(*Continued from first page.*)

ber, 1848, referred to by his honor who last addressed the house, there is ample to warrant us, and the Colony at that time in believing that it was the intention of the British Government, when our Civil List Bill was passed, to continue to pay the Governor's salary out of their funds. For though this document does not assume anything like a legal form or compact, yet considering that it eminated from a minister of the Crown and Colony would feel a confidence that the grant would be continued. (Mr. Haythorne—Hear) But they have thought proper to change their policy and call upon the colony to pay that amount. It is very true, they may tell us we are the only one of Her Majesty's colonial possessions in North America which does not pay its own Governor, but the distinction between us and the other colonies has been already well drawn. They derive vast advantages from the British Government in none of which weparticipate. We are less expensive to the parent state than any other Colony of the same proportion, and therefore we have claims beyond what any of the other North American Colonies would have in asking the British Government to continue the payment of the Governor's salary. At the same time, while I would point out these matters and recall them to the notice of the Imperial Despatches, I would not assume a supplicating mode of address, I would not let them see that we attacked such unlimited importance to the payment of that item. (Mr. Haythorne—Hear) I would like to let them see that we can live and conduct ourselves without it, for perhaps it would only beget some new argument on the part of the Colonial Minister to remind us that we were dependent upon them, and to conduct ourselves with ready submission to some future burthens to be imposed by the British Government. And though I hope there never will be wanting, on our part, all proper submission and respect to our Sovereign, yet I hope it will never degenerate into blind subserviency. At the same time, I would like that the Legislature would adopt that policy which would preserve a friendly feeling, and one which would be always cordial and reciprocal between Colony and the Mother country. We know it is a time just now when we have to be constantly vigilant in order to preserve the great advantage of self-government which we at present have the privilege of possessing; and we would place ourselves in a better position to demand that it should de continued to us by shewing something like self-dependence. We must do our part, the same as all other British Subjects with respect to self-defence—we are bound to do our part towards the defence of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions as long as we are under the protection of her Flag—and therefore we must be ready to shew that we are willing to bear some taxation for the purpose of arming and defending ourselves. It is well for us to consider that it is impossible for us to evade that, and we should not, in a mean spirit, wish to have our fellow-men in Great Britain taxed to defend us while we sit here free. That is an unmanly feeling by which I hope we will not be actuated, and it is my opinion that we will soon be called upon to put our Colony in a state of defence which will necessitate a large expenditure. The British Government has been generous towards us in sending us Arms and Military Accoutrements, and the time may come when we will be under the necessity of applying for more of the munitions of war. If so, I trust they will act in the same generous spirit towards us, and therefore, I hope we will not step beyond due bounds in advocating a continuance of payment of the Governor's salary.—that we will not ask them to do more than they would be expected in justice to do. I do not see why this Colony should be called upon to pay the salary of the Governor, who is an officer of the Crown, and I have some misgivings as to the way this question has been renewed. It may have been brought about by those who are anxious to carry that, to some people, extremely desirable event, Confederation. I wish I could discharge that idea from my mind, but I have watched the stratagems and machinations of some who are so extremely anxious to sell our country for almost anything they can get for it to promote their selfish interests and I think it is not improbable that this is a part of their movements. However, I hope the address to Her Majesty, while it is respectful, will not be drawn in too supplicating a tone. We should point out two or three strong facts, and I think we would be more likely to gain our point by adopting that course than by shewing the extreme poverty of the Colony. We should keep within the bounds of truth and reason, and I think there is a fair chance of Her Majesty's Ministers reconsidering the determination they appear to have come to.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: I rise, your honors, to second the resolution which has been proposed, and I must say that I have listened with defrence to his honor who has just addressed you—that deference which is due to the remarks of a gentleman who has played such an important part in the affairs of the Island as he has done. I hope the address to be forwarded to Her Majesty, will be very much in the character he has described. I am one of those who would not employ very strong or too humble language. Let the address be as loyal as you please, for if it is not loyal it will not represent the views of the people, but it is possible to carry humility too far. What is the basis on which this implied contract seems to rest? It appears to me to be the despatches quoted by his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. MacDonald). They are as precise as such documents usually are; and they have as much significance to us as more important documents have to others They should be considered as a binding as a treaty between two foreign nations. They should be held to with the same tenacity as the people of Great Britain hold to the terms of Magna Charta, and, therefore, I insist that no Secretary of State, who is the mouth-piece of the British Government, should depart from the obligations contained in those despatches. The language of them admits of no misinterpretation or misapprehension, and it shows clearly that the British Government intended to pay the Governor's salary, as an acknowledgment of the hardship of our land tenures. A great deal has been said about the way in which the lands of the colony have been granted away, and I am not disposed to gloss that matter over like his honor who spoke last; for an evil was then inflicted upon the Island, which it is not too late yet to rectify. This evil was not brought upon us by any fault of ours, but I believe the granting away of the land of the colony is just a specimen of the acts of the British Parliament of that date. It was just the same principle as that which alienated the affections of the "thirteen colonies." Some of your honors have said that the lands were granted away to public servants, in satisfaction of claims which they had against the State, and McAulay shows that the same was done with other parts of North America. He says: "Towards the close of the reign of Charles II. Penn had obtained, in satisfaction of an old debt due him by the Crown, the grant of an immense region in North America." (McAulay, Vol. 1, cap. 4.) Now we see that, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, they were just following out their old policy, and we are the sufferers. And we find that the same kind of disputes and complaints had taken place between the people of those colonies and the Colonial Office, as have been going on between this Island and the Secretary of State. I read not long ago, in a London paper, that a British Minister had just returned from Paris, carrying with him some copies of Dr. Franklin's correspondence. That led me to turn over the papers of Dr. Franklin's diary, and from it we may learn something respecting the feeling which exists between the Americans and British. I am sorry that the people's affections should be frittered away in a similar manner by the careless indifference of the Colonial Office, in reference to our land question. Here is the language of Dr. Franklin, nearly a century ago; he concludes a communication to David Harbley, Esq., M. P., concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, with the following remark and quotation:—

"In revising what I have written, I found too much warmth in it, and was about to strike out some parts; yet I let them go, as they will afford you this one reflection: 'If a man naturally cool, and rendered still cooler by old age, is so warmed by our treatment of his country, how much must those people in general be exasperated against us! And why are we making inveterate enemies by our barbarity, not only of the present inhabitants of a great country, but of their infinitly more numerous posterity, who will in all future ages detest the name of Englishman as much as the children in Holland now those of Alva and Spaniard.'"

"This," says Dr. Franklin, "will certainly happen unless your conduct is speedily changed, and the national resentment falls, where it ought to fall, on your Ministry."

Now there is no individual in the colony who would regret more to see the ties which bind us to the mother country loosened, or to see the affections of the colonists alienated from the parent State, and, therefore, it is that I wish to see this question settled. For that reason I regret that the Colonial Minister should make such indifferent answers to our complaints. One of your honors spoke of the hardship of people in Britain being taxed for special colonial interests, and I must agree with that sentiment. I, therefore, hope the address will set forth in clear and powerful language, that we have no desire to evade what properly belongs to us, providing we have justice done us in the matter of the land tenures. I contend that this difference between us and the other colonies, in reference to the payment of the Governor's salary, was made on account of the state of our land tenures. If it had not been for that, we would have been called upon to pay our Governor at the same time as the other colonies were called upon to pay theirs. If, instead of paying those individuals with the lands of this colony, they had paid them with British gold, the case would have been different; but having deprived us of the land, we have very good reasons to say to them "you have a right to pay the Governor's salary." His honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), referred to the pressure from without, but there might also be a pressure from within, and I hope such a change will be brought about as will make the Secretary of State for the colonies more careful in his researches into colonial history. Before I conclude I will read a short extract from a speech of Mr Gladstone's, delivered during the debate on the Irish question, on the 7th of March last, for if ever he becomes Prime Minister we will have good reason to expect justice; he says:—

"It is idle, it is mockery to use words unless we can sustain them by corresponding substance. That substance can be supplied only by the unreserved devotion from our efforts now, and this, perhaps the last stage of the Irish crisis, to remove the scandal and the mischief which has so long weakened and afflicted the Empire. For that work I trust strength will be given to us. If we are prudent now, I hope we shall endeavour, as far as in us lies, to make some provisions for a contingent, a doubtful, and probably a dangerous future. If we are chivalrous men, I trust we shall endeavour to wipe away all those stains which the civilized world has seen, or seemed to see, on the shield of England, in her treatment of Ireland. If we be compassionate men, I hope we shall now, once for all, listen to the tale of woe which comes from her, and the reality of which, if not is justice, is testified by the continued emigration of her people, that we shall raze out the written trouble from her brain, pluck from her memory the rooted sorrow. But above all, if we be just men, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, bearing this in mind, that when the case is proved and the hour has come, justice delayed is justice denied."

Now I hope to see Mr. Gladstone, some day, Prime Minister of England, and then I trust we will be able to bring to his recollection, or to the recollection of the Colonial Minister these emphatic words.

Hon. Mr. Gordon: The despatch says that so long as the present Governor remains here it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the allowance for his salary. I am glad of that, for it may be an assurance that he will not be recalled, and the longer he remains the better, for I think I express public opinion when I say, that without exception, he is the best Governor we ever had. I am aware that some of the leading men of Great Britain are anxious to shake off the Colonies altogether. They argue that Britain gains nothing by them, that they are always wanting, while they are giving nothing to build up the Empire. His honor the President said we were a small Colony and were not well used by the Mother Country, but I am not prepared to go so far, for I think the British Government has treated us with great favor and lenity in most instances, and as to being a small Colony, that surely is no reason that we should be oppressed. Some countries no greater or more extensive than our own, have attained a place in history on account of their chivalry and exploits in arms, I would instance Candia, which has battled successfully the whole power of the Turkish Empire. But this Colony is loyal, and I feel proud to hear it called the smallest, if not the brightest jewel in the British Crown. And as the Hon. Mr. Cartier said in the Commons of the Dominion of Canada a few days ago, that though he had not a drop of English blood in his veins, yet he felt that he spoke the feelings of the country when he said that "the determination of the country was to remain British, and as long as there was a British nation existing, the people of this country were resolved to remain a portion of it." These words should be held in rememberance, and I feel that they will be applauded to the echo by the people of this Island. I am of opinion that the British Government will not ask us to pay the Governor's salary if proper representations of the case are made.

Hon. Mr. Balderston: I think there has been almost too much time spent over this despatch, and a good deal of what has been said might have been reserved for a discussion which I suppose will yet take place upon the land tenures. For my part I would feel indignant at taking such a step as is now proposed, if the British Government had dealt fairly with us; but when they compel us to pay large taxes to support men in England, they have a right to give us this small sum to pay one of their own officers. It appears to me from the despatch read by his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. McDonald) that they are now seeking to break their own written contract, for they agreed to pay the Governor's salary, and they are now asking us to pay it out of the funds of the Colony. As to what was said by his honor who spoke last, that as long as the present Governor remained here, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make any demand for the payment of his salary, and he hoped he would be allowed to remain here for a long time; for my part I feel perfectly satisfied with his conduct in general, but if he still keeps a restriction over some of my friends I do not care how soon he leaves our shores. I believe those men to whom I allude are as loyal as any in the Colony; they are English, Irish and Scotch, and they feel grieved at being prescribed in the way they are. But though the are loyal now, if this state of things is continued it may have a bad effect upon their loyalty. I hope His Excellency's advisers will not allow this to be the case any longer. In the district where I reside a magistrate is required, but exception is taken to every man that is named on account of being a sympathizer with the Tenant League Association. At the very meetings of the Association there were cheers given for the Queen and for His Excellency, and now those men are not allowed to be named to places of trust in the Colony. On that Township they have some of the greatest grievances to contend with, for they have all to pay high rents and they have short leases, and that is the reason they joined that association.

The question of concurrence was then put on the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. McDonald, and it passed in the affirmative.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Palmer, a bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of Charlottetown was again referred to committee, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill to consolidate and amend several Acts therein relating to the Saving's Bank was again referred to committee, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. McLennan to continue and amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Summerside—read a first time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald a bill for raising a Revenue was again referred to Committee, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

LAND TENURES.

Committee on despatches resumed.

Despatch in reply to minute of Council read.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I am not the least surprised at the tenor of that despatch, for if anything out of the ordinary course of things is asked for, the application has to be repeated time after time. A great number of the principal Acts passed during the last quarter of a century were asked for again and again, though they should have been complied with immediately. The Reform Bill, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and the Slave Emancipation Bill, were all asked for time after time, and yet they were no more required when they were passed, than when they were first asked for. The abolition of the Church rates in Ireland is also being agitated and no doubt it will be acceded to. Now, we have been looking to the British Government to do us justice—to assist us in getting out of the difficulty which their own Act has put us into, and no doubt we will have to make many applications before we succeed. A large portion of the lands of the Colony have been taken out of the hands of the proprietors without the assistance of the British Government, but still the question is not settled. The Land Commission failed and threw us back in nearly the same position as we were before. The fifteen years purchase Bill afforded a slight relief, but few have availed themselves of the privileges of it for the price of the land is considered too high. However, it was a step in the right direction and I would vote for a similar measure again. A considerable portion of the Estates have been purchased, but still, a few of the proprietors refuse to sell either to the Government or to the tenants. Some of them are obliged, to sell to the tenants under the fifteen year's purchase bill, and I do not say that they should be forced to sell to the Government, but a measure should be passed to apply to those who will not sell either to the Government or to the tenants. It is those who have cut down the forests, who should possess the land. Many of the tenants are dissatisfied, because they have not the privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their farms. Some of my constituents have only forty year leases, with a considerable portion of that term expired. They also pay a high rent, two shillings an acre. It is no wonder, therefore, that they are dissatisfied, and that the young men are leaving the colony. I want to see this question, which has been a standing grievance, and has been agitated ever since I came to the colony, settled. The British Government did the wrong in the first place in granting away the lands of the colony to pay what they should have paid themselves, and I think the least they should do now is to assist us in settling this question. If they will not pass a compulsory measure, they should give us a liberal grant to enable us to purchase the lands. I hope the Government will persevere till every tenant is placed in a position to make the farm he occupies his own, by paying a fair price for it. I trust they will not allow the matter to drop, but that a strong remonstrance will be sent home from both branches of the Legislature, and they shall have my support in doing so.

(*To be continued.*)

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Per Brig Volant.
JUST RECEIVED at the
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(*Next door to Stanbird & Co.*)
Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKIES,
Younger's & Baird's India ALES & PORTER.
SCOTCH OATMEAL (for invalids and others)
do SPLIT PEAS, do POT BARLEY,
DUNDEE MARMALADE, WAGGON MATS,
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Very Cheap for prompt payments.
MACEACHERN & CO.
May 20, 1868.

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THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a
Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.
ALSO, 250 PAIRS
Children and Misses Boots,
which will be disposed of low for Cash.
JAMES STANLEY.
Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

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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.
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G. Hubbard,
Theoph DesBrisay,
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!
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 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 a 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 he 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. 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.

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.
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CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.
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A GREAT assortmen tof BEDSTEADS—cheap.
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BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.
GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.
FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety.
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January 22, 1867. 1y

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.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
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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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For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
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Alexandra, Princess of Wales, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, West End, Guards, Rimmel's, Wood Violet, Patchouly, New Mown Hay, Fragebane, Lilly of the Valley, Millefleur, Violet, Loves Myrtle.
The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger.
Rimmels Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.
W. R. WATSON.
Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Alhambra.
AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very cheap.
E. REILLY.
Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868.

PASTURE ON WILLOW FARM.
PASTURE, on the above-mentioned farm, can be secured for a limited number of cattle, by an early application to the subscriber. Terms—payment in advance. Cattle to be taken on pasture 1st June.
THOMAS POWER.
St. Dunstan's College Farm, April 29th, 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 Danduff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.
W.R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

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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.

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 follow 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, 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.
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 scrofulo nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring bout a cure.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
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Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
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