

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

NO. 38

THE HERALD

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BY EDWARD REILLY,

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Of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m., evening, E.

First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.

Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.

Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.

New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 29, 1867.

Provisions.

Ref. (small) per lb. 6d to 10d

Do by the quarter 4s 18 7

Do by the cask 4s 18 7

Do (small) 6d to 8d

Do (large) 8d to 10d

Do (medium) 6d to 8d

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only gets £2, it causes dissatisfaction, and for my part I cannot see either justice or reason in it.

Then the PRESIDENT: I do not see either why the Postmaster at Tignish, for instance, should get an extra grant.

In general they are not paid as they should be. In some cases the mail does not arrive till late at night, people gather in, and wait for their papers and letters. They occupy a room, which perhaps has to be washed out next morning, a light is kept for them, and all the Postmaster receives is £2 a year, besides a trifling per centage. It is certainly too little, and I do not see why the Postmaster at Tignish or at Beauséjour, should receive more than one at Park Corner, or Campbellton and other places.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: At some Post Offices ten times as many letters are received as at others, and at some offices the mail arrives before dark, so that the Postmaster is not under any necessity to keep a room or light for the accommodation of the public.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The Postmaster I alluded to often spoke to me about the hardship to which he is subjected. He has often to sit up till one or two o'clock in the morning to receive the mail—often he is bound to receive it when it comes—and all he gets is £2 a year. The remarks of his honor from Beauséjour (Mr. Anderson) are very just. Where the mail arrives early in the evening there is not so much inconvenience felt. However, I suppose it is too late now to make any alteration, but at a future session I hope they will be put upon an equal footing.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: As his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) said, we must either pass the bill as it is or reject it altogether, and I do not see any in taking up time in discussing it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not agree with his honor. We have not power to alter the Bill, but we may express our opinion upon it. I think the remarks of his honor from Beauséjour (Mr. Anderson) are very just, and I have no doubt but there is as much correspondence through Beauséjour Post Office as through the one at Cassempoc or at Tignish. I do not think any Postmaster in Prince County has more to do, with the exception of the one at Summerside and perhaps the one at St. Eleanor's, yet he receives no special grant.

Hon. Mr. LORD: They do get a little more than the £2; they get twenty per cent upon the stamps they put upon letters, but it does not amount to much.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is no difference between the sums voted this year and last, and with regard to those additional allowances, I think it is necessary that there should be some distinction made. At Summerside, for instance, the steamers are calling every day in the summer, and the mails are received from, and made up for the other Colonies. There must, therefore, be more work to do in that office than in those who only receive the mails from the General Post Office in Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: What I complain of is some are overlooked who require special grants, just as much as those who receive them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not think £20 additional for the Summerside Postmaster, where the steamers are calling and mails have to be received and delivered so often, is sufficient. We do not find fault with the sums given, but, as his honor who spoke last said, we complain that the claims of others are overlooked.

Clause agreed to.

SOURIS BREAKWATER.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I am aware that a large sum of money has been expended upon that breakwater. The inhabitants came out manfully, and done a great deal of work. Last year £100 were voted for it, but when the Superintendent of Public Works went up he took a man from the other side of the island who was unacquainted with the place, and who was opposed to having the breakwater built there. That gentleman gave it as his opinion that the money should not be expended, as it would only be throwing it away. The advice was taken, and the money was not expended. Now, I think any person who would go there, would see the necessity for a breakwater, and when the people have done so much there should be something given from the public funds to assist them; for if their design should be accomplished there would be water enough to admit a vessel of almost any size. I know that Mr. Knight, if he did not consider the object a feasible one, would not have expended so much upon it. I believe it has cost £300 or £100 already.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Superintendent of Public Works thought that the sum being too small, for £100 is a small sum to build a breakwater, it would only be throwing it away to expend it without something more. I have heard people say that it would be a great advantage, but I think it would take a great deal of money to build out some masonry work so as to point the action of the sea. If there was a sum of £300 or £1000 granted, something might be done, but to grant £100 looks to me like throwing so much money away. The inhabitants have done a good deal, and it is a very laudable thing, and though I live in a distant part of the country, I would not object to a considerable grant for such an object.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I agree with his honor the President in some things, and I am glad to hear that he is disposed to assist that part of the country, but his honor evidently labors under a mistake. He speaks as if a large amount had been laid out on appropriated for that place, which is not the case, and all that has been done has been done by voluntary labor. I am at a loss to know why the place has been so long neglected. We speak of steam communication, but I believe in never can have a steamer of any size calling there till that work is completed. When it is completed it will make a safe and commodious harbor, and easy of access. There has not been any support of the Government representing that place during the last eight years, and probably that is the reason that it has been so much neglected, but I hope and trust that it will not be the case much longer. I believe the people in that part of the country are very much dissatisfied with the late Government, on account of the way that work has been neglected, £2000 though a very small sum for such an undertaking, is yet a step in the right direction. A work

of that kind requires a good deal in order to make it successful, and it is only surprising that what has been done has stood so well, for I believe it is still in such a way that the labor expended upon it is not lost.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: When one individual has laid out so much upon it as has been said, I think he should be encouraged, and I would be glad to see £1000 granted for it. I do not consider that even then, King's County would have more than its share of the money appropriated for the public service, when we consider the amount given to the other Colonies, and the facilities to be afforded to our farmers have become of vast importance, and perhaps there is nothing in which we can serve the interests of the people more effectually. The nature of our soil renders our roads so bad that, in the fall and spring, men who have a few miles to cart their produce earn it twice over. Therefore, if there can be a shipping port established near their doors, it will be a great advantage to them; but it is a false economy to vote these small sums away in the dark in such drives and drabs. I would sooner vote £1000 if we had a favorable report from a competent person than £100 without such a report.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think any person is more capable of laying down a plan than some of those who live at the place, and who have given so much time and money gratuitously; and when so much had been done, why did not the Government then give a grant of £1000? No; they gave a paltry £100, and even that was withheld by the Superintendent of Public Works because the worse parties were consulted.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think the two gentlemen representing the district are under a mistake. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said he did not see any reason why something more had not been done by the Conservative Government; but I believe there was as much done by them as by any other Government. I see that in 1865 £100 were granted, in 1865 £100, and in 1866, £100. Therefore it will be seen that the Government find so much fault with what has been done that they do not see any reason why they should grant such small sums towards such a work. If it is absolutely necessary, as I believe it is, then there should be £2500 or £1000 granted for it, and that is not more than the Government could give.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I beg his honor the President's pardon, and I think he is under a mistake. The breakwater was not commenced in 1864. It was a breakwater, a different undertaking altogether, for which that money was granted.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I hope the present Government will be sincere, and that, when they grant money, they will lay it out. His honor the President is under a mistake, for there was such assistance given to build the breakwater, as he has referred to.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: For whichever work the money was granted it was spent in the harbor.

The House was then resumed, the Bill was reported from the committee agreed to, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald it was read a third time and passed.

BILL TO ALTER THE REVENUE ACT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased to see that act in relation to the revenue, the object of which is to secure through the United States, but I think there is something in it which it is impossible to carry out. A certificate is always required from the British Consul at the place of exportation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is quite true that if Canadian flour is purchased in the United States, a certificate is received from the British Consul; but this Act only refers to flour purchased in Canada, and then a certificate is required from the British Consul at the place of exportation. It was found that flour coming directly from Canada by the St. Lawrence would come in free from duty; but when it came by way of Portland, though it were Canadian flour, it did not pass through the hands of Americans, it would yet be liable to a duty of 16 cents per barrel. It was obvious that difficulty that this bill was introduced. It appears that an arrangement has been made to carry flour from the United States one dollar per barrel, and that is lower than it can be brought by water. And as it was found that a large quantity of flour was being shipped from the Island, it was thought advisable to introduce the bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: When flour is sent from Canada through the United States, how are they to obtain a certificate? When it is sent by railroad it is not entered in a custom house.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is a record kept of all that comes by railroad as well as by water, and the party shipping it would need a certificate from the custom house where it was cleared out. They have also given a bond that it is not intended to be used in American territory.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I contended that the Act will be imperative, or rather that it will open a door to fraud. The Americans will soon find a way to evade it. The certificate should come through the British Consul and no other office.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: A bond has to be given here, and when the certificate is returned it is cancelled, so that I do not see that any door can be opened to fraud.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The bond is cancelled in the American port where the flour is shipped. It is not intended to be shipped to, or used in, the United States, but that it is merely passing through that country to this Island. Therefore I do not see that the British Consul should have anything to do with it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It appears to me that as soon as the flour is shipped, the shipper or the Canadian authorities have no more to do with it, and I must agree with his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) that the certificate should be from the British Consul.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I cannot see that a certificate would be required from the British Consul. The shipper must give a certificate that the flour is the growth of Canada, and he must give a bond to some extent. I present to the American Consul, that it is not intended to be shipped to, or used in, the United States, but that it is merely passing through that country to this Island. Therefore I do not see that the British Consul should have anything to do with it.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased that this bill has been introduced. It just carries out what his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) and myself contended for a few days ago, when the Revenue Bill was before us.

there was some difference of opinion between the late Superintendent of Public Works and some of the principal inhabitants as to the position of that breakwater and breakwater. Where different gentlemen have a large interest in the work, those differences of opinion will always be found till there is a report from a disinterested and competent person. I am not inclined to that the safety of vessels and the facilities to be afforded to our farmers have become of vast importance, and perhaps there is nothing in which we can serve the interests of the people more effectually. The nature of our soil renders our roads so bad that, in the fall and spring, men who have a few miles to cart their produce earn it twice over. Therefore, if there can be a shipping port established near their doors, it will be a great advantage to them; but it is a false economy to vote these small sums away in the dark in such drives and drabs. I would sooner vote £1000 if we had a favorable report from a competent person than £100 without such a report.

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