FOR SPECULATORS
AND—
ISING MEN!

offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation which good and valid title and immediate possession can be

Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash, for Great Britain the United States &c.
Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some inity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had perty for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the town.
15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a

be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANSON, F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to be Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated ling Mills of Messrs. BOURNE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Alhambra.

AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very cheap.

E. REILLY.

Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868.

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, 1867.

STELLA COLAS
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, West End
Guards, Rimmel's, Wood Violet, Patchouly, New Mown Hay,
Fragebane, Lilly of the Valley Millefleurs, Violet, Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger.

Rimmels Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St.----St. John, N. B.
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These diressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in

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

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

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

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affectable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring bout a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

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

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

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

August 7, 1863.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JULY 8, 1868. NO. 38.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR JULY.
MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 4th day, 4h. 27m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 12th day, 8h. 28m., even., S. W.
New Moon, 19th day, 5h. 44m., even., W.
First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 39m. morn., S. W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	High Water	Moon sets.	DAY'S LENGTH
		h m'h	m	h m	h m	h m	m
1	Wednesday	4 18	7 49	7 33	2 15	15 31	
2	Thursday	19	49	8 34	2 56		30
3	Friday	20	49	9 36	rises.		29
4	Saturday	21	48	10 35	7 26		28
5	Sunday	21	48	11 14	8 9		27
6	Monday	21	48	11 55	8 52		27
7	Tuesday	22	48	even.	9 25		26
8	Wednesday	23	48	1 9	9 56		25
9	Thursday	24	47	1 54	10 24		24
10	Friday	24	47	2 48	10 51		23
11	Saturday	25	46	3 9	11 17		21
12	Sunday	26	46	3 57	11 45		20
13	Monday	27	45	4 32	morn.		18
14	Tuesday	28	44	5 26	0 18		16
15	Wednesday	29	44	6 23	0 54		15
16	Thursday	30	43	7 8	1 30		13
17	Friday	31	42	8 3	2 20		11
18	Saturday	32	41	9 55	3 17		9
19	Sunday	33	40	10 34	sets.		7
20	Monday	34	39	11 55	8 3		5
21	Tuesday	35	38	morn.	8 57		3
22	Wednesday	36	37	0 30	9 34		2
23	Thursday	37	36	1 3	10 7		59
24	Friday	38	35	1 58	10 40		57
25	Saturday	39	34	2 27	11 6		55
26	Sunday	40	33	3 9	11 45		53
27	Monday	41	32	4 37	morn.		51
28	Tuesday	42	31	5 44	0 16	14	49
29	Wednesday	44	29	6 29	0 53		46
30	Thursday	45	28	7 39	1 33		43
31	Friday	46	27	8 32	2 25		41

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 3, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter.	6d to 9d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5½d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d
Lamb per quarter,	3s to 5s
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	10d
Do by the tub,	
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	20s to 22s
Eggs, per dozen,	7d to 9d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
Oats per do.,	3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s to 2s 3d
Turnips per bush	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 3d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
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,	120s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	14s to 17s
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 6d
Sheepskins,	10d to 1s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,
GUN-SMITH,
BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Business on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgation permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.
Office,—Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

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

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

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 22, 1867. tf

KING STREET.
NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a

Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.

ALSO, 250 PAIRS

Children and Misses Boots,
which will be disposed of low for Cash.

JAMES STANLEY.

Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,

THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated

Russel Mills Cotton Duck,

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

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

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.
Important Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of

B. D. REDDIN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

A CARD.
William Stiggins,
Machinist.
(Next Door to Wm. B. Allan's Tin Shop.)

Guns, Locks, and Magnetic Machines, accurately repaired. Brands cut, Bell Hanging and Tuning on the most reasonable terms.

Mill Gear supplied to order.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 18, 1868.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.

Board of Directors for the current year:
HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

William Brown, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. Thomas Easey,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck,	John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq.,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq.	Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq.,	Wm. Heard, Esq.

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

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p l

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.

THE Mails for the United Kindgdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday,	May, 18,	Monday,	September 7,
Wednesday,	do 20,	Wednesday,	do 9,
Monday,	June 1,	Monday,	do 21,
Wednesday,	do 3,	Wednesday,	do 23,
Monday,	do 15,	Monday,	October, 5,
Wednesday,	do 17,	Wednesday,	do 7,
Monday,	do 29,	Monday,	do 19,
Wednesday,	July. 1,	Wednesday,	do 21,
Monday,	do 13,	Monday,	November 2,
Wednesday,	do 15,	Wednesday,	do 4,
Monday,	do 27,	Monday,	do 16,
Wednesday,	do 29,	Wednesday,	do 18,
Monday,	Aug. 10,	Monday,	do 30,
Wednesday,	do 12,	Wednesday,	Dec. 2,
Monday,	do 24,	Monday,	do 14,
Wednesday,	do 26,	Wednesday,	do 16,

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868. }

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is a very novel resolution to appoint a committee to report to the House of Commons. If they were to report to this House it would be more in accordance with Parliamentary rules. I see by a Despatch from the Colonial Minister that information is asked for, and, I think there never was a better opportunity to lay the whole question before the Home Government. I believe the Government are anxious to settle this question, and the country expects a great deal from them; therefore, I trust they will not neglect to furnish the Colonial Minister with full information on the subject,

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am not particularly wedded to the resolution, and if the Government would intimate that they intend to take thematter up, I would withdraw it in favor of a resolution proposed by them, or any of their supporters.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Reference has been made to the late Mr. Cooper, and I am certain that no man could be more sincere than he was in advocating Escheat, but he went home and was refused admittance at the Colonial Office because he was not authorized by the Government. However, he went again, and if it were not for the determined opposition made to him, we would find Prince Edward Island in a different position to day. His object was defeated by powerful proprietors and their agents. I do not see any use in adopting the course proposed by his honor, for a single letter from a private individual would probably defeat the whole object, as one from Mr. Leslie did the Loan Bill a few years ago.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I wish the Colonial Secretary had some information which I could give him. If he could see a young man and his wife clearing land, piling and burning heavy timber, with perhaps a little child beside them, and so black that you could hardly tell whether they were natives or not, he would know something about our difficulties. I have seen that land made clear farms, and the men who cleared it in that way owing heavy arrears of rent. They are now at the mercy of the proprietor, who may turn them out of the farms, they have cleared. That is a state of things which should not exist. Those men's sons, seeing the prospect that was before them, have left the old men to do the best they can. The Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is no benefit to them, for they are not able to take advantage of it.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: From the expression of opinion I have heard from his honor who introduced the resolution, I believe he has that confidence in the Government that they are desirous of acting in a straightforward manner; and as he has said he is willing to leave the matter in their hands if they express their intention of doing what they can, or what they conceive to be best, therefore, if he will withdraw his resolution, I will move the following one:—

"*Whereas* the Executive Council of this Island did forward a minute of Council, expressive of their views on the Land Question, to the Colonial Office; and whereas His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos did, in a Despatch in answer thereto, express his desire to have further information on the subject, and also to learn what number of tenants had availed themselves of the provisions of the act of 1864: *Resolved, therefore, unanimously*, That the Government should take such action as will afford to His Grace the Duke, the information which he desires."

Hon. Mr. BEER then withdrew his resolution, and on doing so remarked that he hoped the Government would not content themselves with simply giving information to the Secretary of State, but to some other influential members of the British Parliament, that they might be made acquainted with our grievances.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I recollect that when the first Loan Bill was sent home, Lord Stanley was Secretary of State, and he made a speech in the British Parliament explaining our affairs, and our Land Question, better, I believe than any man in the Colony could. If they would not hear his words, what is the use for us to send them information? Perhaps something would have been done at that time, but a change of Government took place in a few days, and the matter was lost sight of.

The resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. McDonald was then agreed to.

CONFEDERATION.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I voted for the resolution which has just been passed, and I trust I shall have the support of your honors to one which I am about to propose. A despatch has been laid before us, announcing the union of the neighbouring Colonies. Although this communication does not convey any news, still such matters must come officially before the Legislature, and as the union of the Colonies has now been laid before us in due form, it is well for your honors not to let the subject pass in silence. Though the question of Confederation is still very widely agitated in one of the Colonies in question, yet I must confess, that very little is said about it in Prince Edward Island just now, and it may be the opinion of many persons, that this Colony, having come to a firm determination not to enter the union, would be allowed to rest in peace and security—that we would nevermore be troubled, or threatened with a change—still it is a question of that nature, which I think, calls for an expression of opinion from your honors, considering the particular opportunity now presented for doing so. With that view, I have penned a resolution which, with the permission of your honors, I will offer to the Committee:—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having been pleased to lay before the Legislative Council, a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, bearing date the 24th day of May, A. D. 1867, communicating to His Excellency, a copy of a Proclamation issued by Her Majesty on the 22nd of May last, ordering, declaring and commanding, that on and after the 1st day of July, of the same year, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion, under the name of Canada, the Legislative Council would be unwilling to receive this formal information, without an acknowledgment of their sense of gratitude towards their Sovereign, for Her Majesty's gracious consideration towards this Colony, by which its inhabitants were left to their free and voluntary choice of retaining their present constitution, and seperate form of Government, without the exercise of any power or influence, on the part of Her Majesty, calculated to thwart or obstruct that choice. That, while the Legislative Council are sensible, that the approval of the said proclamation by Her Majesty, has afforded gratification to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and while the Legislative Council earnestly hope that all anticipations for the prosperity and happiness of the people throughout the Dominion of Canada, may be fully realized by the union consummated by the said Proclamation, they at the same time, perceive great additional reasons for believing, and feel strongly re-assured, that the interest, prosperity and happiness of this Colony have unquestionably been best secured to its people, and are more likely to be promoted by their remaining, as heretofore, seperate and independent of Canada, enjoying the inestimable advantages of self-government, still forming a part of the British Empire, and living in security under the care and protection of our gracious Sovereign."

Now, I think a resolution of this kind passing this House, upon the announcement of this formal despatch, will convey such an expression of opinion abroad, as will be of some service to the colony, for, though this question seems to be at rest, I am not one of those who think it is safe to assume that as an unalterable state of affairs, because I believe there are still individuals, whose great object and desire are to see this Island yet confederated with the other colonies. I believe there were, and, perhaps, still are, some persons in the Island who took a favorable view of confederation—persons who considered that it would be for the interest of the people of this colony if we were to unite with those who have entered that union—but I think those people were mistaken, or erred in judgment; yet there are confederates, happily few in number, of a different class, who are perfectly indifferent whether it would be to the advantage of the colony or not, as long as they secure personal advantages for themselves, and persons of that character are ready to plot and conspire against the interests of the colony. They will probably take that time when the people are off their guard, to carry forward their machinations and plots, with a view of securing their personal aggrandizement, and, therefore, I think it is incumbent upon the colony to lose no opportunity of giving an expression of opinion, through the Legislature, to show that our people are still of the same opinion as they were when the question was agitated. We do not know what change may take place here. We do not know how soon we may have a new Governor, and we may rest assured that, if such be the case, he will come with a strong desire to see this Island united with the Dominion of Canada. He would, no doubt, be at liberty, if not instructed, to use his influence to bring about that event. Therefore, we should leave no room to doubt what the views of the people were, if such should happen, or give a new Governor reason to say there was a change in public opinion on this subject. If we leave such a resolution as this recorded upon our journals, there will be no reason for a new Governor, who might come here intending to use all his influence to bring us into confederation, to represent to Her Majesty's Government that there was a change of opinion here on this subject. There would be no reason to send home a representation to say "the people may be won round yet, if clever means are used to inveigle them into confederation." In the face of such a resolution as this he would not dare to say there was a change in public opinion, but, on the other hand, he would have to say "it is in vain to attempt to bring them into confederation, for here is a resolution saying they are still as much determined against it as they were formerly." When we see the vast body of the people of Nova Scotia, that fine loyal colony, deceived, entrapped and sold by traitors, struggling for their liberty, and supplicating Her Majesty's Ministers to restore their former constitution, we have abundant reason to rejoice that we have escaped the same condition. It is not much more than eighteen months since I attended a public meeting in this county, where I was specially invited to attend, and give my opinion on confederation. I said to the audience "while you have self-government—while you have power to enact your own laws and protect your own interests, endeavor to keep that power in your hands. Let me picture to you now," I said, "the circumstance of your having gone into confederation—if, after a few years, you become dissatisfied with it, and send a petition home for repeal, how will it be treated? What effect will your voice, from feeble, little Prince Edward Island, have?" That has since literally transpired in reference to Nova Scotia; and I would recommend the people here not to rest in fancied security, for there are persons still ready to plot against, and sell the Island, if they could thereby attain their own selfish objects. I do not want to conjure up imaginary evils, but when such an opportunity of expressing an opinion is offered, and when Her Majesty's Minister sends a despatch saying it affords him gratification to have the measure for the union of the colonies passed, we should reflect on the past, and guard against the future; we should say we cannot concur in that expression and wish to dissent from it. It was with this view I waited till the business of the session is pretty well gone through before taking up the subject, and I feel that even now I have trespassed upon your patience; but whether any further action shall be taken—whether we shall go further and place the resolution in the hands of His Excellency—it will be for your honors to decide. I hope and trust, however, that the resolution will meet with your approbation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I rise for the purpose of seconding the resolution which has just been proposed, and I would just say that if there ever was any portion of the population who entertained a favorable opinion of confederation, the number, considering the results of that measure, so far as they have appeared, must be very much smaller now. The elections in Nova Scotia show that the people were almost unanimously opposed to it, or to the manner in which they were brought into it. It is no wonder that there is dissatisfaction, considering the way the country was betrayed into Confederation, for I believe no country will be contented or happy under a change of Government which is forced upon it. We did not consider that the Despatch required any special answer from the Executive Council, but from what has been said by his honor who introduced the resolution, I have no doubt but it is desirable that an expression of opinion should be given by the Legislature upon this subject, and I have no hesitation in seconding the resolution, as I believe it contains the views of the people of this Colony almost unanimously.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think we have great reason to congratulate ourselves that we have maintained our independence. When the Canadian Ministers came here to solicit us to surrender our constitution and give them the privilege of laying as much taxation upon us as they thought proper, giving us a certain fixed amount annually, I hesitated a good deal, but I could not say anything, though I did not like the proposal, and the more I considered the matter, and considered the antecedents of the men who came here, the more I disliked the proposition. After a short time, I expressed my opinion, as a public man, against it. I believe I was the first member of the Legislature—perhaps the first in the Lower Provinces—who spoke out openly against the scheme. I did not like the scheme, or those who were endeavoring to bring us into that union, on account of their reckless extravagance, and I took occasion afterwards, and after the Editor of one of our principal newspapers had stated that our proportion of the expenditure of the United Provinces would be 2½ per cent., to make some calculations so as to see what amount we would have to pay. I estimated that we would sustain a loss of nearly £50,000 a year by going into Confederation. I estimated the total expenditure of the Government under Confederation at $17,500,000. In the *Islander* of the 3rd March, 1865, the Editor took occasion to review my letter, and endeavored to show that my calculation was greatly in excess of what would be required—that it was quite visionary. Now, what is the fact? Your honors will observe that in the estimation of Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada, as well as Mr. Tilley, the general Government was to be carried on at an average cost of 12 or 12½ millions of dollars, but the very first year of the Dominion Government, and when Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland did not enter the union, the expenditure for which was estimated at $750,000, without anything for the Inter-Colonial Railway, without anything for widening and deepening the canals, and without anything for opening up the North-west territory, which services were estimated at $3,500,000, Mr. Rose, the Finance Minister, instead of asking for 3½ or 4 millions less than Mr. Galt's estimate, asks for $14,300,000. Therefore, if all those public works had been gone on with, and if this Island and Newfoundland had entered the union, $17,500,000, the estimate which I made, would not have been sufficient. They have gone far beyond what we considered my "extravagant calculation." Now, we see who was the nearest to being correct. If we had gone into the union, we would soon have found ourselves bankrupt; for not less than £40,000 or £50,000 would have been withdrawn from the Colony every year. But, strange as it may appear, some of the Confederates are representing us, even now, as disloyal, because we refused to surrender our constitution, enter the union, and let the Canadians tax us as much as they think proper. I think your honors would almost say that none but a maniac would make such charges. We see that Nova Scotia, from one end to the other, is agitating for a repeal, and even New Brunswick is following the same course, though the majority of the people there did consent to the union, but it was under peculiar circumstances. Therefore, I think we have great reason to congratulate ourselves that we did not surrender our constitution, and I trust that we shall be left in the enjoyment of it for many years to come.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I know your honors always wish to see people happy; and if they are happy in Canada in the union, I am glad to say that we are happy out of it. I am also glad to see that there is the same unanimity in this House upon this question as formerly. We are happy out of the union and I believe we may thank some of your honors for it. I will not mention names, but it is well known who deserves credit. I agree with his honor from the city that precaution is necessary, but as the resolution has been so ably advocated, I will content myself with simply saying I will support it.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: When the proposition was made to hold a conference on the subject of a union of the Maritime Provinces, I opposed it from the very first. I asked what was the use of holding a conference when no number would consent to go into the union; and I think it was his honor from the Second District of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) who replied that we should consent to a conference as an act of courtesy, but if we had not been so courteous we would have been clear of it altogether. Better we had said at the first "we will not have anything to do with you."

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I think it is quite unnecessary for me to say anything more than that I agree with what has been said and that I will support the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

House resumed and progress reported.

UNFORTUNATE DEBTORS BILL.

Committee resumed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE, a clause was added to the bill, giving power to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Commissioner; and also schedules of an appeal bond and a notice of appeal.

The House was then resumed and the Chairman, Hon. Mr. McDONALD, reported the bill agreed to with several additional amendments.

REPORT ON SEAWEED PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. BEER: from the special committee appointed to report on certain petitions relative to the privilege of taking seaweed off the shores of private farms, presented their report, and stated that one member of the committee, Hon. Mr. Muirhead, dissented from, and refused to sign it.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I take exception to the report. It appears to me that the committee, in drawing it up, were guided by the common law of England, by which the seaweed belongs to the owners of the land on which it comes. If that report were adopted and acted upon, great injustice would be done in many cases. When a large quantity of seaweed comes on a man's shore—more than he can make use of—why should not the public be allowed to take it, instead of leaving it there to no purpose, or allowing it to be carried out to sea again? We want all the benefit we can get, and I do not see what right a proprietor has to claim anything below the land that has been surveyed to him. Anything below that, should belong to the public, for I think it is privilege enough for a man to have a shore farm, without claiming all the seaweed that comes upon it. I think a bill should have been framed to give the public the privilege of taking the seaweed, and I do not see why such a bill was not introduced.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: I think his honor who has just spoken has misapprehended the question. The privileges of shore farms, which he alludes to, are more imaginary than real. I speak feelingly upon this point, for I own a shore farm myself, and I lose on an average, about three feet of land all along the shore every year. That waste of land has been caused in a great measure, by the removal of the seaweed. It cannot be denied, that when the land remained in its primeval state, and the seaweed was allowed to remain on the shore, the land did not waste—perhaps rather increased than diminished—but when the trees were cut down, and the seaweed, the natural protection of the shores, was taken away,

(*Continued on fourth page.*)