(*Continued from first page.*)

tee, I suppose I must take my share of the blame that a better bill has not been presented, but I can only say I am sorry that my voice did not prevail to a greater extent, and that I failed to carry the principle which I thought would be most efficacious, best adapted and most acceptable to the Colony. I therefore leave your honors to deal with the bill as you may consider due to its merits. I do not know that I shall interfere with, or offer any opposition to the principle of it, if your honors think proper to let it go into operation; but I think if it does pass, you will find an application to repeal or modify it before many days of the next session pass.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I must say that I am a little surprised at the remarks of his honor who has just sat down, more particularly his concluding ones, for I was not prepared to hear him oppose the bill. But considering his honors, position—his high standing at the bar, and one of our principal lights in points of law in this House—I would attach importance to his opinion, more particularly as I am not very well informed upon such matters as this. I look upon this bill as merely a commencement, and as a sign of increasing civilization. If a few men have been unfortunate in business, it is a barberous thing to keep them, as his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) said, continually in bondage. His honor who spoke last referred to the experience of other Legislatures, and I believe this bill has been copied from a law which has been in operation in Canada, and though I would not pin my faith to the experience of men in other countries, for we might differ in circumstances from Canada as much as England differs from France, yet the law which was found to succeed there, might, with some modifications, according to circumstances, answer in our own Colony. His honor also spoke of the appointment of a commissioner, and said he would rather see the Judges of the Supreme Court charged with the administration of this law. Well, I think his honor stated that when the bill was introduced into the House of Assembly, it was so framed as to place the Judges of the Supreme Court at the head of this Bankrupt Court. The committee thought that would be advisable, but the House of Assembly thought otherwise, and I believe the Attorney General voted against that provision. I think his honor also stated that it would be preferable that the Commissioner should be paid by a salary, and not by fees. Now, we all know the feeling of independence a man has in receiving a good comfortable salary. We find that feeling growing up in various departments. But in reference to this bill, it is not a subject of general interest. It will principally affect private individuals, creditors and their debtors, and therefore I think good reasons may be assigned why the Commissioner should be paid by fees and not by a salary. Then, without experience, it would be difficult to decide upon what amount of salary would be required. If the business in the Court is to be very small, such a salary as would attract a man of good standing would be too high, and though I do not speak with confidence on this point, I think the Commissioners in other countries are paid by fees and not by salary. Therefore I think it is right and proper that our Commissioner should be paid by fees. Then his honor spoke of there being no appeal from the Commissioner's decision, but when the bill was introduced, the Judges of the Supreme Court were to administer the law, and that being the case, there was no need to make provision for any appeal; but it is quite competent for his honor to introduce an amendment in that respect. I have been given to understand that this bill has not been brought forward as a perfect piece of legislation, but will probably be supplemented by a Bankrupt Law at a future time. I must say I regret that a bill of such importance, and such length, should be brought forward at such a late period of the session; but as it has passed the House of Assembly, where there are commercial men, I think we should try to reconcile the difficulty his honor feels upon the question.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

First clause agreed to, and second read.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: It appears to me that that clause is objectionable. As the law stands, the insolvent debtor has to make oath that he has not made over his property fraudulently—that he has not made it over since the debt was contracted, but by this bill, if I am not mistaken, he may make over his property and walk clear.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: This clause goes somewhat further than that, for the debtor is required to show that he has not given undue preference to any one creditor. If it can be shown that he has conveyed his property fraudulently, or if he has made a preferential assignment of his estate, he will be deprived of the benefit of this Act.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: Yes, but it is confined to three months, and a debtor may have made over his property more than three months before an action is commenced. I think he should show that he had acted honestly with his creditors at all times.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I think his honor is under a mistake. The debtor has to show that he has not only acted honestly during the three months, but throughout his whole business transactions. If a creditor can show that the debtor has made any preferential assignment of his property, he will not be discharged from his obligations.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The appropriation Bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, and read a first time.

LAND TENURES.

Committee on despatches resumed.—

Hon. Mr. BEER presented the following resolution to the Committee:—

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to collate the Journals of this House, and other documents, and make extracts therefrom, bearing on the question of the land tenures, for the purpose of having the same published in pamphlet form, and supplied to members of the British Parliament, and others whom it may be desirable to provide with information concerning this important question."

On presenting this resolution, his honor said he believed the members of the British Parliament were not informed, as they should be, with respect to the affairs of Prince Edward Island. They did not know that this Island was in a different position from the other colonies—that the soil of this Island had been granted away many years ago to persons who had claims against the British Government. Those claims should have been discharged in a different way; the expense should have been borne by the taxpayers of Great Britain, but instead of that, the soil of this Island was granted away, and thus we were left without that proper source of revenue, while the neighboring colonies had their wilderness lands to support their civil list. Those matters were not known to the members of the British Parliament in general, and we had not been treated well by the Secretary of State for twenty or thirty years, with reference to this question. He, therefore, thought it was desirable that all the information on this subject that could be collected, should be brought together and published, and a copy of it forwarded to each member of the British Parliament, and also to British journalists, so that they might know the disadvantage we labored under.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, to empower the Government to expend ten thousand pounds in the purchase of lands. The said bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, a bill to appropriate certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

STEAM COMMUNICATION—KING'S COUNTY.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he did not see why, when a grant was given to encourage a steamboat, or a sailing packet, to run to Souris and Murray Harbor, Grand River should be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD was sorry the people had not their own interest so much at heart as to send in a petition if they required a boat to call there. The Government had taken the matter in hand more than the people themselves, for, if there was a sailing packet, arrangement might yet be made to have it call at Grand River, where he had no doubt but it would get a good deal of freight.

Hon. Mr. WALKER remarked that Grand River was as much entitled to be made a Port of call for a steamboat as either Souris or Murray Harbor, and if the people had slept upon their rights, their representatives should protect them.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said that no part of the country was intentionally overlooked, but it was necessary to be careful not to incur unecessary expense.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD said the steamer which ran to Souris for a short time last summer was considered too small and there was not water to admit a larger one; therefore, in case a steamer should not run this year there was some provision made for a sailing packet, and if one should run he had no doubt but it would call at Grand River.

POSTMASTERS.

Hon. the President said he did not see why extra sums should be given to some postmasters. He did not see, for instance, why the postmaster at Tignish should receive more than one at New London, who, he was sure, had so much to do.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD observed that he believed the amounts to postmasters had been brought in by a committee appointed by the House of Assembly. The postmaster at Summerside had additional Mails to make up, and therefore was entitled to an additional amount of salary. There was no additional amount for the postmaster at Georgetown, though he had a great deal to do.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that if the whole subject were taken up and some general arrangement made, it would be more satisfactory than the present mode.

Hon. Mr. MacDONALD agreed with the President that this subject should be taken up at the next session, and a fixed amount paid to country postmasters of a certain class, according to the postage stamps sold, or a general arrangement made according to some scale. As it was at present it might have a tendency to make some postmasters feel dissatisfied.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL approved of the suggestion to have the whole subject thoroughly investigated so as to make some general arrangement. The postmaster near where he resided had a great deal to do. The mail from Charlottetown did not arrive at any regular time, but at different hours of the night, sometimes at daylight in the morning.

Hon. Mr. WALKER could not see why the postmaster at Tignish should get a special grant. He believed the one at the East Point, the other extreme end of the Island, had just as much to do, but there was no special grant for him.

The House was then resumed and the bill reported agreed to, and then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

UNFORTUNATE DEBTORS BILL.

Committee resumed.—

Hon. Mr MUIRHEAD: This is a very sweeping bill, and I believe it will interfere with half the business in the country. I am, therefore, of opinion that it should not go into operation so soon as the first of August. I would suggest that the time be changed to the first of January.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I cannot agree with his honor, for, if the bill is to be any benefit, the sooner it goes into operation the better. I presume those who introduced the bill felt as much interest in it as any of your honors and I see no reason to change the time the House of Assembly have named for it to go into operation.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I approve of the suggestion to extend the time when the bill will go into operation, for it is a very sweeping measure.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The bill should be published for some time before it goes into operation. It will probably be twelve months before people will know how it will work. I think the first of January will be soon enough for it to go into operation.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am also of opinion that the time should be extended. I do not thoroughly understand the bill, for it is so long and complicated it would almost take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it. The bill to abolish the usury laws does not go into operation for two years, and six months at least should be allowed before this one would go into operation.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: It is a very cumbrous piece of machinery notwithstanding all the talent and ability employed about framing it. I think it should be published for some time, and well known before it goes into operation.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I do not wish to be understood as opposing the bill; I merely wish to extend the time when it is to go into operation.

Hon. Mr. MacDONALD: I am surprised at his honor, for he says he does not wish to oppose the bill, and yet he does not wish it to go into operation. His honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Balderston), said it was a cumbrous piece of machinery, but I think it is as simple a bill as ever I saw introduced, or as could be introduced upon this subject. It is merely extending the privileges of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, by giving a little more power to a Commissioner than is now possessed by the Magistrates under the Small Debt Act. I think the sooner it goes into operation the better. Three months will be ample time for those who are concerned in the bill to make themselves acquainted with it. If the suggestions of his honor from Summerside were adopted, the Legislature would meet again before we would have an opportunity of knowing how the act would work.

Hon. Mr. LORD: It is impossible for any gentleman here to say how the bill will work, and we should be careful not to injure the credit of the colony. I think it would be an inducement for parties to go into debt, for a man must be in debt to the amount of £100 before he can take the benefit of the Act. I will not oppose the bill, but I would like to see the time when it will go into operation extended, and, therefore, move that the word "August" be struck out and the word "November" inserted in its stead.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I have no doubt but the bill will be a benefit to many individuals, and there is very little to be gained by putting a poor man, who is unable to pay his debts, to jail. It is calculated to relieve unfortunate debtors from the hands of merciless creditors, for, if a man gives up all his property, why should he be deprived of his liberty? Then, *I do notsee any reason why the* time mentioned for it to go into operation should be extended. If the bill is wrong, why pass, it all, and if it is right, why not let it go into operation as soon as possible?

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: It is very bad policy to keep a poor and honest man in jail, but we should remember that there are unfortunate creditors as well as unfortunate debtors. We should, therefore, be cautious in passing such a bill as this, and I would not allow it to go into operation for another year.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I cannot understand why any person should advocate such a course. What service is the body of a debtor after he has given up all his effects? It is seldom that any good results from putting a man to jail for debt. If a debtor has given up all his property honestly, let him be a free man.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: No person will oppose that principle, that if a man conducts himself honestly, and has been brought to reduced circumstances by misfortune, then it is right and proper that there should be such a law as would enable him to be relieved of such entrammels as would prevent him from going into business again. But with all the laws they have tried in other countries, they have never attempted to frame one for the honest and another for the dishonest man, and the great difficulty is while you extend relief to the unfortunate man, to extend it to him alone who has been unfortunate. It is very difficult to define that code of laws which would protect the creditor from being defrauded of his property, and yet give relief to the unfortunate debtor. This bill is experimental, for we cannot tell what the consequence of it will be, or how it will operate. It may interfere with contracts to the amount of thousands, or tens of thousands of pounds. The object in extending the time for the Bill to go into operation is that it may not interfere with contracts already existing. We should, therefore, be deliberate in putting such a law as this in operation, and I am inclined to support the motion to extend the time.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that a bill of this kind should not be put into operation too suddenly. I fear the effect of it will be to overturn half the business of the country. We know very well that business cannot be carried on here without credit, and it appears to me that the effect of this bill will be to stop credit. From my experience in the insolvent debtor's court, I am led to apprehend dangers from this bill. I have known cases come in to court and when the order was made, the debtors would put their hands upon their pockets and say "the money is here, get it if you can."

The committee divided upon the motion that the word "November" be substituted for "August."

Contents—Hon. Messrs. Lord, Palmer, Anderson, Gordon, Muirhead, Haythorne, Beer and Balderston,—8.

Non-Contents—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Dingwell and President—3.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The House was then resumed and the Chairman reported the bill agreed to with certain amendments.

Hon. Mr. GORDON obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE, from the joint committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the annual grant for the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this colony, presented the following draft thereof which was agreed to by the House:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

WE, your Majesty's loyal and obedient Subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, beg permission to approach your Majesty with expressions of our loyal homage and dutiful affection.

We pray your Majesty to permit us, once more, to bring the affairs of this Island to your Royal notice, and that your Majesty will be pleased to lend a gracious ear to this our humble Petition and Memorial. And, in order clearly to explain the nature of our application, we beg your Majesty's gracious permission to set forth,—

First: That during their present Session, a Despatch from your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1867, is laid before both Branches of this Legislature, by command of your Majesty's Representative, wherein reference was made to certain Communications addressed by the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lieutenant Governor Dundas, on the subject of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony: and in the same Despatch it is further intimated by his Grace the Secretary of State that provision has been made in the Imperial Estimates for the payment of the said Salary up to the end of the present financial year; likewise, that it is not the intention of your Majesty's Government to discontinue this provision so long as your Majesty's present Representative continues to administer the affairs of the Island. The said Despatch further proceeds to request that your Majesty's Representative will bring this matter under the notice of the local Legislature, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the payment of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor from Colonial funds, on the termination of the tenure of that office by the gentleman who has filled it during the last eight years.

Secondly: That in the year 1865, when the said Despatches from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell were laid before the Provincial Legislature, both Branches thereof did unite in an humble and dutiful Address to your Majesty, wherein was set forth, at great length and with much minuteness, the manner in which the grievous monopoly of all the lands in this Island was established, and the baneful effects its continuance had produced up to that time; also, that on the 27th of December, 1849, Earl Grey, then your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, had intimated to Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald Campbell that certain privileges of self-government would be conceded so soon as permanent provision was made for payment of a Civil List, and for certain Pensions to Imperial officers, and that the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor was specially exempted from the said list.

Thirdly: That the respective Legislatures of your Majesty's other North American Colonies did, about the same time, undertake the payment of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor's Salaries; and the Legislative Council and House of Assembly submit that the reason for making an exception in favour of your Majesty's Colony of Prince Edward Island undoubtedly was, the difference of the land tenures,—the land of Prince Edward Island being alienated to a proprietory body consisting chiefly of persons resident elsewhere, who have received revenues which should have contributed to the formation of local public works or formed a fund out of which the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor might otherwise have been defrayed. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly submit that the payment of the Salaries of their Lieutenant Governors was, for this reason, undertaken, in the first instance, by the Imperial Government, and subsequently continued, as some compensation, although a very inadequate one, for the loss and injury inflicted on your Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Colony, by the improvident grants which your Majesty's Predecessor, King George the Third, was advised to make.

Fourthly: That your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, do not desire to escape any of their just liabilities as British Colonists, enjoying a Representative form of Government; but they respectfully submit that the sums of money which the people of this Colony have paid as rent or purchase money of land to grantees or their representatives, have far exceeded those which have been drawn from the Imperial Treasury as a Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, or for any other purpose connected with this Colony.

Fifthly: That the ordinary rental of two well settled Townships of 20,000 acres each, nearly equal in amount the Salary paid to your Majesty's Representative; and that to impose other and greater taxes on the people of this Colony than those they already bear, in addition to the rent or purchase money of lands, would be regarded as, and would in reality be, a grievous burden on a poor but industrious and loyal people, earning a precarious livelihood by hard and persevering labor in a climate of great severity.

Sixthly: That your Majesty's subjects in this Colony have never been backward in manifesting a loyal and true British feeling on every Imperial emergency; and the Legislative Council and House of Assembly submit that great injustice will be done to your Majesty's faithful subjects in Prince Edward Island if the intention announced by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, relative to the payment of the Salary in question, should be carried into effect.

Seventhly: The Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectfully crave leave again to solicit your Majesty's attention to the Address of the Provincial Legislature of this Island to your Majesty, passed in the year 1865, and the various Communications on the subject of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor therein referred to, which have passed between your Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, particularly to the Despatch, No 62, of Earl Grey, dated Downing Street, 14th December, 1848, to Sir Donald Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of this Island, in the third paragraph of which His Lordship declares the payment of the Lieut. Governor's Salary "a proper subject to be provided for from British funds;" and also to the Despatch already alluded to from the same Earl Grey to Sir Donald Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of this Island, dated 27th December, 1849, in which reference is made to a compact between the Crown and Assembly in relation to the payment of the Civil List of the Colony out of local funds, and which compact was afterwards completed by the passing of the Act, 14th Vic. Cap. 3, commonly known as the Civil List Bill, and which was passed in consideration of the assurance contained in the Despatch last alluded to, that your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies had no reason to suppose Parliament was likely to withdraw the provison for the payment by the Imperial Parliament of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly are confident, and pray that your Majesty will not allow any departure to be made from this compact, or permit any of your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Island to have any reason to doubt the good faith in this matter of your Majesty's Government.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

(*To be continued.*)

COTTON DUCK.

THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated

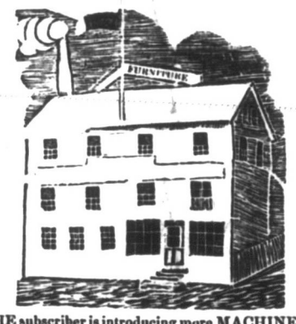
Russel Mills Cotton Duck,

and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the least possible delay.

Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COTTON DRILLLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.



THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

1868 Fresh Seed! 1868

THE Subscriber has received a supply of FRESH SEEDS for early planting, consisting in part of—

Melon, Cucumber, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Radish, and a choice variety of Cabbage Seed.

A large supply expected per "Amphion," from London.

W. R. WATSON.

Victoria Building, May 6, 1868.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 28, 1867.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

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. PRINE 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.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

Holloway's Pills.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, the act is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to those Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of his purifying medicine, which insures lasting health.

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If these Pills be used according to the printed direction and the intment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrat the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system free sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholsome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

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Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bonutifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital imppertance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Ague	Debility	Jaundeo	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Veneral Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

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. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARMS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation well wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold during 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. SAMDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANDSON, 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 Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURNE, 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.