LATORS

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MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
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Liver and Stomach.

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Pills are the only remedy that can
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ng diseases :—

Jaundice	Secondary symp toms
Liver Com- plaints	Tic-Douloureux
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Piles	Ulcers
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Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
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Stone and Gravel	

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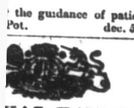

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RINCE ALFRED,

erican Governors, and by the Eng-
Gentry, as well as by the most
mericans, whom business or
have brought to St. John,
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OUSE OF THE PROVINCES

, thankful for past favors, would
o the travelling Public that he will
use to render the House still fur-
atronage.—Every attention paid
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JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

et. 31, 1866.

emary Hair Cleaner.

ation for the Toilet and Nursery
highest degree, the property of re-
druff from the Head, and by its invi-
moting the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

r. 23, 1864.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY MAY 15. 1867. NO. 32

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 3h. 28m, morning, E.
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 52m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 18th day, 9h. 40m., morning, N. W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 1h. 10m., evening, W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	4 51	7 4	8 40	3 30	14 13
2	Thursday	49	5	9 32	4 4	16
3	Friday	47	6	10 22	4 42	19
4	Saturday	46	7	11 9	sets	22
5	Sunday	45	8	11 57	8 44	24
6	Monday	44	9	morn.	9 51	25
7	Tuesday	43	10	0 47	10 52	27
8	Wednesday	42	12	1 40	11 45	14 30
9	Thursday	41	13	2 35	morn.	32
10	Friday	40	14	3 43	0 31	34
11	Saturday	39	16	4 29	1 13	37
12	Sunday	38	17	5 31	1 49	39
13	Monday	36	18	6 31	2 21	42
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15	Wednesday	34	20	8 26	3 22	46
16	Thursday	33	21	9 15	3 52	49
17	Friday	31	23	10 0	4 25	52
18	Saturday	30	24	10 45	rises	54
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29	Wednesday	19	36	7 4	2 1	17
30	Thursday	18	37	8 4	2 35	18
31	Friday	17	39	9 0	3 14	20

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown May 10, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	5d to 7
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	18s to 20s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	4s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	5s to 8s 6d
Turkeys, each,	1s to 1s 3d
Fowls, each,	none
Ducks,	
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	65 to 75s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I do not like to let this paragraph pass without saying a few words upon it. I agree with some of the remarks which have been made, and particularly with those relating to dredging machines. In New Brunswick they have several of those machines owned by the Government, and I find by their report last year that, after paying all expenses, they left a balance to the credit of the Province. The machines were let to private parties in different ways. We, therefore, see that there is a possibility of their paying something over and above the working expenses, as well as providing for a sinking fund. As a member of the Government I would give it as my opinion that it would be well for the Colony to import a dredging machine; but unfortunately there has been a large expenditure of public money, in various ways, during the last few years, so that I am afraid the finances of the Colony are not in a state to warrant such an expenditure at present. The large amounts spent for delegations and other useless purposes, will leave us short of funds for a few years. I am sorry that the Model Farm is such an expensive establishment, and is likely to prove such a heavy loss to the Colony; and I am persuaded that an immense sum has been expended upon it which should not have been. I do not bring any charge against his honor who is one of the managers (Mr. Beer,) but I think they have gone to a great deal of unnecessary expense in putting up lines of fences and repairing buildings. It would be very well if the farm was to be held as it is, for a number of years; but I think that, in three or four years, the representatives of the people will become disgusted with it, and discontinue it. If it had been continued as formerly, and not given up, it would have been an advantage. It is a large farm, and what is doing with it? A few acres of green crops is nearly all that is cultivated upon it. If it cannot be worked with less expense I am of opinion that the representatives of the people will soon refuse to grant any more for it. I would rather see it purchased and held by the Government for we are only putting it in order for the owner. Any person of common sense to look at the barns would see that they would not do without very extensive repairs, and perhaps £700 or £800 have been expended in repairing them. I think the charges are enormous, and when the report is laid before us we will be astonished at the amounts expended for fences, repairs of buildings, &c. I am of opinion that there has been a good deal of nice "jobbing" done about it.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I agree with your honors respecting the improvement of the country and the advancement of local industry; but I cannot see why those improvements were not so much as hinted at when the finances of the Colony were in a more prosperous state than they are at present. We never had a heavier debt, and the general resources of the country were never in a worse state, in my opinion, than they are at present. If a dredging machine could be imported without costing too much, it would be well to try the experiment; but Government contracts generally cost too much. I do not wish to cast any reflections upon the late Government, for I may have to cast some upon the present Executive, and if so I will not spare them. Now, are we in a position to inaugurate extensive improvements? If so, I would go hand and heart in carrying them out. St. Peter's and many other harbors in King's County, require to be dredged and improved; and it could be done at, perhaps less cost than the expenses of steam communication to Queen's and Prince Counties. I hope the "wisdom" of both branches of the Legislature will be directed to those improvements, and to the advancement of other interests to benefit the country. No doubt it will be to the interest of the Government to do all they can to benefit the country, for on that, I might say, depends their existence. At the same time I do not think it is fair to agitate such extensive improvements just when the Legislature is called together at this late season of the year, for I apprehend some difficulty in getting the business of the country done satisfactorily. I will do anything in my power to carry out the design of the Model Farm, and if there has been any mismanagement I hope it will be exposed. I do not know if it is conducted as it was formerly when there was a great deal of mismanagement which was overlooked. No man should be entrusted with a place who is not competent to discharge the duties of it. I think there must be something wrong if there is a failure in that institution.

Hon. the President: The inconvenient time we are called together is not the fault of the present Government. They could not call us at an earlier date. I think it would be bad policy to discontinue the Model Farm just when they have gone to such a large outlay. I hope there is no intention of that kind. As to our resources, I believe we never had such a large revenue, and I doubt very much if it will be as large next year. There is a large debt upon the Colony, it is true, but it has been occasioned by the extensive purchases of Township lands, made by the late Government. All those purchases, however, which were made by the late Government, up to the last one, have been self-sustaining; and I trust that the last one will be so also. I would like to see all the estates on the Island purchased by the Government, and an end put to that question which has agitated the Colony for such a length of time. As to a dredging machine, I think it should be tried, for I am convinced that it would be money well expended. Many of our harbors are filling up and might be greatly improved by dredging. I do not think the public would object to an expenditure of that kind. However, it is impossible for any Government to carry on extensive improvements without means, and the means must come from the people. They have a right to submit to taxation to carry on public improvements.

Hon. Mr. Balderston: Some of your honors, it appears, are in favor of inaugurating extensive improvements, but I think that, judging from present appearances, our financial affairs will soon be embarrassed, and therefore we should be careful in embarking in expensive undertakings. No doubt many of our harbors require to be improved by dredging, but I think that it should be deferred for the present. I think local industry should be paid more attention to, such as the manufacture of cloth of various kinds. The Model Farm also, though it has not hitherto been a paying speculation, yet I think it should receive full consideration. Many farmers in the country have not stock fit to bring to market, nor yet to keep on a farm, and it would be an advantage to have a place on the Island where improved stock could be obtained without the expense of importation. It might possibly be a disadvantage to a few individuals who can afford to import stock and would obtain a higher price for them. I would be in favor of trying it a little longer, and would even suggest that a little more be added to it. Those large horses which have been imported are not suitable for the requirments of the country, and if a few Canadian ponies were introduced, I am persuaded that they would be a great benefit. It has been said that more attention should be paid to the importation of seed grain. This is an important subject. I have found by my little experience, that there is nothing that has a greater tendency to increase the production than the changing of seed from a different soil to a different locality; and the beneficial results are even more apparent in potatoes than in grain.

Hon. M. Beer: As regards the stock of the Model Farm, I am glad to be able to say that there are four thorough bred Durham bulls now on the farm, three of which, one for each county, will be sent into the country almost immediately. In Saturday's market the carcass of a thorough bred Durham cow, which was imported by the late Liberal Government, was exhibited. The beef weighed over thirteen hundred pounds. There are also some fine young horses coming on, as well as sheep and pigs. Therefore the country will, in a short time, derive some benefit from that farm. The bulls to which I have alluded will, of course, be sold at auction. In speaking of the harbors, I forgot to mention that the people of Wood Islands, have, in a very spirited and praiseworthy manner, attempted to improve their harbor by building a breastwork by voluntary contribution; and if a dredging machine were employed it would be a great advantage.

Hon. Mr. Lord: That spot must be of great importance when they sent for the "spy" to come and see whether it was advisable to build that breastwork; but I have been told that it turns out to be a complete failure. There is not a sufficient run of water to keep a channel clear. As to the Model Farm, I hope your honors will not think that I am condemning it altogether; but I believe it will cost the country £1,000 a year, over and above what will be realised from the stock raised upon it.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I am pleased to find that there is such a general desire on the part of your honors to encourage local industry and agriculture, and I only wish that the financial state of the Colony were such as to enable us to carry out our desires. But you are all aware that, in consequence of the large expenditures of the late Government, in the purchase of the Township lands and in various other ways, it is a difficult matter to devote, even what would be considered a reasonable sum, to many of those objects. I am in favor of giving every possible encouragement to every branch of local industry, not only on the land but also on the sea, and by so doing I believe I would be promoting the general prosperity of the country. I believe, with some of your honors, that dredging machines and other undertakings, which have been spoken of, could be more efficiently managed by private enterprise than by the Government, for the Government has enough of other matters to occupy its attention. The late Government offered £250 for the encouragement of a dredging machine, but I am not aware that any person has yet availed himself of the offer. I am of opinion, however, that a dredging machine would be of little use in many of our harbors on the North side of the Island, as they are bar harbors and consist of shifting sands, which it would be impossible to remove so that it would not return by the force of the current and the action of the sea. I think it would be quite impossible to make any permanent improvement in such harbors as St. Peter's and some others on the North side. With regard to the Stock Farm, no doubt a very large sum of money has been expended upon it during the last year without corresponding benefits being apparent. Still I believe the Government are disposed to give the matter as fair a trial as they can with the limited means at their disposal. There was a large amount expended upon it last year, and we are without any report from the managers so as to be able to speak with certainty, but I know there is a very general complaint that there is no produce in the shape of seed or the increase of stock. Some of your honors spoke of the necessity for importing spring wheat, and I believe it is highly necessary to have something done in that direction. In many parts of the Island the seed is run out. It was the case in King's County last year in many instances; and seed wheat is so difficult to procure, that any person having a fair article can get 20s. a bushel for it.—This price would pay parties well to import it from Canada or some other place where it can be obtained. I have heard that some parties were importing some this spring, and I hope it will be the case. I have always been in favor of encouraging the growth of flax, for I think it would be a valuable article of export. The late Government imported a large quantity of seed, but I believe it was not very generally bought up. It cost a great deal, and I believe it has been injured by mice and rats so that it will be sold at a low figure. The encouragement of the formation of agricultural societies in the different counties is an object, I think, very much to be desired. The exhibitions which took place in former years, in each county, were the means of improving stock, as well as the various articles exhibited. Parties bringing articles to those exhibitons saw those bought by others and compared them with their own. If one had a better quality of seed than another it was distributed through the country. If those exhibitions can be carried out in the different counties, as I think they can with a small encouragement, I am confident that they will be a great advantage. I think the Government will do what they can to carry out those exhibitions.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: I am of opinion that a dredging machine would be a great advantage, for many of our harbors require to be improved. A good deal has been said about the model farm, but I shall not offer any remarks upon it till we have a report from that institution. As to seed wheat, we know that some has been imported from Canada in former years and found to answer well. Other kinds of seed should also be imported.—Peas have been found to answer very well. I know one farmer who raised 100 bushels last year.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I do not agree with his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) with respect to the benefit to be derived from dredging machines. His honor is from a part of the Island where there is a good harbor, and a dredging machine is not required; but there are many harbors where such a machine would be a great advantage. If we can succeed in confining the current of water to a narrow channel, it will keep that channel from being confined for a number of years. St. Peter's harbor has been greatly improved in that way, and with the aid of a dredging machine a still further improvement might be effected.

Hon. Mr. Hatthorne: The Wood Island breakwater is in the district which I have the honor to represent, and as I happened to spend a few days in its vicinity, I had an opportunity of seeing it. It appears to be a very solid, well-constructed work, but whether it will answer the purpose for which it is intended or not is a question for civil engineers to decide. It is about 900 feet long, and cost about £800. I have been told that £600 or £700 more would make it useful; but as to the benefits resulting from it at present they are almost nil. The design is pretty much as was stated by his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell,) to narrow the channel so as to concentrate the force of the current, but up to the present time that has not been done. However, it would be premature to pass any judgment upon it now. As to the flax seed imported by the late Government, I believe about 150 bushels of it are yet on hand, and there was some doubt whether it was suitable for seed. Two samples were sent to me in order to have its vitality tested, one of which I have tried and found it vegetating this morning very satisfactorily. Even if it were not suitable for seed, it will yet be valuable for feeding purposes.

Paragraph agreed to.

SEVENTH PARAGRAPH.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I am glad the Government have taken up that subject. The traffic upon our roads is increasing and will increase as agricultural operations become more widely extended and the resources of the country become further developed. It is certainly time that something was done to improve our system of road-making. I am glad that my hon. colleague (Mr. Haythorne) is in the Government, for he has made this subject his study, and, I believe, has lectured upon it. I am glad that something is to be done, and if a little was done just now while the roads are soft, it would be much more advantageous. They are left till midsummer, when the sand is dry and light, and the roads become hard. It is very little benefit to throw loose earth upon them then, for as soon as rain comes the wheels cut down to the old road.

Hon. the President: The present system is no doubt a bad one. We have upwards of thirty Commissioners, and as long as that is the case we will not have good roads. If we had fewer and better paid persons to superintend the road service we would soon see an improvement. The Commissioners at present are not paid even for what they do. When a Commissioner sells a road, perhaps he never returns to see whether the work is done or not. I lived for a few years in New Brunswick, and just before I left a supervisor of roads was appointed for the district in which I resided, with an adequate salary; and when I returned a few years afterwards I was surprised at the improvement which had been made. If we had some such system here our roads would improve much more than they do.

Hon. Mr. Palmer: I think it is due to the House that, while this paragraph is under consideration, the Government should shadow forth what course they intend to adopt. They, of course, have had the subject under discussion, and, no doubt, have come to some conclusion as to what improvement they are going to make, or what alteration in the system is to be. I think it would be advisable to have it sent forth to the public at as early a date as possible, before the supplies are voted by the Legislature. I know the system is susceptible of improvement. I have been in the Legislature many years, and every administration has admitted that the system is bad; yet no great improvement has been attempted with success. My curiosity is, therefore, excited to know what the project of the present Government is. It shall certainly have my support if I see that it is likely to better the present state of that important branch of the public service. There is one thing which I think does not require the skill of an artist, or any great science, or the art of a magician, to perceive or devise, that is, that as long as our soil continues to be such a fertile soil as it is, and I hope it will always continue to be so, good roads cannot be made out of the soil itself; yet it is that which people speak of in connection with road-making. Thus they spend their time speculating as to how they would have the common soil thrown up—how they would have the road rounded, &c., —all the while losing sight of the main question, that we have not suitable materials on the Island wherewith to make roads, and by what means that great want can be supplied. This is what the means and resources of the country should be concentrated upon. It requires no great skill or science to make roads if we have the material to put upon them. I believe there is one place in the Western part of the Island where hard material can be obtained; but it is not within reach of distant parts. Suitable material can only be obtained from the neighboring Provinces; and the question is whether it can be brought to this Island so as to go over a great extent of roads at a reasonable cost. The great thoroughfares of the Island which are adjacent to the shipping ports migh be supplied with suitable materials in such quantity as would stand the wear and tear of those roads; but what is to be done with the interior of the country? Even if it were laid upon the shores of the Island free, how would we raise funds to carry it into the interior? The next question is, how are we to obtain the best substitute for it? I have been of opinion that the next best material is our common field stone, which is to be found in some parts of the Island in great abundance. In my opinion that is the only material we can get till the Island is rich enough to get better. If those stones were collected and laid on with some little degree of skill and science, I think it would be better economy. I have stated these views in and out of the Legislature; and though I found many to agree with me, still there is not much done, and very little improvement is apparent. There is a great interest taken in the distribution of the road money. The people say it is the only way they get any good of the public money, and I think it is true. The only parties who receive any benefit are those who do the contract work. As to our wharves and bridges, when we appoint men as commissioners who have no mechanical skill we cannot expect that they can properly oversee the work; yet it is supposed, theoretically, that they are to possess all that knowledge as to whether an arch is properly constructed—whether a frame is properly put together, &c. It is a mere farce. Those commissioners wait till the work is done, then they pass it; and, perhaps, before two years it is swept away. The late Government have gone one step in remedying this evil. Those works are not entrusted to the supervision of the commissioners. The Superintendent of Public Works has been instructed to see to the building of those bridges and wharves; and though a little more money is expended, perhaps, there has been none more judiciously laid out for many years. Those large bridges have been built according to a specification drawn up by a man possessing some mechanical skill; and it may be said that all those public works put together during the last twelve months are far superior to any which were built during that time. I think that improvement should be kept in view, and no bridge costing over £20 should be built without a specification and the supervision of a mechanic. I would certainly like to know whether it is contemplated to import materials or to use those we have on the Island for road-making. One or the other must be done if the Government expect any improvement.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on address in answer to His Excellency's speech resumed.

Hon. Mr. Hatthorne: One of the gentlemen who addressed your honors in the forenoon said he thought the House was entitled to receive, from a member of the Government, some intimation of the plan which we intended to pursue for the improvement of the Highways. I would just direct his honor's attention to that paragraph in the speech, which, if he had read carefully, he would see that the Government had refrained from committing themselves to any particular course. A question of such importance as this would require more attention than we could possibly give it in the short time, about thirty days, that we have been in office. The paragraph does not develop any particular method; it merely says:

"The serious loss incurred by the total unfitness of the highways to support the yearly increasing traffic renders it absolutely necessary that the whole question should undergo a thorough investigation with a view to the adoption of a better system. Your experience will readily suggest the most appropriate means of collecting information on this important subject as a preliminary step to future Legislation."

So your honors will see that it merely proposes investigation with a view to future legislation. That is my answer to his honor's observations; and if it is not sufficient I will add that the Executive have not laid down any particular course; but seeing the importance of the question, we thought that the best way would be to refer the matter to a committee, perhaps a joint committee of both Houses. We would not confine them to time. They may hand in their report in three or four months, so that there will be abundent time to have the matter fully considered before next session: Without pledging myself to any particular course, I would yet say that we have the matter warmly at heart in view of the urgent necessity of the case. We will not lose any opportunity of carrying out such improvements as are within reach of this small, and I am sorry to say, impoverished colony. His honor made several other remarks. He wished to know whether we intended to employ the stone of the country or to import stone. The remarks I have already made might be considered an answer to this question. The stone of the country has been employed in several parts of the Island where there was heavy traffic and the result has not been such as to warrant us in proceeding very far in that direction. Some imported stone have also been tried and found to answer well. Certain pieces of road laid with limestone, some years ago, have not cost much for repairs since. The work was not performed in the best manner, nevertheless the experiment has succeeded well. Of course any Committee which should be appointed would feel it to be their duty to collect information from all sources within their reach. We know that good material exists in abundance on the main land, and the only expense would be that of bringing it here. The Committee should ascertain what the expense would be of landing it in different parts. Another important subject is the superintendence of the roads. The present system is quite inefficient. His honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) thinks it would be easy to make roads if we had the materials, but I cannot altogether agree with him. To make good roads requires considerable attainments. Another subject in connection with this is the insufficiency of the water courses on the roads and I do not think the water can be got rid of without the assistance of a proper scientific superintendent. It would be the duty of the Committee to ascertain where such assistance could be obtained. It should also be the duty of the Committe to enquire what system have succeeded best in other countries. In England highways are distinct from turnpike roads, and the system of managing the highways would afford a useful lesson to any person who would enquire into the system which would be likely to be successful in this Island. The road system has been changed in England during the last few years. A number of parishes have been put together so as to make it worth while to appoint a competent superintendant. He must be able to keep books, to estimate work, and superintend it. He has to oversee, perhaps, from 120 to 180 or 190 miles of road. His salary is from £120 to £130 sterling a year, and has to keep his horse at his own expense. I can speak from my own observation of the improvement upon those parish roads. I was absent from that country about twenty years, and when I left the roads were not much better than those on this Island. At the present time they are smooth and level, and such as can be travelled upon without danger or difficulty at any season of the year. I think any person or body of men whose duty it should be to obtain information would do well to ascertain the way those roads are managed. Ireland is celebrated for the excellence of its roads. True, they have abundance of the best material, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it abounds everywhere, for I know numerous places where what we would call good material is lying beside the road, and yet they bring a different quality five or six miles. I think that should be an inducement to us to bring it from the main land where it is to be obtained in abundance, for, though it may be costly in the first instance, yet in the end it will be found to be more economical than using the stone of this Island.—But I imagine that this question will come up again; and as my hon. friend has called attention to the fact that I have made this subject my "hobby," it admonishes me that I should not dilate upon it too much. It is a question of very great importance to the prosperity of this Colony. Persons holding valuable property in the country would be very much disappointed if they expected to realize the full amount which that property would bring, for any person purchasing would take the facilities of getting to market into account. In other countries, railroads would supersede the ordinary roads; but here, I fear our circumstances are such that we cannot have railroads for many years to come. I speak feelingly upon this point, for during the whole of the long period that I have been on the Island, I have suffered from this cause. His honor on my left (Mr. Beer) I am sure can bear striking testimony to the fact of the difficulty under which farmer's labor in hauling lime and manure from the city. The shortness of the season is a great drawback to farmers in this country; but the state of our roads compels them to shorten still more the already too short season. If our Highways were such that they could do their hauling upon them before the land is fit to till it would be equivalent to lengthening the season; but now, if they want lime in May or June they have to wait till May or June to haul it; whereas, if we had proper roads it might be done in April or even earlier. Therefore, in view of the great importance of the question, the Government should not act in a hasty manner, and we consider that the best way is to appoint a Committee to report upon it, then next year there would be a fair chance, if the finances of the country would allow it, to legislate successfully.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, April 30.

Hon. Attorney General presented several petitions on Roads, Bridges and Wharfs; all of which were read and ordered to be referred to the members of the several Districts.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, the petitions relating to the opening of new Roads were severally read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The petition of divers inhabitants of Cardigan, concerning the opening of a new road through the lands of John Parker, and others, was ordered to be withdrawn, on the ground that the prayer of said petition could not be entertained by the House, the remedy, according to Statute, being in an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. Duncan gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask the Government if they intended to make any alterations relative to the manner in which the Hillsboro' Ferry was conducted, and if they contemplated any improvements in the running of the Ferry Boat.

Hon. Mr. Coles, Leader of the Government, in reply, asked what improvements were expected? No petitions being before the House, the Government, as such, had not been made aware of what

improvements were required. In order, therefore, to answer the questions of the Hon. Mr. Duncan, it would be necessary to inform the Government of what alterations or improvements were sought for.

Hon. Mr. Duncan alluded to the unnecessary delay at breakfast and dinner hours, and also frequently at low tide. He had expected that the Leader of the Government, or his colleague, would have some complaints made to them about the matter. He might also state that the Contractor had informed him of his willingness to give up his contract, at a loss, owing to the many complaints that had been made against him.

Hon. Mr. Davies said, that in regard to information respecting the Ferry, the constituents whom he had the honor to represent had so frequently petitioned the Legislature touching their grievances on that subject, that they almost despaired of redress. It was strange that his hon. colleague should now expect improvements to be made that had been neglected by the late Government, of which that hon. gentleman had been a member. It was not his constituency alone that were interested in the ferry accommodation, other sections of that portion of the Island were also affected. As a great a quantity of agricultural products were brought to market by that Ferry as came on any of the other thoroughfares leading to Charlottetown.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said it was time to put a stop to that discussion, which was quite irregular and contrary to Parliamentary rule. The proper time to discuss the question would be when it was regularly submitted to the House.

Hon. Leader of the Government did not object to the irregularity of the proceeding, on the ground that he was anxious to obtain information relative to the grievances complained of. The late Government had the matter before them last session, and went to some trouble collecting information on the point. It appeared that one boat was not sufficient for the work required from the increased traffic. The Government would do all in their power consistent with justice to the Contractors.

Hon. Mr. Davies congratulated the House on the unanimity which had prevailed up to this period of the session, no counter resolutions having been submitted in opposition to any question of importance.

Hon. Leader of the Government supposed that matters had been so well conducted that no room was left for censure.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition would correct the Hon. Mr. Davies, and inform that hon. member that two counter resolutions had been submitted of considerable importance, the one being to recommit the Revenue Bill, with the view of lowering the duties on certain liquors imported to this Colony—the other relative to the grant for Steam communication with Souris, &c. How such resolutions could have escaped the notice of the Hon. Mr. Davies, if he were in his seat, he was at a loss to know.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that the matter must have escaped the memory of his hon. colleague in the Government.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House a Bill for the continuance of certain expiring laws, which was received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Laird in the chair.

Reported agreed to.

On Motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the time limited for the reception of new matter was extended to Wednesday next, the 8th, in so far as relates to matters of a public nature.

Hon. Colonial Secretary presented to the House a memorandum of the Stock now on the Government Stock Farm.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to enable George C. Stiles of Westmorland County, New Brunswick, to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

The same Bill was received, read, and ordered to be referred to the Special Committee to report thereon.

The Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Reports of the Visitors of Schools for the Eastern and Western Sections of the Island for the past year, as transmitted by the Board of Education.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that from the unreliable manner in which the information given in those reports was collected, the House in previous sessions did not consider them of sufficient importance to be published in the Journals. But as the Board of Education had transmitted the said papers to that hon. House, it would, perhaps, be as well to publish at least a portion of them in the Journals.

Mr. Reilly—It appeared that but little importance had been attached to the Reports of School Visitors by that hon. House. When the large amount of public revenue expended on Education would be taken into consideration, it appeared strange indeed that the Printing of Reports, which should be of material importance, was considered a waste of public money. He believed, and in fact it could be proved, if necessary, that much of the information given in those Reports was from the hearsay of others, and not the result of personal observation on the part of the Visitors. That, however, could not be wondered at, when the small pittance allowed for the School Inspection of the whole Colony was but £300 a year—a sum smaller than that given to the Superintendent of Public Works last year as travelling fees alone. He said the office of School Inspector should be non-political, and merit, rather than political favoritism, should influence the appointment of officers, whose duties were so essential to the best interests of education. When the question came before the House in a more general form, it could be entered into more fully, and, he hoped, with satisfactory results.

Hon. Attorney General—When the Education Act would be presented in a few days to the consideration of the House, the views of the Government would be known relative to the appointment of Visitors, as well as the general question of Education.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said he was always of the opinion that the School Visitors were inadequately paid. Clerks in Merchants' Establishments, in many cases, had better salaries than were allowed for the inspection of Schools of the whole Colony. He was of opinion that one Superintendent of Schools for the whole Island, properly paid, and of superior attainments, would give more general satisfaction than the present mode. He said that Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, had held that office for many years, no matter what party had the Government in that country. The office should not be viewed politically, and should be held during good behaviour.

Mr. P. Sinclair was happy to hear that there appeared a disposition to make the office of School Visitor non-political. It was high time that a change of some kind was made. He was of opinion that a Visitor for each of the three Counties of the Island would give more general satisfaction. He would be willing to have such officers appointed during good behaviour.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said it was indeed strange that Reports relating to the expenditure of some £16,000 of the Revenue, annually, were so utterly useless, and so unreliable, as not to be worth publishing. The supervision of the educational interests of the whole Colony required a larger sum than had hitherto been voted for that service. He hoped that hon. members on bothsides of the House would concur in the necessity of not only increasing the salary, but also of the appointment of gentlemen of superior talents and attainments for the discharge of those onerous duties connected with the office of School Inspector. And he was happy to say that he believed there were those among the young men of this Colony who possessed those required abilities.

Mr. Arsenaux said that, from his own personal knowledge, the School Visitor's Report of certain Schools in parts of the District which he had the honor to represent, was not reliable. In proof of his remarks, he referred to the Report in question, and read its statements, touching Schools at Lot 15, said to be unoccupied, and also attributing apathy, in regard to education, to the French population of that part of the country. Such statements, he said, were not true, and only furnished evidence of the fallacious nature of such reports. He then explained the difficulty of procuring licensed Teachers under the revised School Act, which enjoined the imparting instruction in English as well as French. In the absence of such teachers, young ladies were employed and paid by voluntary subscriptions. There being, according to the Visitor's Report, some six or seven Schoolhouses in the vicinity to which he alluded, was proof sufficient to show that the inhabitants were not unmindful of the necessity of educating their children.

Mr. Cameron said that merit, and not political bias, should be considered relative to the appointment of School Visitors. From personal knowledge, he could vouch for the correctness of that portion of the Report now before the House, relative to Schools in his District. He then commended the assiduity of the present Visitor for the Western Section of the Island.

Mr. Bell concurred with the remarks made by the hon. member (Mr. Cameron) relative to the diligent and painstaking conduct of the Visitor alluded to. He (Mr. Bell) urged the necessity of placing the educational system of the Colony on the best possible basis.

Hon. Mr. McAuley could not understand what the question before the House was. Surely it was not contemplated to place restrictions on the thoughts and opinions of men who might hold Government appointments.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that parents generally were more capable of judging the progress made by their children, than were the Visitor, who, from a hasty call at a School, could know but very little of the real state of such Schools. The principal amendment which required to be made in the School Act, was the paying of the whole of the Teachers' salaries from the Treasury, so as to enable them to make a respectable living, and cause young men of abilities to take a greater and more permanent interest in their profession. Schoolhouses, in some localities, were erected too close to each other. Some settlements appeared to be more highly favored in that respect than others. It was, in his opinion, absurd to have seven or twelve men called together to examine candidates for the office of School Teacher. One person of qualified attainments could perform the duty as efficiently as a whole Board of Education. He alluded to the satisfactory manner in which the Grammar School at Belfast was conducted, and said that high schools of that nature, if more generally established, would be productive of much good. The ordinary Schools could be conducted by Teachers of a lower class, and Females might, as in the United States, be more generally employed. In those high, or Grammar Schools, Geography, Mathematics, Navigation, and such other branches of a practical education as were essential to the ordinary pursuits of life, should be imparted; and those parents who desired to give their children the higher attainments of a classical education, should not procure the means of acquiring such attainments from the public revenue.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said that, in justice to the gentleman who held the office of School Visitor for the Eastern Section of the Island, he felt bound to state that some of the allusions made to that gentleman were unjust and unfair. It was well known to hon. members on both sides of that House, that the officer to whom allusion was made, had for many years, been a teacher of youth in the Colony, and also master at one time in the principal institution of learning on the Island, in both of which capacities he had done some service to the country. When the small salary allowed him, as Visitor for the whole of the Eastern section of the Island, was considered, and also his advanced years, he thought some allowance should be made for any imperfections that might appear in his Report. He (Hon. Mr. H.) was astonished at the remarks of the hon. member from Belfast (Mr. Davies) comparing the knowledge of parents with that of School Visitors relative to the improvement made at Schools. It was well known that there were those who cared but little for the Education of their children. It was, therefore, necessary that the Government of the country should protect the children of such parents, even against the neglect of their own parents, especially as such neglect would inevitably lead to dangerous consequences to society.

Hon. Leader of the Government reviewed the different experiments that had been resorted to in the Free School System, with the view of improving it. The Visitors' department had also been changed from one for the whole Island at first, to the dividing of the work into two sections, and appointing a Visitor for each. The latter mode, it appeared, had not given the general satisfaction which was expected. The whole question would, however, shortly be submitted to the House, when the subject generally might be fully debated. He hoped, however, that no party feeling would be manifested on that question.

Mr. McNeill—It was impossible to know, from the Reports transmitted, what the state of Education was in the country. Much of the success of teaching was the result of tact on the part of the teacher. Local Boards should be appointed in different localities, the members of which should be competent to examine schools and they should attend at the visits of the inspectors.

Ordered, that said Reports be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Duncan then asked what alterations or arrangements, if any, the Government contemplated relative to the Hillsboro' Ferry—and at the same time, would correct a remark made by him yesterday, relative to the Ferry Steamer stopping at four o'clock in the Fall of the year. He was since informed that they always ran till five o'clock.

Hon. Leader of the Government said, in reply, that there was no time, since notice was given, for the Government to investigate the matter. If any material change was required, it was better for the House to consider it in Committee, and come to some resolution on the subject. The Govenment was prepared to give every possible facility to the public, relative to the Ferry, and he would be willing to hear the subject freely debated by the House in Committee of the whole.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 2.

Hon. Mr. Howlan presented a petition from Augustine Callaghan and others, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Cascumpec, praying for an amendment in the Small Debt Act.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, in presenting the above petition, explained that petitioners prayed for an amendment to the law relating to the recovery of Small Debts, by providing, in cases of appeal, that the Respondent as well as the Appellant should be required to give security for the costs of the appeal. It was alleged that cases frequently occurred where parties having unfounded claims went to law, anticipating that, rather than incur the costs of defence the defendant would compromise such claims. If characters of that class were compelled to give security, there would be less litigation in the Courts. He therefore hoped the prayer of the petition would receive the careful consideration of the House.

Ordered, that said petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ramsay presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Lots 10 and 11, praying for the establishment of a new Post Office; the prayer of which could not be entertained as it had not been forwarded to the Government according to Statute.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House several petitions, all praying for the establishment of Small Debt Courts, as follows:—

Petition of M. Rowe and other inhabitants of Montague Bridge.

Patrick Doyle, and others, of South-west Settlements, Townships Nos. 26 and 27.

Thomas Caine and other inhabitants of Georgetown Road, Baldwin's Road, Sparrow's Road, and the Barrens, King's County.

Ordered, that said petitions be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House the Detailed Public Accounts for the past year.

Ordered, that the said Accounts be referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine the same, and report thereon.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the House went into Committee to take into consideration the Expediency of amending the law relating to Education. Mr. George Sinclair in the chair.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House several petitions from School Teachers, setting forth numerous grievances with which they are oppressed under the existing Education Law, and praying the attention of the House to the defects of the said law, and for a remedy of such grievances.

Ordered, that said petitions be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the expediency of amending the Education Law.

Hon. Attorney General, in submitting the Resolutions, addressed the Committee, reviewing the principal clauses in the School Act which had not given general satisfaction. Owing to the lateness of the present session, it was not intended to enter fully into the whole question. The repeal of that clause in the Act touching the payment of a portion of the salary of Teachers by the people, was loudly called for, as contemplated by the Resolution now before the Committee. The estimate sum thus provided was about £4,000, which would, on the payment of the whole of the Teachers' salaries from the Treasury, be taken from the general revenue. That change, however, could not very materially affect the resources of the Colony for at least the first year. It was considered just and proper that young men, who had just received license to teach, should be engaged in the business for some time before being placed on a level with old Teachers. A reduction of £5 a year for the first three years in the salary of young Teachers, which with the fact that 5 months of the present financial year would expire before the Bill would be in operation, would leave the total additional sum that would be paid from the revenue at the end of this financial year, £2,800, as the result of the change about to be introduced. There would, in all probability, be less money expended for military purposes this year than last. A revision of School Districts, in some cases, would lessen the number of Schools, without endangering the efficiency of the Act. He believed that the country would sustain the change without injury to the Revenue; but if not, they would, in his opinion, prefer an additional tax, rather than continue subject to the present mode of taxing themselves for the payment of Teachers. As a member of the Board for many years, and in the course of his profession, he saw many difficulties arising from the system of collecting a portion of the salary of Teachers by subscription. The most efficient and satisfactory method was that of paying the whole salary from the Treasury.

Hon. Leader of the Government—Not only the late but previous Governments had made alterations in the Free School Act, all of which failed to give satisfaction. He believed the object of the amendment compelling the people to contribute towards the payment of Teachers' salaries, was to relieve the revenue; but after the people had enjoyed the advantages of Free Schools, it was a difficult matter to attempt any change in the system. He then reviewed the general working of the Free School system, showing the disadvantages to Teachers, and the difficulties experienced by Trustees, as the result of the amendment now about to be abolished. He commended the principle of paying Teachers exclusively from the Treasury, as the best, most practical, and satisfactory that could be adopted.

Mr. Brecken would not admit that the principle upon which the amendment sought to be repealed was based, was wrong, although it had not worked satisfactorily. If more stringent means were adopted for the collection of the amount necessary to be paid by the people, and the allowance from the Treasury withheld until ample proof of the collection was given, different results might have followed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson concurred with the remark made by the hon. leader of the Government, to the effect that it was hard to get the people to contribute towards the salary of the Teacher, after having it previously paid in full from the Treasury. His own experience, as a Trustee, afforded him ample proof of the correctness of that remark.

Mr. Howatt said he would support the Resolution under consideration; the amendment in question had proved a great failure. He alluded to an adress of a late member of that House to his constituents, previous to the last general election, in which it was made to appear that the amendment, which had given such general dissatisfaction, would not have been adopted by the late Government had it not been for the support given to that measure by him (Mr. Howatt) and the Hon. Mr. Laird. Such, however, was not the fact.

Mr. Reilly—That portion of Teachers' salaries supposed to be contributed by the people, he believed was seldom paid. The Government allowance was all the Teachers generally received. He favoured the principle of placing young teachers in a subordinate position for a few years; it was but right that those who spent a great portion of their lives in the profession should receive some extra compensation. The general question presented many points deserving consideration. The Free School system in this Colony was superior to that which obtained in the other Colonies, and our young men compared favorbly in point of talent and attainments with those of the Sister Provinces, and even in the Great Republic they occupied positions of equality.

Hon. Mr. Duncan—The amendment respecting which so much had been said was introduced with the view of causing the people to take a greater and more direct interest in the education of their children. The principle upon which it was based was sound and was similar to that which prevailed in other places. There were more schools established in many localities than was necessary. He would favor any measure calculated to perfect the School Act, and to encourage parents to educate their children.

Mr. P. Sinclair said that School Teachers, Road Commissioners, and Country officials generally, were poorly paid, he would not say that the same remark would apply to officials in Charlottetown. He would be glad if the salaries of Teachers could be raised, but it appeared that the present state of the revenue would not warrant any very material change, beyond that contemplated by the Resolutions before the Committee.—The clause compelling teachers to attest on oath to their quarterly returns, was too stringent and should be repealed.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition well remembered when in the year 1852, as a member of the House of Assembly, he was appointed one of the special committee who agreed to the Report on which the Free Education Act was first founded, and from that day to the present he never regretted the support he then gave on that question to the Hon. Mr. Coles as Leader of the Government of that day. Whatever differences of opinion might exist on other questions on the floor of that House, all should meet as patriots on the all-important question of Education. He spoke of the advantages of education to all classes, and alluded to several eminent persons in the present day, who had acquired distinguished positions because of their learning, more than from any birth-right inheritance. When the Education Act was altered in 1862, the then Government had no intention to cripple the system, but on the contrary to make it more effective by getting the people to contribute towards the payment of Teachers' salaries, and thus lead them to attend more closely to the educational interests of their children. It appeared, however, that teachers and parents thought differently and hence the expediency of cancelling the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davies said he was pleased to see that those who supported the obnoxious amendment, now about to be cancelled, had seen the evil of their ways. The principle of paying the teachers direct from the Treasury was preferable to the difficult and impracticable mode of collecting a portion from the people, and paying the balance out of the revenue of the Colony. The Free School system as at first enacted, extended the privileges of Free Schools to all classes irrespective of rank or condition.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House in Committee on the expediency of amending the law relating to Education.

Mr. Bell spoke of the inconvenience to Teachers, arising from their having to attest on oath to the average attendance at schools. Much indifference was felt by many of the people, especially in back settlements, touching the attendance of their children at school, hence the necessity of making, as far as practicable, a coercive system, in order to secure a more regular attendance at schools. He commented on the great benefits arising from the free school system, and said he was not disposed to find fault with the late Government for the amendment relative to the raising a portion of the salaries of Teachers by subscription, as the principle of direct taxation was, by some, contended to be the most equitable. The machinery for the collection of Small Debts was very complicated, and having to refer to that process for the securing of a portion of Teachers' pay was indeed very disagreeable and vexatious. He would favor a different system for the inspection of Schools than that which now obtained. The establishment of subordinate Boards of Education in each of the three Counties of the Island whose duties it should be to inspect the Schools, and report on all matters relating to Education in their respective sections of the country to a central Board at Charlottetown. He also alluded to the hardship of compelling Trustees to attend together before a Magistrate for the purpose of certifying to Teachers' papers.

Hon. Mr. Laird—On the principle that the state is bound to educate the people, the attendance at schools should be compulsory. If a Government be compelled to pay for Education, parents should, on the same principle, be compelled to send their children to school. That was a question with which, in his opinion, the Government, sooner or later, would have to grapple. He then enlarged on the necessity of educating all classes, irrespective of rank or condition. The application of machinery for lessening manual labor, in relation to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, was becoming universal, hence the necessity of educating the laboring classes, that, by well regulated and cultivated minds, they might be able properly to apply and appreciate those inventions and improvements calculated to improve their condition. Promotion by merit alone was the true principle, and the road to fame should be free to all. The gifts of nature were not confined to the sons of those in high rank. The child of the poor man frequently rose by his own merits to places of position and honor, to which, without education, he could never attain.

Mr Cameron regretted that the lateness of the present session would not permit of a more general revision of the School Act. There were several very objectionable clauses in that Act which should be repealed. Compelling teachers to certify, on oath, to the correctness of their journals, and also consequent upon the non-attendance of scholars, were matters which demanded serious consideration. Female teachers should be paid in more equal proportion to Male Teachers than they had been. Their attendance at the Normal School, and the branches which they were required to teach were the same. The provisions of the law should therefore be more equally divided; but as it was not contemplated at present to enter fully into the question, he would but express the great pleasure it gave him to support the Resolution under consideration, having for its object the raising of Teachers from that degrading position in which they had been placed by the unjust and deservedly unpopular amendment of the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said that the principle acted upon in regard to Teachers attesting on oath to the correctness of their journals, also applied to Road Overseers and other salaried officers of the Government. It would be well to dispense with that system if the morality of the community would justify such a step. But if correctly informed, and that, too, from the records of the Board of Education, representations had been made to the Government that the law was evaded in regard to school attendance. Hence the adoption of that principle in the School Act. The principal object, relative to the amendment, for raising a portion of the Teachers' salary by subscription, was to secure, if possible, the more direct interest of parents in the education of their children, as well as the relief of the Revenue, a large proportion of which had been spent in education. He was, however, prepared to admit that the amendment in question was unpopular, and he was prepared to give his support to the Resolution before the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Coles again explained the difference between the Free School system of this Island and the system which obtained in the Province of Nova Scotia. There teachers were but partially paid by Government, and parents had to contribute in proportion to the number of their children attending school. Under the Free School system of this Colony, as at first introduced, and as the present Resolution contemplated, it should again be placed, paid the whole of the Teachers' salaries from the Treasury, thereby enabling the poor man to send all his children, regardless of number, to school. He hoped that system would be kept up in its integrity. The principle upon which it was based was sound, and had proved to be the best that could possibly be adopted. The agitation and discontent which arose from the unpopular amendment made by the late Government was proof of the efficiency of the Free School Act as at first enacted.

Mr. Brecken said he would support not only the Resolution restoring to the teachers the full payment of their salaries from the Treasury, but would even go further and support the raising of their salaries. Teachers were but very inadequately paid for their services. Although he was free to admit that the principle of raising a portion of the salaries of Teachers from the people had not given general satisfaction, yet he would contend that it was sound. Any boon conferred upon a community or an individual, without personal efforts or cost, was seldom, if ever, duly appreciated. The fact that the benefits of a Free System of Education were not prized by the people, was evinced by the non-attendance of children at schools. The immediate and no doubt unpleasant connection which was necessarily caused between Teachers and unwilling rate-payers, under the working of the amendment now sought to be abolished, was no doubt injurious to the interests of Education. He then commented upon the advantages to all, in every walk of life, who, at the close of the labors of the day, could enjoy that recreation, during leisure hours, which Education imparted to the mind.

Dr. Jenkins—To impart to the youth of the Colony a sound practical education, and thereby prepare them to lay hold of the different pursuits of life, was the bounden duty of the Government. That higher object of moral and religious culture, calculated to make communities virtuous and honorable, also required careful consideration. If the Report which he held in his hand of the Visitor of the Eastern section of the country, was to form a standard, the state of Education must be at a very low ebb. That document was slovenly executed, and what the author termed a Tabular Synopsis of Statistics, was carelessly prepared; the spelling was bad, and the writing not legible. The money spent to procure such Reports as that might be appropriated to better purposes.

Mr. Prowse was glad to find that the Government had at last laid hold of the question of Education, which they should have done more fully than appeared from the Resolutions submitted. The want of interest taken in schools, under the Free System, was so great, that it was with difficulty meetings, for the appointment of Trustees, could be raised. That apathy and carelessness induced him to believe that the amendment, making it compulsory on the part of the people to contribute a portion of the Teacher's salary, would be productive of good results. It appeared, however, that to some extent, that experiment had proved a failure. Attesting to the correctness of School Journals on the part of Teachers was, in his opinion, very proper, but he considered that rendering it imperative on Trustees to meet in presence of each other before a magistrate, was uncalled for. Non-attendance at schools, in many cases was owing to want of proper clothing and other necessaries, and the principle of adopting a compulsory system would require to be approached with great caution.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

A NEW LOAN.

On Thursday last, the Hon. Attorney General introduced into the House of Assembly a Bill to authorise the Government of this Island to raise a Loan not exceeding £100,000, sterling. This Bill is of a two-fold nature, inasmuch as £40,000 of the above amount may be raised in this Island, and £60,000 in the English money market. The paymect of this Loan is to be secured by Government Debentures, bearing interest at not more than six per cent per annum, and payable—the smaller sum in ten, and the larger one in twenty years, from the date of issuing the same. A sinking fund of £5 on every £100 actually borrowed is to be provided by the Bill for the payment of interest and principal.

We think there are few persons in the colony of ordinary intelligence, not biassed by sinister or selfish motives, but will approve of the action of the Government in introducing this Bill. Whether we view the subject in the light of our present monetary difficulties or from the expediency of carrying into effect the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, and developing the latent resources of the colony, we must come to the conclusion that a loan is absolutely necessary at the present time. Upon the soundest principles of political economy, as well as from a review of our financial circumstances and position, we approve of the measure of a Loan. The great want of all young countries is capital, and Prince Edward Island is no exception to the general rule. Limited as our means as a Colony have been, and restricted as our specie currency is, especially in the precious metals, still the trade and public service of the colony, the construction and management of public works, and the purchase of all the Proprietory lands in the Island, have to be effected by them, and, what is more, the present generation has to bear burdens which more properly belong to posterity. Nearly all Her Majesty's colonies have learned the lesson early, and acted upon it, that it is impossible to make any rapid advances in material prosperity without a loan. We have the examples of Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape Town, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc., to guide us in the matter. Each of these countries is much more extensive and much richer, in moneyed wealth and resources, than this colony, yet, still they have deemed it judicious and expedient to obtain loans in foreign markets in preference to local loans, for the carrying out of important public works. A loan obtained by young countries such as these for a long term of credit, and at a low rate of interest, must, in the very nature of things, prove advantageous. In this Island especially, which is not a manufacturing country, and whose imports exceed its exports, and which, in addition to these drawbacks, is cursed with an absentee proprietory, the judiciousness of obtaining a foreign loan to finally settle our land difficulty, would not seem to admit of a doubt, nor would it meet with the slightest opposition but for the political and selfish objects of a fraction of the population. There is scarcely a man in the Island who has not experienced, within the last year, the trouble of obtaining money, particularly sterling exchange. This difficulty has principally arisen from the buying up of proprietory estates, the purchase-money of which has to be diverted from trade and withdrawn in the precious metals from local circulation, and remitted to absentee proprietors in England. Now, as the total amount of gold and silver in the vaults of all our banks, and upon which their paper currency is based, amounts to about £25,000 currency, we are not surprised at the difficulty experienced by our merchants in obtaining sterling exchange, nor in creditors obtaining their ordinary debts, when about £15,000 have been already abstracted from our circulation, and nearly the same amount has to be remitted within the course of a few months. From these figures it will be seen at a glance that the ordinary trade of the colony cannot be successfully carried on if the lands of the colony are to be bought and paid for at the same time. When manufactories come to be established, as we hope they will be before the Loan becomes due, and when our unoccupied lands come to be settled and cultivated, so as to swell our exports, it will be much easier to pay for the proprietory lands of the colony than it is at present. The interest which will have to be annually exported will not be equal to the rents remitted to absentees, but which, under the operations of the Land Purchase Bill, will be saved to the colony. In fine, with a Loan, the Land difficulty of the Island can be finally settled without injury to its trade, whereas, without a Loan, that chronic difficulty will still remain unsettled, and general bankruptcy stares us in the face, unless, indeed, the Confederate Government comes to the rescue and offers us the $800,000 previously rejected. Between the Loan and Confederation we see no alternative, and it is rather suggestive that every Confederate in the Colony is opposed to the measure. Should their opposition triumph, and the Loan unfortunately fail, we would not give much for the future opposition of the "tight little Island" to Confederation upon the $800,000 basis.

The session of the Newfoundland Legislature is closed. The members have neither accepted the Quebec nor London scheme of Confederation.—The Seal Fisheries are reported as being fully an average catch.—Produce is in good demand in Newfoundland this spring.—By private advices to a gentleman in this city, we learn that potatoes are selling at 4s., and oats at 3s. 6d., Island currency, per bushel.—*Pat.*

membered of the Visitor of the Eastern section of the country, House of was to form a standard, the state of Education must be al commit- at a very low ebb. That document was slovenly exe- Free Edu- cuted, and what the author termed a Tabular Synopsis day to the of Statistics, was carelessly prepared; the spelling was n gave on bad, and the writing not legible. The money spent to der of the procure such Reports as that might be appropriated to erences of better purposes.

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NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

The canvassing in view of the coming elections is actively going on. The anti-Confederates are zealous, determined and confident of success. The Hon. Mr. Howe has returned from his mission, and his presence and counsel will be of immense advantage to the Nova Scotia party. The Confederates are not by any means *united* about their men. P. S. Hamilton, Esq., Commissioner of Mines, and one of the oldest Unionists in the Province, has recently addressed a letter to the electors of Halifax, from which we purpose making a few extracts. Mr. Hamilton says he was led to expect that with the exception of one or two gentlemen who intended to retire from public life, every member who voted for Union intended to face his constituents like a man. He was also, he tells us, led to believe that "the Nova Scotian contribution to the Senate of Canada was to consist, as it should do, of the best men the Province could produce—the men most distinguished for intellectual ability, education, unimpeachable moral character and high social standing—men whom Nova Scotia could be proud of. I contend, then, that, taking this view of the case alone, there are names upon the list of senators which our present Government has thought proper to recommend to Her Majesty, whose presence there is an insult to the people of Nova Scotia; and I have to admit that I, for one, fully appreciate my share in that insult." Of the names referred to, Mr. Hamilton singles out three of them, viz., Bourinot, Bell and Miller, as wholly unfit for the Senate of Canada. To this trio we might add that of Holmes of Pictou, who is as great a numbskull as either Bourinot or Bell. Commenting on Dr. Tupper's Union policy and the character of some of the Senators in *prospective*, Mr. Hamilton observes that—

"When we find a member of the Legislature, both in and out of his place in Parliament, strenuously, violently—nay, with indecent violence, opposing Union, and gratuitously insulting all who differ from his then avowed opinions, down to a certain moment; when we then see him instantaneously turn about, without any ostensible cause, and, with the same accessories of manner, pursues the diametrically opposite course: and when we soon after find him recommended to Her Majesty for one of the highest places in the gift of the Crown, what can we think? It would be a slight upon your intelligence for me to pretend to explain the secret of such sudden conversions, when followed by such results. You know that secret too well. And when we see Nova Scotia is to be represented in the Canadian House of Lords by such converts as these, it is a double insult to Nova Scotians. If to carry an important measure like this by such factitious—such unworthily factitious means, is called *statesmanship* by those who give themselves credit for the achievement, the sooner we are done with such statesmanship the better. The cause of the Union of these North American Colonies was one worthy of being carried to a successful issue by worthy means; and it could have been made successful without resorting to measures the knowledge of which calls a blush to the cheek of every honest Unionist in the Province.

I contend that, after this worse than trifling with the feelings, the interests, and the reputation of the people of this Province, the "Premier of Nova Scotia" and his colleagues are not only not entitled to any specially favorable consideration on the part of that people, but that they have forfeited what claim they had upon the popular suffrages. Speaking as a Union man, I have been mortified to find that this Ministry has struck from under our feet much of the firmest ground upon which, as Unionists, we could have contended at the approaching Parliamentary elections. To this it has been replied that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, or even of any one of them, by adhering to each other, could hold the balance of power between the two great inland Provinces, and that this would be especially the case in the Senate, where the numerical representation of the different Provinces more nearly approached an equality; but when we find our Government recommending to the Senate men whose venality can be compared only to that of a class of creatures who I will not offend you by naming, this security is *gone*. Even on a question affecting our dearest local interests we may think ourselves safe, and at the eleventh hour find that we are *sold*.

Again, I take the liberty of alleging that it is the height of presumption for members of the present Government to ask the people of Nova Scotia to support them, as Unionists, and their nominees at the polls when the very members who should be the first to present themselves before their constituencies and the last to yield in the fight, have already skulked out of the field. Who, do they suppose, are going to waste their time and their energies contending for them and their partizans, *as such partizans*, under these discouraging and mortifying circumstances? I venture to predict that they will find but a small number answer to the roll-call. These gentlemen are aware that I have had no slight opportunities of knowing Nova Scotia and Novascotians; and I do not hesitate to say that I would not *now* give a sixpence for their chances at the polls *in four out of every five constituencies in the Province*. And Novascotians, strong as I know the Union sentiment to be throughout the country, would be a spiritless people if it were otherwise. For I tell you, gentlemen—but you must yourselves know it ere this—that the Tupper Government have prostrated you and your fellow countrymen, that the Millers and Bourinots, and others of their class, might walk over your backs into the Canadian Senate; and that others may hereafter tread the same road to the objects of their ambition; I think it high time that there was an end to that policy.

When we bear in mind that Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman who bears this testimony, was an officer under the Tupper Administration, and knew what was going on behind the scenes, can we doubt that such men as Miller are bribed traitors to the interests of their constituents? Mr. Hamilton knows well the measures which made the Union cause successful in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and the "knowledge now *calls the blush to the cheek of every honest Unionist* in the Province." A work on Bribery and Corruption from the pen of Bourinot, Bill and Miller, would, we think, be very edifying and appropriate at the present time. If it contained their own *experience* only, we have no doubt it would cause the "cheek of every honest man" to blush. Dr. Tupper has, it appears, been acting in another capacity than as a new Canadian Agent. R. L. Weatherbe, Esq., a native of P. E. Island, but now a Halifax Barrister, has addressed a letter, dated 6th inst., to the "Prime Minister of Nova Scotia," in which he says:—

"I have in my desk your manuscript, in your own hand, of an article on the subject of your delegation to England, *in praise of your own ability*, which you requested me to get inserted in the 'Recorder,' and you will remember you were much annoyed that the fulsome paragraph never appeared."

Here we have an instance of a "great statesman" attempting to palm off on the public *self-praise* as the unbiassed and voluntary opinion of an independent journalist. Since their return from Quebec, some of the Union Delegates have been puffed a good deal, but it now appears that the best of his puffing was the work of their heads and hands. So much for political quackery and humbug.

The Worship Mayor Richey, of Halifax, has been on a visit to this Island. He left for Halifax by the Steamer *Heather Belle* on Monday last.

A BAZAAR.

Referring to our advertsing colums it will be seen that the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame purpose holding a Bazaar in the Upper Hall of the New Market House, Charlottetown, in June next. This Bazaar is endered necessary to realize funds to erect a new and enlarged Building for educational purposes, as the present Convent is not nearly large enough to accomodate the numerous applications for admission to the superior schools of that highly useful institution. Indeed there is not room enough for the number of pupils in attendance at the present moment, and as these schools are in reality the only ones in the city where a finished Education can be obtained for females, the necessity will at once be obvious for increased facilities to impart instruction. The fact that the facilities are already too restricted for the numbers in attendance speaks well for the training of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and must prove highly gratifying to all the frends of education—especially so to the Bishop of Charlottetown—to whose paternal solicitude and zeal the parents of Charlottetown are indebted for these schools. There are now four hundred children attending the Convent Schools; and the public will have ample opportunities, in the course of a few weeks, when the annual public examinations come off, to judge of the nature and extent of the instruction imparted therein. It is a source of gratification to parents, and the community generally, to witness the creditable display which the Convent children present at their annual examination. Their very appearance is suggestive of neatness, order and discipline, and the extent and variety of their information is agreeably surprising. Under those circumstances, we think it will be a pleasing duty for every person in the community who feels an interest in Education to forward by every means in their power the Bazaar which the Ladies of the Convent have advertised. Apart from the attractions of the affair and the beauty and intrinsic value of the articles which will be on exhibition, the laudable object for which it is undertaken, will, we hope, enlist the sympathy and active support of the public generally. The Ladies of the Convent will spare no pains to make the Bazaar attractive and successful, and the Hall of the Market House has been generously placed at their disposal by the members of the City Council. The friends of education have yet to discharge their duty, and we feel certain that is unnecessary to urge them to the prompt and thorough performance thereof. We direct attention to our advertising columns for particulars of the Bazaar.

We perceive by the last No. of the *Weekly*, that Mr. Ross is about to stop the publication of his paper, and wind up his business in this Island. The ingratitude of political parties, and the want of adequate support, have forced Mr. Ross to this step. We must, in candor, say that Mr. Ross has been very cavalierly dealt with by the party which he assisted so materially to place in power; but there is this much to be observed—whether by way of palliation or aggravation, our "rulers" can decide—that he is treated no worse than many others who had also lent their efforts to the return of the Party in power. The peculiar wisdom of the policy of the Government, however much appreciated at the present moment, can only be fully demonstrated at the next election which shall take place.—*Com.*

The Screw Steamer "Gulnare," Capt. McLeod, master, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., from Glasgow, *via* St. John's, Newfoundland, which latter port she reached after an excellent passage of eleven days. The "Gulnare" is owned by a company consisting of some of our most enterprising and active citizens. She was built at the order and under the inspection of Capt. McLeod, by Charles Connel & Co., who hold the first rank among British Shipbuilders. In her materials she is an entire novelty to America. She is what is termed "composite," i. e., consisting of a teak planking upon an iron framework, and what may be deemed the best certificate of merit, is the fact that she has classed for 14 years, A. 1. at Llyod's. The "Margaretha Stevenson," which has been employed by Her Majesty's Surveying Officers for the last few years, having been deemed too small and unsuitable for the service, is soon to return to St. John's to embark her officers, and then proceed to the prosecution of the Surveys in which they have been engaged for several years. She is about twice as large as the "Margaretha Stevenson," being 205 tons, register. Built on the most approved model, by one of the Clyde celebrities in iron vessels, of the very best materials, and without regard to expense she might be expected to be somewhat above ordinary. It is seldom that such a handsome boat has entered our harbor. Both externally and internally she is a model of neatness and beauty. Her cabins and staterooms are large and roomy. They are made of teak, handsomely polished and ornamented by the combined skill of joiners and gilders, and on deck nothing could set off more admirably her excellent finish than the abundance of her brass mountings. Her actual qualites do not fall short of her appearence. This is her trial trip, and by no means a fair one for such a small vessel; but although she experienced some very heavy weather, yet the shortness of the passage, and the great satisfaction and pleasure of those who came as passengers abundantly testify her sea-going excellence. Her engines are direct acting, set up by Finnieston & Co., Glasgow, and have worked admirably on their first trial. On the whole, the "Gulnare" is a thorough success, and we have much pleasure in wishing her enterprising owners prosperity in their undertaking. The following parties came passengers by her to Charlottetown:—

From Glasgow—Wm. Welsh, Esq., and lady; Mrs. McDonald; and Messrs. L. G. McNeill and John Oldfield,

From St. John's—Two Misses Reid; Mrs. Bunting and two children.—*Pat.*

Diamonds in Brazil. We have been gratified by a visit from H. M. Lane, Esq., the agent for Ayer's Pills, Sarsaparilla and Cherry Pectoral, in South America, who has just visited the mines with his medicines, and described to us the process of taking gems from the earth. A driver places his gang of slaves in a mud hole, where the gems are found, and pans out the earth in the water, like gold washers. The negroes are naked, to prevent their secreting the diamonds in their clothes. They are required to work facing their overseer, and forbidden to raise a hand to the face, lest they should swallow the jewls when found. Yet they do carry them away, by becoming so expert that they can snap them with their fingers from the pan to their mouth, without detection. Ayer's medicines are the talismans for their diseases, and it was not difficult to exchange, with the negroes, Ayer's Pills in about even weight, for the rough stones in which the brilliants are holden.—[Boston Leader.

It is with great pleasure we copy the following paragraph from the Montreal *Gazette* of the 30th April:—

"University of McGill College.—Among the many students who have this year graduated in the above Institution for the degree of Doctor in medicine and surgery, it gives us great pleasure specially to chronicle the name of Mr. Peter A. McIntyre, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, who, after a satisfactory and highly creditable examination, was admitted to practice on Friday. We hope that he is not the last student who will graduate in our great Canadian University from the progressive little Island."

Mr. Peter A. McIntyre is son of Roderick McIntyre, Esq., North Side, and nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown. He was a student at St. Dunstan's College for a few years, and proceeded, in 1861, to the University of Laval, Quebec, where he completed his philosophical course, and commenced his medical studies, which he terminated with great distinction at McGill College, Montreal, on the 26th April. He is expected home one of those days, and we wish him every success in the practice of his profession.

Medical Notices.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferers immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes Irritation of the Lungs or some Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Gout—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain, Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism and all spasmodic diseases which spring from pre-disposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

☞ We have but little confidence in the trumpet tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformerly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every household to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhœa, dysentry, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote, of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blest." We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—Salem Observer.

THEO. DesBRISAY,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

May 15 1m

An Effectual Worm Medicine.—The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Vermifuge Comfits is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Much sickness with children as well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

May 15 1m

News by Telegraph.

St. John, N. B., May 10, 1867.—London 8th.—Peace Congress met yesterday. France willing to accept dismantling fortress of Luxemburg. Prussia not consenting unless all powers guarantee against future designs of France; Prussia seeking aggrandizement in this direction. England hesitates to give guarantee. War preparations proceeding on both sides. Bismarck declares situation now more serious than before. 9th.—Demands of Prussia regarding Luxemburg assuming menacing tone.—Gold 137.

St. John, May 11, 1867.—Richmond 9th.—Serious riots in this city; fight between fire department and one thousand (1000) negroes. Schofield sent a company of soldiers, commanded them to disperse. The order being disobeyed, soldiers charged with bayonets and dispersed them.—Gold 137 5-8.

Late to "Herald."

BY CABLE.

Charlottetown, May 13.

Success of Derby Government, on vote of Reform Bill insures its preservation.—Death sentence of Doan committed to long imprisonment. Derby says the Government will not make public the real history of Fenian uprising on account of apprehended trouble with certain foreign Governments involved in Plot.

Peace congress treaty ratified by respective Governments.

Gold 135.3-8.

LATER.

Charlottetown, May 14, '67.

Jefferson Davis has been bound over for trial till November, charge treason; bailed for one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).—*London*, 13th. Lord Lyons succeeds Cowley as Ambassador to Paris.

Gold 135.5-8.

VERY LATEST.

St. John, N. B., May 15.—Mitchell's Legislative Council, said that Government were unfavorable to duality offices, and to plurality seats in local and general Legislature.—The route of the inter-colonial Railroad, left with the Confederate Legislature.

President Davis is soon expected in Montreal.—It is officially notified that peace in Europe will not be disturbed.—In House (N. B.) Postmaster vacated office yesterday. Cause ill-health.

Gold 135 1-4.

DIED.

At Grand Tracadie, in the 33d year of her age, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Angus McDonald. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.—R. I. P.

1867. SPRING 1867.

KENT STREET
CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear. He will make them up for parties, in want of Summer suits of Clothing, cheap for cash or approved credit.

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured on the premises under his own immediate supervision. Parties in want of a good substantial article, would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. REILLY.

May 14th 1867.

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME intend holding a

BAZAAR,

In the Upper Hall of the new Market House.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

ON

Monday, the 10th June next,

for the purpose of realizing funds to erect an enlarged Establishment to meet the increased Educational demands of the Colony. A large and varied assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, and Refreshment Tables will be provided for visitors from the country.

List of Articles in connection with the foregoing Bazaar, to be sold by Lottery!

1.	Drawingroom Chair,	0	3 0
2.	A Prie Dieu Chair,	0	2 3
3.	Fire Screen, mounted,	0	2 3
4.	A Bride's Workbox,	0	6
5.	An embroidered Toilet Set,	0	1 6
6.	Sofa Cushion,	0	1 6
7.	China Tea Set,	0	1 6
8.	A Child's Dress, latest fashion,	0	1 6
9.	An Oriental Bead Table,	0	1 6
10.	Foot Stool,	0	1 6
11.	A Leather Frame,	0	1 6
12.	Fruit Basket,	0	0 9
13.	Flower Basket,	0	0 9

The proceeds of the Tickets herewith sent, together with any contributions from generous and charitable persons, in aid of the Bazaar will be gratefully received by the undermentioned Committee:

Edward Reilly, Esqr., Charlottetown,
Mrs. P. Walker, do
Miss Alice Newberry, do
Hon. G. Howlan, Alberton,
Miss Mary Ann Reid, do
Mrs. A. McDonald, Montague,
Miss Eliza McDonald, Georgetown,
Miss Margaret McDonald, Summerside,
T. Kelly, Esqr., do
Miss G. Stephens, Orwell,
Miss Eskildson, St. John, N. B.,
Mrs. Cronan, Halifax,
Miss C. Eckstadt, Charlottetown.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH corrupt, or tainted blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities it expels disease and restores health and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Disease*. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative ingredient whatever. Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound, "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistable by the class of diseases it is intended to cure. We can assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other medicine for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

W. R. WATSON
General Agent for P. E. Island.

May 15—3m

FLAX SEED!

7s. 6d. per Bushel.

THE SEED imported by the Government of Prince Edward Island last year, is now on Sale at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, and, to encourage the growth of Flax, is offered at the low price of 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED, from the well-known House of Thomas Whalley, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, Liverpool.—

A Supply of Garden Seeds.

Also on hand, from Boston:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead, Drumhead Cabbage Seeds.

WM. R. WATSON.

Victoria Building, Queen Street, May 8, 1867.

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artcst.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	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, Perfumede Tercentenary Souveniz, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken 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 Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1866.

FOR SALE!

SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS & CHAINS, suitable for a small Schooner of between 30 and 40 Tons.

Persons wishing to purchase the above, will apply at the sail-loft of Mr. J. T. LONGARD, head of Pope's Wharf.

March 13, 1866. tf

THOSE in want of a real good PHOTOGRAPH or Photographs ON PORCELAIN, will do well to call at

C. LEWIS'S.

Corner Great George and King-st. Ch'town, March 6 } 3m pd

NOTICE
—OF—
REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber, thankful for the support extended to him since his commencement in business, here announces that he has REMOVED his business to the Building on QUEEN STREET, recently occupied by Messrs. Delany & Byrne, and situated between Haviland's Bookstore and Hon. D. Brenan's.

A new Supply of

Books and Stationery

daily expected. The PRINTING BUSINESS in all its branches will be carried on, and increased facilities have been secured for performing all kinds of JOB WORK in good style and on reasonable terms.

EDWARD REILLY.

Queen Street, May 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—

1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.

1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.

1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.

200 Cedar Posts.

30 Tons Pictou large COAL.

39 " small "

Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Time to first purchasers.

JOHN P. IRVING.

Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P 1 tf

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND

RESPECTFULLY requests those indebted to him to Settle their Accounts before he leaves for Halifax, N. S. After the middle of MAY his Book will be left with the Messrs. Haviland & Breckin for adjustmet.

Charlottetown, 22nd April, 1867.

NOTICE.

SOURIS MAIL.

MR. HOOPER begs to announce to the Travelling and Commercial Public that he no longer puts up at Mr. Worth's, Kent Street.

☞ All Orders and Parcels to be forwarded by the EASTERN MAIL must, for the future, be left at his residence, next door to Henry Palmer's, Esq., KENT STREET, where Passengers will also find him on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday.

April 17, 1867.

Cloth Mill and Premises for Sale.

THAT eligibly situated and desirable Property, situated within three miles of Charlottetown, formerly known as Gurney's Cloth Mills. A stream of water runs nearly through the centre of the land. Being so near the City it would be a commanding position for any kind of machinery (just the place for the contemplated Flax Manufactory.) There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and Out Houses, with the Mill, which wants repairs. There is about 13 acres of Land now connected with it, but if the purchaser should desire a larger quantity, it can be extended to 24 acres or more.

BRICK YARD.

For Sale, the Brick Yard immediately adjoining the Cloth Mill. There is an extensive supply of Brick Clay on the premises. The Three Mile Stream runs through the grounds. There is some Machinery belonging to that business on the locality.

Adjoining the aforesaid grounds, and immediately fronting on the Princetown Road, several Plots of Land are offered for Sale or to Let. One acre each.

Also, on the Lower Road, adjoining the Queen's Arms, seven or eight plots of ground can be obtained for building Mechanics' houses, &c.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

JAMES D. HAZZARD.

April 10, 1867.

TENDERS

for Steam Communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Pictou.

TENDERS are required to be sent into the Colonial Secretary's Office on or before Thursday, the 16th day of MAY next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, by any person or Company who may be willing to contract to run a STEAMER once or twice a week for the Conveyance of Passengers and Freights, and Mails, if required, between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Pictou, touching at each Port going and returning, so long as the Navigation shall remain open, from the FIRST day of JUNE next, to the close of the season of 1867, and during the open season in the two following years, 1868 and 1869. The Tenderer must specify the Tonnage and Power of the Vessel to be supplied, and the amount required to be paid for the performance of the services required, and be accompanied by the names of two parties willing to become Sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

The Tender must also state what amount will be required for the present year's service alone, and also how much for one and how much for two trips in each week during the above periods.

GEORGE COLES, Col. Secretary.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1867.

"Flying Frenchman."

THIS favorite Horse, known to be the best-blooded Canadian on the Island, a sure sire, and whose stock commands the highest prices, will travel the following route during the coming season:—Commencing on Monday, the 29th April, leaves home and goes through Monaghan Road, and will stand at Mr. Fletcher's. Tuesday, the 30th, will go through Johnston's River. May 1st, will stand at Southport. May 2d, will stand 3 hours at Daniel Edmonds', Squaw Bay, and at Richard Green's same night May 3d, 3 hours at William Praught's, and then home through Vernon River. May 4th, at his own stable. Monday, May 6th, 3 hours at Finley's, New Perth; then at Cardigan Bridge. May 7th, at John Walker's, Launching. May 8th, 3 hours at Alex. Dingwell's, Bay Fortune, and at Murphy's, Red House, same night. May 9th, 3 hours at Wm. Larkin's, Birch Hill; and at Geo. McInnis's, Head St. Peter's Bay, same night. May 10th, through St. Peter's Road, to Thos. Pendergast's. Saturday, May 11th, through Baldwin's Road; and same evening, at his own stable.

This route will be continued once a fortnight until the 12th of July.

JOHN MAHER.

Barrens, Lot 49, April 8, 1867.

Big Loaf for a Small Price!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at a reduced price,—200 barrels Extra Family FLOUR.

W. McGILL.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1867.

FISHING SITE

AT KILDARE CAPES.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM containing

100 acres of Land,

60 of which are under cultivation, and having a lease of 999 years. The Dwelling House and Outbuildings thereon are new and commodious. For agricultural purposes, there is no better land on this Island. As a Fishing Site it is unrivalled. Its contiguity to one of the richest Fishing grounds in the world, as also to Little Tignish Pond, where an unlimited quantity of Bait can be obtained, point it out to men of enterprise and capital as a most desirable place. Apply either by letter or in person at the "Herald" Office, or to the owner.

THOMAS McQUEEN.

Kildare Capes, Lot 2, March 13, 1867. 3m

Select Literature.

MONEYBAGS AND SON.

(Concluded.)

It must come at last, and then the shock seems to me to be quite as great as when you seek to prepare the mind to receive it, which I think but prolongs the agony. Perhaps the mode of proceeding should be adapted to different dispositions and natures.

In the present case I acted as I have usually done. I endeavoured to palliate the effects of what I knew would prove a dreadful shock to the father's feelings. I cannot congratulate myself upon my success.

'I must go to her immediately. Perhaps you will be so kind as to accompany me.'

'Certainly sir; but I would suggest that you wait a little while until you recover yourself. Your daughter has been well cared for, and wants for nothing now.'

He looked at me inquiringly, as if he would have asked for further explanation, but dared not hear it. I could not summon the resolution to tell him the whole truth at once.

In a few minutes he rose from the chair, and staggering to the sideboard, took out two decanters of wine. He made a sign to me to help myself. Pouring a tumbler of port for himself, he swallowed it at a draught.

'I am ready to go with you now,' he said.

Then ringing the bell, when the servant answered it, he requested her to inform her mistress that he was going out with the gentleman who had called, and that he would be back as soon as possible.

Upon reaching the street he took my arm, and we proceeded together slowly along.

'We have been in the greatest distress about my daughter. Her absence was wholly unaccountable. Perhaps you will favor me by telling what you know about her.

I thought this a good opportunity to break the sad truth to him, so I minutely described all I had witnessed on that eventful evening:—the scene in the Park between his daughter and young Moneybags, her sudden illness, my conveying her to the hospital, the discovery that she had taken poison, my rencontre with young Moneybags, his accident, and admission into the same hospital as contained his victim.

'It seems like a dream,' he said, and then made me repeat the whole story over again.

Still I could not summon up the courage to tell him his daughter was dead, although I gave him no hopes of seeing her again alive. But he clung to the idea of her possible recovery so tenaciously, that I could not be guilty of the cruelty of destroying his hopes.

But I did not want him to go to the hospital at that unseemly hour. I doubt even if he would have been admitted. I explained this to him, and so far prevailed as to induce him to defer his visit until the morning. He promised compliance, upon condition that I would make inquiries at the hospital as to the state his daughter was in. I knew such inquiry was useless, although I pretended to make it. When I returned to him I said his daughter was in a deep sleep, from which she could not be disturbed.

'And did you inquire how the villian Moneybags was?'

'I did not. I do not think his injuries very serious.'

But they were more serious than I had imagined; in falling upon the broken glass he had divided an artery, and well nigh bled to death.

'It is too late for you to go home to-night, go and take a bed at my house, and we will come again to the hospital the first thing in the morning.'

I saw no objection to this, so I complied, and accepted his invitation.

The servants had all gone to bed when we returned, but he let himself in, and soon placed before me a good supper of cold sirloin and pickles.

By this time he had somewhat recovered his equatimity, and could converse calmly on general topics. He was very curious to learn if I knew any thing about young Moneybags.

I did not consider it advisable to communicate all I knew of that gentleman's proceedings, so I contented myself with remarking that I thought he was giving himself up to dissipation.

'A rich man's son, sir, and like all such, spoilt—irretrievably ruined. He has never known the pleasure and satisfaction of working for money, and considers only how he can spend it. He has talents. Had he been a poor man's son he would have made his way up to a good position in society; as it is, he is but a drone in the hive, no good to himself nor to others, abandoned to sensuality and indolence. I never approved of my daughter's attachment to him, although I did not wish to oppose her inclinations I gave her my unbiassed opinion of the man of her choice, so that she made it with her eyes open.

Next morning, after an early breakfast, we proceeded again to the hospital—he, to recover his lost child, I to bring away her corpse.

I sought the head nurse to explain to her my dilemma, and to consult to her as to what should be done about the deceased young lady, provided her father persisted in seeing her.

The good woman smiled while I was speaking. When I had concluded, she said,—

'Lor' bless you, sir. She's not dead.'

'What do you say—not dead? Do you know who I mean.

'Certainly I do. The young lady you brought in last night poisoned?'

'Exactly. Why, I saw her dead, myself, last night.'

'You thought you did; so did we all. She was very low, and we thought she was gone; but she only swooned, and this morning she is nicely and comfortable like.'

'Well, you do surprise me. I am quite rejoiced, I assure you.'

Leaving the father to the enjoyment of his interview with his daughter, I proceeded to ascertain the condition of young Moneybags.

He was in a much worse condition than his victim. Completely prostrated by loss of blood, together with his constitution shattered by dissipation, it would be a long time before he could leave his bed.

He was still for a few weeks at least.

Blind yet in duty to perform to my client, old Moneybags, as I could, now venture to give him an account of his son. I bent my steps during the morning down to Broad Street. Upon arriving at the warehouse, I was surprised to find it closed.

Knocking at the door at a venture, without any expectation of its being opened, it was answered by Mr. Barton.

'How is this, Mr. Barton? No business to-day.'

'No sir. The old gentleman died this morning.'

'Old Moneybags dead.'

'Dead, sir, and we cannot find his hopeful anywhere.'

'You can find him any day for the next month at the City Hospital.'

Thus ended my mission with Moneybags and Son. I learned quite accidentally some months afterwards, that the son, now become the principal in consequence of his father's death, had reformed, and was married to Henrietta. He may prove an exemplary husband. I hope he may for her sake.

THE BRITISH REGATTA AT PARIS.—The following is the programme of the regatta arranged by the English to come off at Paris. The British regatta in Paris, which is under the patronage of the Emperor of the French, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, and is open to the whole world, will take place on the Seine on the 9th of July and the four following days, when the following prizes and others that may be added will be competed for:—Class A—Amateurs.—(The prizes in this class will be cups, with silver medal for each man in the boat winning the first prize.)—Eight-oared boats (entrance £5): Cup, value £120. Four oars (entrance £3): Cup, £60. Pair oars (entrance £2): First Cup, £50; second Cup, £25. Sculls (entrance £1): First Cup, £40; Second Cup, £20; third cup, £15, Canoes (entrance 10s.): First cup, £20; second cup, £15; third cup, £10; fourth cup, £5. Class B—Watermen.—Four Oars: First, a purse of £100; second, £50: Pair oars: First purse, £50; second, 25; third 15. Class C—Man-of-War's Men.—First division: First, a purse of £30; second, £20; third, 15. 2d division: First purse, £30; second, £20, third, £15. Class D—Yatchsmen: 1st division: First, a purse of £30: second, £20; third, £15. 2d division: First purse, £30; second, £20; third, £15. Entries must be made between May 15 and Saturday, June 15, inclusive, by letter addressed to the secretary of the committee, Mr. Charles Wylde, Paris Exhibition, South Kensington Museum, London. The committee undertake to convey, from a depot in or near London, to Paris and back again to London, any boat duly entered for a race, and to provide a suitable place for its custody and protection during the regatta. An ocean race for yachts will be hereafter announced.

UNITED STATES DEBT.—Secretary McCulloch's last statemen of the public debt of the United States shows a considerable reduction during the month of March. After deducting the amount in the Treasury, the debt on March and April 1st, stood as follows:—

March 1st	$2,530,763,880.80
April 1st	2,523,428,070.44
Decrease for the month,	$7,335,810.36

There has been a large decrease of the "seven thirties" and compound interest notes, and a large increase of the "five twenties" an indication that the Secretary of the Treasury is pursuing with success his policy of redeeming the short date securities by the issue of bonds which have no longer to run.

The following figures show the progress made in the reduction of the debt since it reached its highest point of eighteen months since:—

Decrease in debt for 6 months ending April,	$19,897,104.18
" in debt for the year ending April 1,	182,218,446.00
" in debt since Sept. 1, 1865, the highest point of the National Debt,	234,261,501.00

The decrease during the last quarter is not nearly so rapid as it was previously; but it is still tolerably rapid.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Scarce ever a sovereign entered upon a rule with so many attributes of popularity. The blood of an ancient and beloved line of monarchs ran in her veins. She was the descendant of the heroic Bruce—the liberator of the land. With this illustrious blood she united that of the heroic Lorraine, with whose deeds Europe was ringing. She herself, by her marvellous beauty, her accomplishments and her wit, had even widened the renown of her country, known as it was so well over Christendom. She dazzled the commonalty with new court glories to which sombre Scotland was unaccustomed; and her regal pageants were no chastie displays of barbaric splendour, but were brought under the rule of a thoroughly refined taste. The splendours of her court were not invidious to the people, since they came not from the national exchequer, but were decorated by the jewellery and supplied from the dowry of a queen dowager of France. The old warlike and chivalrous feeling of the people found more to stir it to this delicate woman than in many a hero. She had often shown her beautiful face under the helmet, mounted on her charger at the head of her troops. In more peaceful days the peasantry of the borders and the Highlands were familiar with the airy form sweeping past on a milk-white steed, at the stag-hunt or the hawking followed by all the chivalry of her court. Such scenes were not confined to the exclusive precincts of parks or royal forests; they were not secluded from a suspected population by a jealous retinue of guards. They were seen by her people at large; and there were few corners of the land so remote, but some were there who could tell of having seen them. Hence the Queen naturally, from year to year, acquired a strength in her own popularity, which must have weighed formidably against her opponents, and might have served in good stead had not those things taken place before which no popularity could stand."—*Burton's History of Scotland.*

THE LASH IN THE ARMY.—Those humanitarians who desire to see the abolition of corporal punishment in the army in time of peace are not to have their desire gratified as soon as they may have expected from the debate which recently took place in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that a motion was carried in favor of the abolition of flogging by a majority of one. A few days after that vote, Sir J. Packington, Secretary of War, stated in the House that, considering the importance of the subject and the extent to which it effected military discipline, the government, without intending any disrespect to the House, would not regard a majority of one in a House of 215 as the deliberate expression of the opinion of the House. It was therefore the intention of the government, he said, to insert the usual clause in the mutiny bill giving the ordinary limited power of flogging in the army in certain cases. This will cause another struggle between the supporters of the lash and its opponents, and the close vote on the last occasion makes it extremely doubtful whether, after all, the soldier is in future to be free from the polite but unpleasant attentions of the drum-major.

We observe an account of a meeting in the *Amherst Gazette*, at which it is said Mr. Howe was nominated as a candidate for Ottawa, and Messrs. Amos Purdy, of Wentworth, and Daniel Pugsley, of Napan, for the local legislature.

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 PROVINCE

☞ 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.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit—

100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 " " 2 "
100 " HAKE.
20 qtls. CODFISH,
100 galls. " OIL.

JAS. IRVING.

Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. tf

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls. Prime Herring.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, GIN, AND RUM, &C., &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 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 foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $8.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office—Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

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, 1866.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts 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 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or 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 15,000 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. ANNEAR, 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 Falling 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, 1861. E 1

West India House.

Upper Great George Street

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET.
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene Oil, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlotteto wn, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

Hon. George Coles, Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer, Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq., Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord, Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq. J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq. Mr. William Weeks.

Risks taken Daily

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Peterson's Familiar Science

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful boook.

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medical ointment 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 distressing and weakening diseases may with constainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring 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.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

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 available 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
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 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. 9., 4s. 6., 11½., 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, 1853.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlotte town, P. E. Island, Aug. 9, 1866.

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. 23, 1864.

Oranges and Lemons,

FOR Sale by W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867.