. Or, if our farmers would submit to a road tax, as they do in Canada, then something might be done. But I do not know, after all, that our roads are much inferior to those in the neighboring Provinces, except it is a few miles near the cities, where large sums of money have been expended. I travelled on the road from Truro to Pictou last Fall, and I found it as bad as any part of our roads. And if you look at the small amount of money expended here, you certainly cannot expect any great results. What is five or six, or even ten pounds, in three or four miles, with perhaps a bridge to repair? It is a mere nothing. However, this is, perhaps, not the best time to discuss this question. I suppose the report will recommend a new road act, and will show the probable cost per mile of having our roads Macadamized. I hope they will succeed, and that we will have good roads in future, but the fact is, we cannot have good roads without money, and the only way to get it is to put on taxes.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I would just say that his honor is mistaken with respect to the importation of four engineers. The Committee have no intention of recommending anything of the kind.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the address agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 10th.

The House met at three o'clock, and, there being no business before it, adjourned till three to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 11th.

EXPIRING LAWS.

Hon. Mr. Palmer presented the following Report:

Your committee, appointed to examine what laws have expired, or are near expiring, submit that—

The Act of the 21st Victoria, chapter 7, intituled, "An Act relating to accidents by fire in Summerside, and the removal of nuisances from the streets thereof."

The Act of the 21st Victoria, chapter 10, intituled, "An Act to prevent the running at large of swine in Summerside and vicinity," will expire at the end of the present session of the General Assembly.

And that the Act of 30th Victoria, chapter 1, intituled, "An Act for raising a Revenue, and the Act of the 30th Victoria, chapter 2, intituled, "An Act to alter a certain act therein mentioned, relating to the Revenue," will expire on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

EDWARD PALMER.
GEORGE BEER.

Adjourned till three o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 12th.

Hon. Mr. Gordon obtained leave of absence till Monday next, and Hon. Mr. Lord till to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Walker, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain at what time he would be pleased to receive the Address of this House in answer to the Speech, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned to them, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at four o'clock, for that purpose.

Adjourned till three o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, March 13th.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

At four o'clock, p. m., the Council waited upon His Excellency in the Legislative Library, and presented their address in answer to the Speech, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I thank you for your Address.

It is my earnest desire to co-operate with you in your endeavors to promote the welfare of this Island.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald presented the following message from His Excellency, together with the papers and Despatches therein referred to.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the Legislative Council:—

1. Papers respecting the Loan Act. (1867.)
2. Correspondence respecting "An Act for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom"
3. Despatches from Secretary of State, respecting the salary of the Lieutenant Governor.
4. Papers relating to Legislation, (1867.) &c., &c.
5. Despatches from Secretary of State, forwarding Colonial Regulations (1867).
6. Despatches from Secretary of State, enclosing Her Majesty's Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The above named Despatches were read a first time, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday next, at four o'clock.

MONDAY, March 16th.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell obtained leave of absence till Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Lord, a member of the Government, presented to the House the Blue Book for 1866, and also the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the financial year ending 31st January, 1868. These documents were ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Beer, it was resolved that the public despatches now lying on the table be printed, and form part of the Appendix to the Journals.

Adjourned till four o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 17.

PETITION—SELKIRK ESTATE.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald, by leave, presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Lot 57 and other parts of the Selkirk Estate, setting forth that the prices charged to the settlers for lands upon that estate, were so high, that the amount realized, was more than sufficient to reimburse the Government for the original cost and working expenses thereof, and praying redress. Also the report of the Attorney General and Solicitor General upon the above subject.

On presenting this petition, his honor, (Mr. MacDonald), remarked that a bill had already been introduced in the House of Assembly, to carry out what they conceived to be the intention of the Land Purchase Act, which was, that no more should be charged to the settlers upon an estate than would refund its original cost and working expenses to the Government. He would, therefore, move that the petition be received and read.

Hon. Mr. Beer said he had much pleasure in rising to second the motion which had just been made, and also in supporting the prayer of the petition. He trusted that a bill would come up from the House of Assembly, which would have the effect of relieving the settlers on that estate from further payment, seeing the amount already paid in, had fully indemnified the Government for what the estate had cost. The settlers upon that estate deserved a great deal of credit. They were not generally wealthy, but they were very industrous. They had not the advantage of a rich soil, but still they were universally determined to become freeholders, and they had nobly carried out that determination. He would have much pleasure in supporting the bill, for he did not think it was the intention of the Land Purchase Act that one estate should be made to contribute towards the payment of a loss which might be sustaind by the Government upon another.

Hon. Mr. Anderson remarked that it was almost impossible for the Government to fix the price of the land so as to realize the exact amount which an estate had cost the Colony, and, in the case of the petitioners, if the overcharge was merely trifling, their bonds should not be intefered with.

Ordered that the petition and Law Officers' Report be laid on the table.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock on Thursday next.

THURSDAY, March 19th.

IMPOST AND OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: A member of the Government, presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the several ports of this Island for the year 1867; the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Stock Farm for the past year, and also the Public Accounts, as arranged and classified by the Auditors, for the year 1867, all which were ordered to be laid on the table.

On presenting the Stock Farm accounts, his honor, (Mr. MacDonald), remarked that he was not aware whether any other report respecting that farm would be presented, but he thought there should be, as some members of the House desired information relative to the quantity of Stock upon the farm and other matters.

Hon. Mr. Beer replied that a report had been prepared, but it was not ready, owing to some inadvertant omission, to lay before His Excellency in Council at their meeting yesterday. It would be forthcoming, however, in a few days.

EXHIBITION—COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald also presented the report of the Commissioners appointed to make arrangements for, and take the general management of the exhibition of Stock, Grain, articles of local industry, &c., held in Charlottetown last autumn. His honor observed that the Commissioners had recommended a local exhibition to be held in each County in future, and one to be held in Charlottetown for the whole Island every third year. The Government had determined to comply with that suggestion. He believed no money voted by the Legislature had given more general satisfaction to the country at large. The amount appropriated had been exceeded to a small extent, but that was not a matter for regret, and it was impossible for the Commissioners to foresee what expense would be incurred, particularly as they had no experience to guide them. The information and suggestions contained in the report would be valuable to managers of future exhibitions, and he would, therefore, move that it be printed and form part of the appendix to the journals.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell, on rising to second the motion, said, he was happy to hear that the Commissioners had recommended an exhibition to be held in each County, and that the Government had determined to comply with that recommendation, for it could not be expected that the members for Prince and King's counties would continue to support such grants much longer unless the interests of those counties were acknowledged, and they received some equivalent. It was not satisfactory to the people generally, to have such large sums voted for the especial benefit of Queen's County. Having an exhibition in each county might be attended with a little inconvenience the first year or two, but, eventually, they would be a benefit to the whole Island, and he would always be willing to vote a reasonable sum for such an object. He observed that a movement, the object of which was the promotion of agriculture, had recently been made in the eastern part of the Island, and he hoped it would receive some encouragement from the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Beer said he had much pleasure in bearing his testimony to the good effects which had already resulted from the exhibition, and he had no doubt but those good effects would be still more apparent in time to come. He believed the exhibition had given satisfaction to the Colony at large, though a little disappointment was caused by the steamboat being unable, on account of the storm, to perform her regular trips to Summerside. He was also pleased that the report had recommended a local exhibition for each County; but he thought his honor who had spoken last was under a wrong impression, for the exhibition held last fall was not for Queen's County alone, but for the whole Island. It was necessary, therefore, that it should be held in a central place. These exhibitions were frequent in the neighboring Colonies and the United States, and a central place was always selected for them. There was some difficulty in bringing stock and heavy articles from distant Counties to Charlottetown; but the plan suggested in the report of having an exhibition in each County would, in a great measure, obviate that difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell said he did not complain of the arrangement, but of the inconvenience to which people in King's and Prince Counties were subjected. The local exhibitions would be much more convenient.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne said he was aware of the desirability of having an exhibition in each County, and the Commissioners had studied that point to see if it was practicable. He supposed their honors were aware that great exhibitions in England were carried to different counties, and since the establishment of the Royal Agricultural society, they had been held in every County, and nearly every town in it. The Commissioners, however, were reluctantly compelled to abandon that idea; first, on account of the uncertainty of the weather in the Autumn, for the roads might become so bad that it would be impossible to remove the articles from one County to another; and, secondly, because they considered that there would be a great influx of strangers, and it was doubtful whether either of the other county towns could accommodate them. It was these considerations which induced them to recommend local exhibitions and a tri-ennial exhibition for the whole Island, to be held in Charlottetown. As to the results of the exhibition, they were so fully set forth in the report that he need not refer to them, but he would say that he anticipated great results from the local exhibitions in the different Counties, so that at the general or tri-ennial exhibitions greatly improved articles would be shown. He also trusted, that by that time, our roads would be very much improved, and greater facilities afforded for bringing articles to the exhibition in Charlottetown.

The motion that the report be printed and form part of the appendix to the Journals, was then agreed to, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,
R. Reilly,
Mrs. Bremner,
J. C. McLeod,
Jas. DuBriay,
U. & S. Davies,
H. A. Hayes,
Mrs. Stamper,
G. Hubbard,
Thomas Deshiray,
H. Hazard,
T. O'Connell,
W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. Summer Hill is "the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. Ball & Son, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. Sanderson, F. P. Norton, Thos. Anson, Georgetown; Jas. Broderick, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. Hughes, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Murray's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. Bourke, Mill View, the Honble. Jas McLaren, New Perth, Finlay W. McDonald, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

Land For Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale 80 Acres FREEHOLD LAND, situated at Hay River, Lot 44, 60 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; has a good Dwelling House and Barn; is convenient to Sea Manure and Fishing, about one mile east of St. Margaret's.

☞ Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John McEacher, merchant, Charlottetown; Mr. James McDonald, St. Peter's Harbor, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DONALD McDONALD.

Hay River, Lot 44, Feb. 5. 1868.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

WM. KOUGHAN,

(*Late of the Customs Department*)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlotetown, - P. E. Island.

STOVES!
STOVES! STOVES!

500 COOK STOVES suitable for coal, warranted to WORK WELL, consisting of MAGICIAN, VICTORIA, and HELPING HAND

DODD & ROGERS.

COOK STOVES FOR WOOD, WATERLOO, BROADSIDE, PREMIUM, and YARMOUTH COOK.

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FARMERS BOILERS, all sizes,

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PARLOR AIR TIGHT and SHOP STOVES.

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REGISTER GRATES and MARBLE MANTLES.

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ROOFING PITCH and FELT.

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ONE No. 3 Singer's Sewing Machine.

DODD & ROGERS.

Nov. 13, 1867.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review. (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and general Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

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By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex Schooner "*M. E. Banks,*" direct from YARMOUTH his USUAL SUPPLY of those Celebrated

COOK & BOX STOVES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash, or approved Joint Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, Oct. 16, 1867. tf

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

CARRIAGE AXLETREES.
WAGON AXLETREES.

On hand: One Hundred Setts of

Half Patent Carriage Axletrees,

At Twenty-three Shillings per sett.

☞ Superior to any yet imported. ☜

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Square, Feb. 26, 1868. 3m

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KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P.E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. - - - -St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case 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 follows the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These disressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, 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 it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by 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.

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.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

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 affectable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous 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-diseases
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Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

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

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

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

August 7, 1868.

VOL. IV.

THE HERALD

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BY

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For 1 year, paid in advance.
" " " half-yearly in advanc

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatne and on moderate terms, at the Herald Off

ALMANACK FOR APR

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 3h. 4m., morn
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m.,
New Moon, 22d day, 4h. 7m., eve
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 5m. e

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wate
		h m	h m	h
1	Wednesday	5 41	6 24	4 4
2	Thursday	40	25	5 5
3	Friday	38	26	7
4	Saturday	36	27	8 1
5	Sunday	35	28	9 1
6	Monday	34	29	10
7	Tuesday	32	31	10 5
8	Wednesday	30	32	11 4
9	Thursday	28	33	eve
10	Friday	26	35	1
11	Saturday	25	36	1 5
12	Sunday	23	37	2 3
13	Monday	21	39	3 1
14	Tuesday	19	40	4
15	Wednesday	17	41	5
16	Thursday	16	43	5
17	Friday	14	44	5
18	Saturday	12	46	7
19	Sunday	10	47	8
20	Monday	8	49	9
21	Tuesday	7	50	10
22	Wednesday	5	52	10
23	Thursday	3	53	11
24	Friday	1	55	mor
25	Saturday	0	56	0
26	Sunday	4 59	57	1
27	Monday	57	58	1
28	Tuesday	56	59	2
29	Wednesday	55	7 0	3
30	Thursday	53	2	4

Prices Curr

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb.
Veal, per lb.
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per lb.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultry.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per cwt
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

GEORGE LE

A. HERM
GUN-S
BELL-HANGER AN

BEGS to inform his friends, a that he has again commen ter Street, next door to the R where he is prepared to execut with neatness and despatch.

ON HAN

A neat assortmen
Kitchen Utensi

Including the patent Box Tox ceived the Gold Medal Prize, of 1867. Also, BON TON surpass everything in the Mark Farm use or on board Vessels

A few Water Coolers on h a large variety of other Sto Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent fo ALUE, a new, economical an washing, whereby a saving o teed, and for which he begs t Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.