

The Herald

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

NO. 25.

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
E. REILLY,
W. W. SULLIVAN, Editors.
No. 10, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, 20 9 0
Half-yearly in advance, 10 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.
Every description, performed with neatness and dispatch
and at moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.
MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 8h. 5m., morning.
Full Moon, 12th day, 8h. 30m., morning.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 8h. 24m., morning.
New Moon, 27th day, 1h. 16m., morning.

DAY	MOON	RISES	SETS	High	Low
1 Wednesday	h m h m	4 53 43	1 15 10	52 10	53
2 Thursday	41 45 2 8 11 39 11	45 3 3	morning		
3 Friday	37 48 3 3 5 38	48 3 3	morning		
4 Saturday	34 50 3 41 4 26	50 3 4	morning		
5 Sunday	32 51 3 50 4 15	51 3 5	morning		
6 Monday	30 52 4 0 4 5	52 4 0	morning		
7 Tuesday	28 53 4 10 4 55	53 4 1	morning		
8 Wednesday	26 54 4 20 5 5	54 4 2	morning		
9 Thursday	24 55 4 30 6 5	55 4 3	morning		
10 Friday	22 56 4 40 7 5	56 4 4	morning		
11 Saturday	20 57 4 50 8 5	57 4 5	morning		
12 Sunday	18 58 5 0 9 5	58 5 0	morning		
13 Monday	16 59 5 10 10 5	59 5 1	morning		
14 Tuesday	14 60 5 20 11 5	60 5 2	morning		
15 Wednesday	12 61 5 30 12 5	61 5 3	morning		
16 Thursday	10 62 5 40 1 5	62 5 4	morning		
17 Friday	8 63 5 50 2 5	63 5 5	morning		
18 Saturday	6 64 6 0 3 5	64 6 0	morning		
19 Sunday	4 65 6 10 4 5	65 6 1	morning		
20 Monday	2 66 6 20 5 5	66 6 2	morning		
21 Tuesday	0 67 6 30 6 5	67 6 3	morning		
22 Wednesday	31 68 6 40 7 5	68 6 4	morning		
23 Thursday	29 69 6 50 8 5	69 6 5	morning		
24 Friday	27 70 7 0 9 5	70 7 0	morning		
25 Saturday	25 71 7 10 10 5	71 7 1	morning		
26 Sunday	23 72 7 20 11 5	72 7 2	morning		
27 Monday	21 73 7 30 12 5	73 7 3	morning		
28 Tuesday	19 74 7 40 1 5	74 7 4	morning		
29 Wednesday	17 75 7 50 2 5	75 7 5	morning		
30 Thursday	15 76 8 0 3 5	76 8 0	morning		
31 Friday	13 77 8 10 4 5	77 8 1	morning		

THE HERALD
Book and Job Printing Establishment,
CORNER OF PRINCE AND
KENT STREETS.

Printing of every description executed
with neatness and dispatch!

Having procured an entirely new stock of Plain
and Fancy Printing Material, he is prepared to
execute any orders in the above line cheaper
than can be done elsewhere, such as

**Pamphlets, Catalogues, By-laws, Reports,
HANDBILLS,
BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS!**

Blankets of all kinds!
ENJOY PRINTING!
Blank Receipt and Note of Hand Books!

Orders ordered by Mail promptly executed
and dispatched by parcel post.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
EDWARD REILLY.

**THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Companies,**
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL.
Accept all classes of Risks
At reasonable rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
March 21st, 1865.

MAILS.
THE MAILS FOR THE WESTWARD, viz: to Tignish
Casimpe, Fort Hill, Princeton, &c., will, on and
Monday, the 24 November, be made up and for-
warded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown,
at 8 o'clock, a.m.
L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE HOTEL, formerly known as the "Globe"
is now opened for the reception of persons
desiring to board. The subscriber trusts, by
strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends,
and the public generally, to merit a share of public pa-
tronage.
The Bar of Leagues always on hand. Good
Dinner for any number of persons, with a careful atten-
tion to the table.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Mar. 25, 1865.

Bank of P. E. Island.
Corner of Queen and Water Streets.
HON. THOMAS H. HAVILLAND, President; Wm.
Crosby, Esq., Cashier. Business Hours—From 10 A.M. to
4 P.M. on Wednesdays.

UNION BANK, P. E. I.
The Business of this Bank will be MONDAY
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week.
To be left with the Cashier on these days before one
o'clock.
JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.
Charlottetown, June 4, 1864.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE QUEBEC SCHEME OF CONFEDERATION.

By virtue of that singular arrangement through
which the people of this country always learn the
things done in their name from others, and may be
truly said to know less of their own actions than
anybody else, we have been at length informed of
the contents which the Government has seen fit to adopt
with regard to the movement for a Confederation of
British North America. The people of London
have read, in an extract from a Nova Scotian news-
paper, the despatch which the Secretary for the
Colonies has addressed to the Governor-General, or Col-
onial Office, on the subject of the Confederation move-
ment. It is exactly what we expected—a thorough
and hearty approval of the movement itself and of
the manner in which it has been conducted. This
will be another surprise to our Continental neigh-
bors, second only to the astonishment which they
felt when they found Great Britain spontaneously
giving up the Ionian Islands, and retiring from a
position which she might have held as long as and
under whatever conditions she pleased. It is true
we are not actually giving up the American Colonies,
—may, the despatch we are quoting does not
contain the slightest hint that such a possibility ever
crossed the mind of the writer; but yet it is per-
fected in a manner which there is no use in concealing
is a complete and final renunciation of the
fact that the Confederation movement considerably
diminishes the difficulty which would be created by
Colonies in separating from the mother country.
Even now the North American Confederation repre-
sents a State formidable from the numbers of its
hardy and energetic population, and capable, if it
should, of vigorously defending the territories it
possesses. A few years will add greatly to that popu-
lation, and place Canada, Hochelaga, Acadia, or
whatever other name the Confederacy may think
fit to call itself, quite out of the reach of invasion
or conquest. Such a State would not only be a
power in the mother country under the British
supremacy of our seeking to secure it by force, but
it might be separated from us without incurring the
disgrace of leaving a small and helpless community
at the mercy of powerful and warlike neighbors.
The step is a strong proof, if any were wanted, how
entirely Great Britain is determined to have her
share in the good will of her subjects, how she
repudiates any narrow feeling of jealousy, and
how ready she is to permit those who cannot find
satisfaction under the Government of the British
Crown to seek wherever they please for a polity
more adapted to their wants and wishes.
We learn from this despatch that the representa-
tives of the different Provinces of North America
met under the auspices of the Crown, summoned by
the Governor-General, and selected by the Lieu-
tenant-Governors, so that in this respect the
Crown was not merely an assisting party,
it actually took the initiative, and used the machinery
at its disposal for the purpose of giving an
impulse to the movement. It is, we suppose, proper
to say, as the despatch says, that the object is not
to secure the posterity of the present generation,
but to secure the good will of all time the advan-
tages they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown.
At any rate, we do not doubt that this is the present
object, and we need not trouble ourselves with pry-
ing too minutely into whatever the future may have
in store for us on this subject. They have
triumphed over no ordinary difficulties, and laid
the foundation of what is probably destined to be one
of the great Powers of the world, rich not only in
a number of natural advantages, but the experience
which it has drawn from the failures of communities
similarly situated. As a whole, the Government
appears to be in a position to make the
foundation of a Bill to be introduced into
the Imperial Parliament. It has only thought it
necessary to notice three points on which it feels
difficultly. The first is one which we adverted
to when the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree to the
patch which treat on them. What are the grounds
upon which the document was first laid before us, the
very imperfect manner in which the extent of the
legislative powers of the central and local power
is defined. The despatch says it has not been
possible to exclude from these Resolutions some pro-
visions which appear to be less consistent than they
perhaps have been desired with, the simplicity and
uniformity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears
to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have
been taken which are obviously intended to refer
to the general Government the means of effective
action throughout the several provinces, and to
guard against those evils which are inevitably
attendant upon the system. It is not possible to
define the limits of central and local authority. It
would not seem that it is not the Resolutions show
that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have
communicated these faults in some degree

DEBATE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

D. CURRIE, Esq.—Mr. Chairman, the subject of Confederation, as laid down in the Report of the Quebec Conference, has been before the people of this island now for some time, and has very naturally excited much interest. In point of importance, it far transcends any other subject presented for their consideration and decision. Even Responsible Government, which agitated the public mind several years before it was conceded, gave into conservative indifference in presence of Confederation. There is, however, this wide difference between the two measures, namely, that while the former was intended to be a step towards a more perfect Union, the latter is, in my opinion, far from being a step towards a more perfect Union, but a step towards a more perfect separation.

Some of the advocates of Confederation among us are very fond of referring to the Union between England and Scotland as an illustration of the great advantages to be derived from a similar Union between this island and the Colonies. I deny most emphatically that that property is a true illustration of the advantages to be derived from a similar Union between this island and the Colonies. The Union between England and Scotland was a union of two countries under one government, and the Colonies are not a country under one government. The Union between England and Scotland was a union of two countries which had long been united by a common language, a common religion, and a common history. The Colonies are not a country which has long been united by a common language, a common religion, and a common history.

There is, Mr. Chairman, one important feature in the Union between England and Scotland, which is not a feature in the Union between this island and the Colonies. This feature is the fact that the Union between England and Scotland was a union of two countries which had long been united by a common language, a common religion, and a common history. The Colonies are not a country which has long been united by a common language, a common religion, and a common history.

Perhaps, however, the most objectionable part of the Confederation scheme is that relating to Finance. To Whiskey

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Apoth. Ware, Dry Fruit, Boots & Shoes, B. made clothes, Coffee, Cordage, Dry Goods, Fish, Flour, Iron, Lard, Linseed Oil, Stationery, Salt, Sail cloth, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Wines, and Miscellaneous.

Total in 1864 889 13 8 1492 16 8 59 8 7

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows annual revenue from 1850 to 1863, with a total of 250,000 for 1863.

Imports from the United States, from 1850 to 1864. Shows a steady increase in value over the period.

Exports to the United States, from 1850 to 1864. Shows a steady increase in value over the period.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Article, Amount. Lists various goods like Ale & Porter, Candles, Oil, Iron, Lard, and Soap.

My mind, it appears fully as unfair to this Island as the basis of our representation. By the third section of the 24th Resolution of the Quebec Report, we are called upon to surrender to the General Government our revenue from imports and Excise which will be always increasing, and to accept in return of a subsidy which will ever remain the same. It is true that this subsidy will not be paid until the year 1870, but it is equally true that it will be then paid in full.

I have also taken the trouble to ascertain the annual value, during the last 7 years, of our Exports to the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as the annual value of our Imports therefrom. I find it as that time our trade with the United States has nearly doubled, while that with the Colonies has remained all but stationary, as will appear from the following:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows annual revenue from 1850 to 1863, with a total of 250,000 for 1863.

Imports from the United States, from 1850 to 1864. Shows a steady increase in value over the period.

Exports to the United States, from 1850 to 1864. Shows a steady increase in value over the period.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Article, Amount. Lists various goods like Ale & Porter, Candles, Oil, Iron, Lard, and Soap.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

Statement of the amount in sterling of duties collected on all articles imported from the United States, New Brunswick and Canada in 1863.

"We beg to assure your Excellency that we shall not fail to give our most earnest consideration to the Resolutions adopted at the Quebec Conference upon the momentous subject of a General Union of the Provinces, and also to the Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department relative thereto."

"But we regret that your Excellency should have appointed, as one of your legal advisers, a gentleman who, as a Delegate, has declared himself 'an ardent Unionist,' upon the terms agreed on at the Quebec Conference."

"The amendment was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Coles, Hensley, Laird, Kelly, and Messrs. Sinclair, Howat, and Conroy, for the reasons that the Government had not been authorized to send Delegates to the Quebec Conference, and that, when there, they had acted in contravention of the understanding arrived at last Session, when the House acquiesced in the appointment of delegates to consult and report upon the subject of a Union of the Maritime Provinces without sanctioning any definite plan; and that the appointment to the office of Solicitor General, and to a seat on the Executive Council of a gentleman who had expressed himself so warmly in favor of the Confederation scheme, as the Hon. Mr. Howat had done, while the Government were opposed to it, was improper on constitutional principles."

"The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Address. The sixth paragraph, namely that relating to the Militia of this Island, was read, and after some remarks from the Hon. Mr. Coles, relative to the impropriety of characterizing the Militia Law of the Colony as having no parallel in British North America, the clause was agreed to."

"The eighth, and last paragraph, being on the subject of Agriculture, elicited a short debate, during which several hon. members expressed the opinion that the Agricultural interests of the Colony would be very materially advanced if some practical system were adopted for the raising of Stock on the Island, and thereby save the expense and risk of importation. For the accomplishment of this desirable object, the idea was very generally expressed that an Institution similar to the late Model Farm should be established. This paragraph was then carried, and the whole Address reported agreed to without an amendment."

"The House then divided on the motion of amendment. Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Kelly, Warburton, Laird, Hensley, Messrs. Sinclair and Howat. Nays—Hons. Messrs. Pope, Longworth, Col. Gray, Davis, Kay, Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Montgomery, McLennan, Haslem, Green, Brecken, Ramsay, and Yeo."

"The Address was then ordered to be engrossed, and a Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the same, of which the following is a copy: To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c."

"We beg to assure your Excellency that we shall not fail to give our most earnest consideration to the Resolutions adopted at the Quebec Conference upon the momentous subject of a General Union of the Provinces, and also to the Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, relative thereto."

"But we regret that your Excellency should have appointed, as one of your legal advisers, a gentleman who, as a Delegate, has declared himself 'an ardent Unionist,' upon the terms agreed on at the Quebec Conference."

"The amendment was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Coles, Hensley, Laird, Kelly, and Messrs. Sinclair, Howat, and Conroy, for the reasons that the Government had not been authorized to send Delegates to the Quebec Conference, and that, when there, they had acted in contravention of the understanding arrived at last Session, when the House acquiesced in the appointment of delegates to consult and report upon the subject of a Union of the Maritime Provinces without sanctioning any definite plan; and that the appointment to the office of Solicitor General, and to a seat on the Executive Council of a gentleman who had expressed himself so warmly in favor of the Confederation scheme, as the Hon. Mr. Howat had done, while the Government were opposed to it, was improper on constitutional principles."

"The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Address. The sixth paragraph, namely that relating to the Militia of this Island, was read, and after some remarks from the Hon. Mr. Coles, relative to the impropriety of characterizing the Militia Law of the Colony as having no parallel in British North America, the clause was agreed to."

"The eighth, and last paragraph, being on the subject of Agriculture, elicited a short debate, during which several hon. members expressed the opinion that the Agricultural interests of the Colony would be very materially advanced if some practical system were adopted for the raising of Stock on the Island, and thereby save the expense and risk of importation. For the accomplishment of this desirable object, the idea was very generally expressed that an Institution similar to the late Model Farm should be established. This paragraph was then carried, and the whole Address reported agreed to without an amendment."

"The House then divided on the motion of amendment. Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Kelly, Warburton, Laird, Hensley, Messrs. Sinclair and Howat. Nays—Hons. Messrs. Pope, Longworth, Col. Gray, Davis, Kay, Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Montgomery, McLennan, Haslem, Green, Brecken, Ramsay, and Yeo."

"The Address was then ordered to be engrossed, and a Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the same, of which the following is a copy: To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c."

Hon. Mr. McLennan, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Blue Book for 1865, containing a Report of the Committee on the 15th December, 1864, and Returns of Bank of N. E. Island up to the 7th September 1864. Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Special Committees on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill relative to the Sedition Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions. Bill received and adjourned to his second reading on Monday. House adjourned."

Hon. Mr. Coles, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Blue Book for 1865, containing a Report of the Committee on the 15th December, 1864, and Returns of Bank of N. E. Island up to the 7th September 1864. Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Special Committees on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill relative to the Sedition Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions. Bill received and adjourned to his second reading on Monday. House adjourned."

Hon. Mr. Coles, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Blue Book for 1865, containing a Report of the Committee on the 15th December, 1864, and Returns of Bank of N. E. Island up to the 7th September 1864. Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Special Committees on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill relative to the Sedition Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions. Bill received and adjourned to his second reading on Monday. House adjourned."

Hon. Mr. Coles, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Blue Book for 1865, containing a Report of the Committee on the 15th December, 1864, and Returns of Bank of N. E. Island up to the 7th September 1864. Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Special Committees on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill relative to the Sedition Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions. Bill received and adjourned to his second reading on Monday. House adjourned."

Hon. Mr. Coles, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

Hon. J. C. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Blue Book for 1865, containing a Report of the Committee on the 15th December, 1864, and Returns of Bank of N. E. Island up to the 7th September 1864. Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of Special Committees on expiring Laws, submitted a Bill relative to the Sedition Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions. Bill received and adjourned to his second reading on Monday. House adjourned."

Hon. Mr. Coles, reported from the Committee several Resolutions which were respectively adopted by the House. The Committee were then appointed to introduce Bills in accordance with said Resolutions; after which the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At the hour appointed the House waited on His Excellency with the Address, and on their return his Excellency reported the reply, which is as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you will give your careful attention to the subjects on which I have asked your assistance and advice. May your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island be blessed with success."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 28.

The members of the House of Assembly having returned to their respective rooms, His Excellency's Address was read from the Speaker's Chair. It was then read from the Executive Council of the Hon. Col. J. H. Gray and E. Palmer, His Excellency was pleased to appoint him President of the Executive Council, and the Hon. T. Heath Howat and K. Henderson, 1st seats in the Executive Council, in the room of the Hon. Col. Gray and E. Palmer.

The usual Standing Committee for the session was then appointed, the most important being as follows: Committee to prepare an address in answer to Her Majesty's Speech—Messrs. Brecken, Ramsay, Haslem, Yeo, Green, Dundas, Montgomery. Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs. Yeo, Haslem, McLennan, Dundas, Coles, Warburton, Conroy.

Mr. David Laird was appointed Reporter to the House, and after some discussion relative to the expediency of the appointment by the House of a Summary Reporter, Mr. Archibald McNeil was appointed to that office, his duty being to furnish a printed summary of the daily proceedings of the House.

The order of last Session relative to the postage of members' letters was then renewed, and the House adjourned till 3 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1865. F. Brecken, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, submitted a draft address. Received and read. Ordered, that the address be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Coles suggested the propriety of submitting for the information of Members a copy of the Royal Despatches containing the Despatches relative to the Militia Law.

Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of the Committee on expiring Laws, submitted a Report. Ordered that said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. The hon. gentleman then stated that as several Committees were being engaged preparing Reports, he would therefore move that the House do now adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. House accordingly adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 2. The Colonial Secretary, Chairman of the Committee to receive tenders for printing the Parliamentary Report, submitted the Report of the Committee. Messrs. Hughes, and G. T. Hazard, had tendered—that of the latter, being the lowest, was accepted.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the annual Report of Dr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum—received and read. House adjourned till 3 o'clock, p.m.

Hon. Mr. Davies, Chairman of Committee to receive tenders for printing the Journals of the Session, reported that tenders had been received from Messrs. Hazard, Ings, and Hughes, and recommended that the tender of Mr. Hughes, being the lowest, be accepted. Ordered that the Report of the Committee be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, it was resolved that the House go into the order of the day on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech. Mr. John Yeo in the Chair. The first four paragraphs of the Address were read and adopted without discussion. The fifth was then read, which is as follows:

The Herald

Wednesday, March 8, 1865.

HURRAH FOR ANTI-UNION!

MOST PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

In another column we publish telegrams containing intelligence of the utter and inglorious defeat at the Polls of the Union party in New Brunswick. We are sure that every person in this part of the continent will be delighted to learn that the ruinous Confederation Scheme proposed by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, and the reply of the most distinguished of New Brunswick, and that its High Priests in this Province, Messrs. Tilly and Gray, have been driven into the cool shades of private life, as the reward of their efforts to sell the rights and liberties of New Brunswickers for the aggrandizement of themselves and a few other aspirants to office under the now rejected Federal Union. We congratulate the Anti-Union party of New Brunswick upon the glorious victory which they have gained; and we feel assured that to our fellow-laborers of the editorial corps, the Editors of The Freeman, and its able contemporary The Globe, a large share of the credit is due. The talented Editor of the former journal, T. W. Ainslie, Esquire, we are glad to perceive, has received in part the reward of his noble efforts in the cause of popular rights, by being elected by a large majority over his opponent, the Hon. J. H. Gray. The Hon. A. J. Smith, formerly Attorney General of this Province, and one of the principal speakers on the Anti-Union side, also merits special praise, whilst, we think, there are few persons but will laugh at the turn-out editor of the Telegraph, and his silly boasting of the success which, according to him, was sure to attend the Union candidates at the Polls. Ah! Mr. Livingston, the best bellows of nice and mean gang afflied."

The Patriot of the Evening and the Monthly of the Islander have more than once informed their readers that the communication of Confederation rested entirely with the Continental Provinces, (Canada already willing) and with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in particular, and that the fate of Prince Edward Island would be determined by the result of the battle on the mainland. We hope Mr. Whelan and Mr. Pope are now satisfied with the advance which Confederation has received from the battle which has been fought in New Brunswick. If they are not satisfied with it, we certainly are, and we have heard that they were unwilling to have their names placed upon the list of those who had been perched upon the shoulders of the Confederation party.

the Committee respectively
introduce Bills
after which
Monday, March 2,
at 10 o'clock
return his
as follows
of assembly
to the subjects
and advice
of this
government, sub-
of Union Bank
of Bank of
Special Com-
relative to
provisions in
second reading
nounced a Message
sitting copies of
to the Colonies
and ordered that
Friday next
of having the
thereof furnish-
scattered with the
on motion, it was
referred to be
Monday next by
of the Colonies
Colonial Office,
ad. Also a copy
to His Excel-
last Session for
and (enact;
Union-Committee
of passing of said
a communication
in Charlottetown,
proceedings of the
the sum be granted
the necessary ex-
work.
NDAY, March 6.
mitted, submitted
the meeting
at a second time to
the past year,
the Hon. Mr. Howland
Mr. Howland was
on Public Ac-
with the number of
Bill was increased
and Green were
h, the Solicitor
ted, and agreed
previous notice,
the Hon. Mr. Howland
the Bill
and also the
the latter. The
the Government on
the speaker to be
out must be laid
on a to their contents
t, the Hon. Mr. Howland
be submitted.
the Hon. Mr. Howland
srs. Palmer, Mr. Howland
Mr. Howland
on Thursday next
at 10 o'clock
Conference held
of the Province.
LIZ, Reporter.
B. 189435.
NION!
LIGENCE.
grams containing
on defeat at the
at the meeting.
We are
of a patriotic
reignous Confed-
amidst rioting
s Brunswick, and
Messrs. Tilley and
ades of private
all the rights and
an egg, and in
to office under
congratulate
the upon the glorious
we feel around
itorial corps, the
contemporary
The so. The talented
Assess, Equivoc,
part the reward
popular rights, by
his opponents, the
Smith, formerly
and one of the
side, also merits
are few persons
of the Telegraph,
which, according to
at the end of
a Memorial of the
their reasons that
and credit with
only with and
in resolutions, and
would be desired
maintained. We
are satisfied with
received from the
Brunswick. If
ly are, and nearly
know, by a
free has perched

upon the banners of the Anti-Confederation party. The
Exam and Islander have also told the public that if
the people of this Island understood the scheme propo-
sed by the Government, they would accept it. Well, it appears that
the people of New Brunswick, and of Nova Scotia too, do
not understand it, otherwise the general election in the
former Province would have terminated differently. Are
they all "pig-headed," Mr. Examiner? and are the
few Delegates who have been enlightened by Canadian
champanne, and brightened by "golden prospects," the
only wise and far-seeing people of the Lower Colonies?
For advocating the interests of our native land, we have
been stigmatized by that would-be aristocrat, the Hon.
Edward Whelan, as "impertinent curs of scribblers," as
"Boys," whose "nonsense" could have no weight in
the country when met by the logical arguments, the
facts and figures of the editor of the Examiner. "Boys"
though we are, we have now the satisfaction to know
that the cause which we advocate has triumphed, and
that too in a Province in which the terms offered are
very much better than those which some of our Dele-
gates would have believed as "just" and "liberal"
to P. E. Island. The defeat of Mr. Tilley in St. John
may have the effect of teaching the editor of the Ex-
aminer that however popular a man may be, however
great his merits, however faithful in the advocacy of
popular measures he may previously have been, the mo-
ment he evinces a desire to use, for the purpose of
securing place and pelf for himself and to the injury
of his country, the position in which popular suffrage has
placed him, that moment he forfeits the confidence which
had been placed in him, and renders his public character
obnoxious to his best friends. No man could have been
more popular than Mr. Tilley was in St. John previously
to his insane attempt to force the adoption of the Quebec
Report upon the people. He enjoyed the confidence
of the whole Temperance Body, whose leader and re-
presentative he was; but to the everlasting credit of the
Temperance Society of St. John, the instant Mr. Tilley
sought to infringe upon their rights by endeavoring to
drive them into a ruinous Union based upon a Constitu-
tion which was framed amidst scenes not the most
strictly temperate, they nobly and boldly informed him
at the polls that he had forfeited their respect, and
should no longer receive their confidence and support.
Where now is the support which the Examiner in-
ferred as the Union party in New Brunswick were to
receive through the influence of the Catholic clergy of
that Province? It is nowhere. The Catholic clergy of
New Brunswick very wisely took no special part in the
struggle; and the good and pious Bishop of St. John
is possessed of too much good sense to allow himself to
be led away by the stratagems of political tricksters.
Where now is the unanimity which the Secretary of
State for the Colonies was led to believe prevailed in
all the Colonies in favor of the Union Scheme? Perhaps
the "Islander" or "Examiner" will inform the public
whether it has down.
The Confederation Question having now been settled,
unless indeed the Canadian Government use other means
to have it effected, and political parties having been
pretty well broken up in all the Colonies, we hope to see
the political current in this Island run in a different
channel from that in which it has passed during the last
few years. The great men in this Colony who advocated
Union, will, of course, leave us, and take up their
abode either in Canada or in the Magdalen Islands, as
they cannot continue to "regulate like domestic" in P.
E. Island. Mr. Secretary Pope will, in all probability,
remove to Halifax, so that he may have his residence
near that of His Grace Archbishop Connolly, whose
letter on Confederation the good and holy Secretary has,
we understand, been assiduously circulating amongst the
Catholics of this Colony, and particularly amongst the
Catholic members of our Legislature. The electors of
P. E. Island, however, are not likely to forget those
who, at the recent Election, and since their return
home, have used all the means at their disposal in order
to effect a Confederation which would prove ruinous to
P. E. Island. They have the will to sell the country,
but very fortunately have not the power to do so, and
they do not doubt will be looked upon by the public with
very nearly if not quite as much displeasure as if they
succeeded in carrying their point.
Nor do we think that the members of our Government
are deserving of much praise for the part they have
played in the Confederation game. The majority of the
members of the Government profess to be opposed to
Union, yet they appoint and retain gentlemen as mem-
bers of their Board who are known to be "red-hot"
Unionists. The Government appear to have no definite
policy at all on the question, and nearly all their honors
were completely "on the fence," but will now, of course,
leap down into the open anti-Union field, and put for-
ward their claims to the honors due to patriots. We
hope the country people will take a note of all that has
transpired concerning the Confederation scheme, and at
the proper time and place teach those who have acted
adversely to their interests in the manner they deserve
to be treated.
In conclusion, we congratulate our fellow-Islanders
upon having been saved from the ruinous consequences
which a Confederation consummated on the basis of the
Quebec Report would produce to P. E. Island.
ASSISTED MEMBERS.—On Friday last, when the final
vote was taken on the address in answer to His Excel-
lency's Speech, the division was seven to thirteen. If
the following Liberal members, who were absent at the
time, had been present and voted according to their
principles as members of the Opposition, the vote would
have stood fourteen in opposition to thirteen of the Gov-
ernment: Messrs. Thornton, Howland, Walker, Whelan,
Benton and Sutherland. Messrs. Howland and Laird
voted in favor of Hon. Mr. Coles' resolution; but the
Hon. Mr. Whelan, who voted with the Government in
opposition to Mr. Coles' resolution, had voted in favor of
the previous day, would, doubtless, have voted in favor of
the Government for having appointed a "red-hot"
Unionist a member of the Executive of this Island. But
even with his defection, if the other Liberal members
had been in their places, the division would have been
equal, or three to the Government's constituents, as it
is a matter of more importance to them than to us.
WANT the Hon. Mr. Coles moved the subjoined Re-
solution, in order to test the sincerity of the Govern-
ment and their supporters on the Union Question, that
Hon. Mr. Whelan took sides with the Government. This
hon. gentleman's reasoning on the occasion was "both,"
to use a favorite expression of his own. He declared in
the substance that he would support the Government, and
in every other way in which the Executive might favor
Confederation, and he was quite prepared for the con-
sequences of his vote. On all other matters relating to
local politics, he would oppose the Government, and he
found on the Liberal side. Now, what we understand
by this is, that the hon. member for St. Peter's will sup-

port the Government in so far as it favors Confedera-
tion, which, if consummated, will of course destroy the
present Government and Legislature, and render all
future ones in this Colony mere nonentities. In that
event, which would be a natural consequence of Confed-
eration, of what avail would Mr. Whelan's opposition be
to a Government that did not exist? This may be called a
reductio ad absurdum; but the hon. gentleman's argu-
ment can be reduced to nothing else. Neither is it
likely that Mr. Whelan's exertions, in combination
with those of the "red-hot" Union members of the Gov-
ernment, were successful, he would remain here for
the sake of being an opposition member of a Body
which might correspond in dignity and power to our
present City Corporation; whilst a larger field for the
display of his talents, existed in the Federal Parliament at
Ottawa.—
"But we regret that Your Excellency should have ap-
pointed, as one of your legal advisers, a gentleman, who,
as a Delegate, has declared himself a red-hot Union-
ist," upon the terms agreed on at the Quebec Conference."
We publish in to-day's paper an article from the
London Times, wherein, as we before intimated, the
Report of the Quebec Convention, is pretty freely
criticized, and serious faults therein pointed out. In the
Examiner satisfied?
A fire broke out in Pethick's Brewery on Wed-
nesday last, between the hours of one and two o'clock,
p.m., but it was discovered and extinguished before
much damage was done.
Our correspondents will have to exercise patience
with us while the Legislature is sitting.
We shall keep our readers well posted up on the pro-
ceedings of the Legislature during the present Session.
Messrs. Laird and Howat receive more credit for con-
sistency, on account of their vote against a "red-hot"
Unionist being made a member of the Government of
this Island, than those Georgetown and Charlottetown
Conservatives, who, while professing to be Anti-Union-
ists, still vote for the Hon. Mr. Howland.
Another fire broke out on Monday night, about
8 o'clock, in a work-shop belonging to Mr. Clement
White, Grafton-street, but was extinguished, as in the
previous case, without much damage having been done.
How long is it since the Editor of the Examiner has
awakened to the conviction that the Tenants of this
Island should exert themselves for the defence of this
Colony. Not a year ago, we heard him publicly express
views diametrically opposite to those contained in the
leading editorial of Monday's Examiner.
We are obliged to omit this week several
notices of Public Meetings and other matters, which
we will endeavor to make room for in our
next.
We publish in to-day's paper a communication
from the St. John Freeman, which very effectually
proves that the Hon. George Brown was in England
at least six days before the Despatch of the Colonial
Minister, on the Quebec Report, was penned. When
the Anti-Union press intimated that that Despatch
was inspired by Mr. Brown and the Canadian
cabinet, the Islander denied the fact, and attempted
to prove that Mr. Brown only arrived in England on
the same day as the Despatch was forwarded to the
Colonies. What will the "Islander" say now?
MEETING AT CASCAPEC.—The very laudable
course has been adopted by the Representatives of the
first Electoral District of Prince County, prior
to the meeting of the Legislature, to call meetings
in different localities in order to hear an expression
of opinion from their constituents on such questions
of interest as may then attract public attention.
A large and influential meeting of this description
took place at Cascapec, in the Temperance Hall on
Thursday last, the 29th Feb. After the meeting
was duly organized, Messrs. Couray and Howland,
by request, expressed their views at large on the
present, all-important question of Confederation,
the latter gentleman, in particular, made one of his
most brilliant efforts, and exposed at some length,
the unsoundness of principle on which the Quebec
basis of Confederation was framed. Various
speakers on both sides of the question having ex-
pressed their opinion, the following resolutions were
then put, and with the exception of five nays to the
second, were carried unanimously.
Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are
respectfully tendered to the representatives of the Dis-
trict for calling and attending to this meeting, and for
the very able exposition of their views on the Confedera-
tion scheme.
The second was moved by Mr. William Mont-
gomery,
Resolved, That however desirable it might be to
enter the proposed Confederation of these British
North American Provinces on terms just and equi-
table, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that
the terms of Union contained in the Report of the
Quebec Conference, are neither just nor equitable to
P. E. Island, and therefore such as we cannot accept.
Moved by Mr. John Clark.
Resolved, That it is the wish of this meeting that
the Representatives of this District do not vote for
the Union of the Colonies under the basis laid down
at the Quebec Conference, should the matter be
brought before the House of Assembly at the en-
suing Session.
Matters of a merely local interest then occupied
the attention of the meeting. After expressing their
approval of the impartial manner in which the
Chairman had performed his duties, and agreeing
that the above resolutions be printed, the meeting
finally closed.
The undersigned begs to apologize to the gentle-
men who seconded the above resolutions, as the
Secretary having left the meeting, a record of their
names was not taken.
JAMES FORSYTH, Secy., Chairman.
[FOR THE HERALD.]
At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Horse Head
Lot 1, held in the School House in the said place, on the
25th February, for the purpose of changing the name of
the locality, Mr. Lockin Stone being called to the chair,
it was proposed by William Stone, Secy., and carried
unanimously, that in future the name "Saint Andrew's"
Lot 1, be used instead of "Horse Head," as before.
Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent
to the "Examiner" and "Herald" newspapers for
publication.
LOCKIN STONE, Chairman.
St. Andrew's, Lot 1, March 1st, 1865.
CHARLOTTETOWN LIBRARY AND DRAWING SO-
CIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society was
held on Friday evening, and was attended with lively in-
terest on last Friday evening; but owing to the great

importance of the subject, it was again adjourned, and
will be continued on next Friday evening, the 10th inst.
Should the next debate be sustained in the same spirited
manner as the last, a very pleasant evening will be en-
joyed by the Society.
March 6, 1865. F. LONGWORTH, Secy.
CATHOLIC YOUTH MEN'S LIBRARY INSTITUTE.—The Very
Rev. Dr. McDonald will deliver a lecture before the Institute,
in St. Andrew's Hall, Pownall Street, this (Wednesday)
evening the 8th instant. Subject "Progress." The doors of
the Hall will be opened at 7 1/2 o'clock; the lecture will com-
mence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Cards of admission to the course of lectures during the
session, in \$2. each, can be obtained at the stores of Hon.
Mr. Brennan, and Hon. Mr. Walker, from the Secretary, and
at the door of the Hall on the evening of each lecture. An
admission fee of two pence will be required from each person
provided with a ticket. The Assistant Band will be in
attendance.
March 8, 1865. W. W. SULLIVAN, Secy.
A notice of the excellent lecture on Temperance,
by the Rev. D. McDonald, P. P., East Point, on
Monday night last, is unavoidably crowded out.
Also of the lecture before the Catholic Institute on
Wednesday night last.
News by Telegraph.
(By Telegraph to "Herald.")
Hurrah for the Anti-Unionists!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM
NEW BRUNSWICK.
St. John, March 4.—Elections going dead against
Confederation. Westmorland sends four anti-Union-
ists; York four, and St. John, six. Tilley and the
Postmaster defeated by large majorities.
QUEBEC, March 6.
To Hon. E. WHELAN.—
Attorney-General McDonald has just announced
that the policy of this Government, after the New
Brunswick elections, is to press the question of Con-
federation to a decision in Canada—to ask for a
prolongation, and to send a mission to England, to
consult the Imperial Government on the whole sub-
ject of colonial relations—political and military.
(Signed) T. D. MCGEE.
MARCH 1.—Mobile advices to sixth indicate that
there is no intention to evacuate the City. Garrison
and defenses were being strengthened.
Federalists preparing for close blockade of Galveston.
Steamship New York from Southampton arrived.
Duke of Northumberland dead. Privateer "Shen-
andoah," burnt five American vessels off Cape Good
Hope.
Consols 89 1/2 and 89 1/4.
Deserters from Lee's army report A. P. Hill's
corps gone to meet Sherman. Gold 200.
NEW YORK, March 6.—President Lincoln's
official message indicates no change of policy to-wards
rebellion.
Religues and deserters report that Sheridan attacked
and defeated Early, on Thursday, near Charlotte-
ville, capturing Early and nearly his whole army.
Sheridan's advance reached Wilmington, and
formed a junction with Terry and Schofield.
Raleigh Journal reports capture of Hoggood's
brigade by Terry's forces from Wilmington.
Reported that Sherman flanked Florence, obliging
enemy to evacuate and move on Fayetteville. Gold
198 1/2.
NEW YORK, March 7.—European dates to
30rd.—3rd inst. in the House of Lords on Canadian
defences caused slight falling in consols.
Admiral Dalhousie's flag-ship sunk by a torpedo
off Georgetown, S. C.—No war news. Gold 197.
Medical Notices.
A Lady supposed to be on the point of death cured by
Holloway's Kidney and Bladder Pills.—Mrs. Deane, of Grand
Hill, Havick, writes, on February 2nd, 1864, that she was
literally covered with sores from head to foot, and that her
case was so dangerous and malignant that her dearest friends
dreaded scarcely to touch her for fear she should die whilst
under their hands. After every likely means of giving relief
had been tried in vain, a believer in the efficacy of Holloway's
remedies proposed the use of them, but was ridiculed for her
to the surprise of herself and relatives, a decided medicine
appeared, and perfect recovery ensued.
Do not let your Precious Hair become thinning, and
child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the
use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SPOONING SYRUP. It corrects
acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the
bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health
to the child. 25 cents a bottle. Offices, 48 Dey street, New
York, and 266 High Holborn, London England.
Speedy and Effective. Be warned in season—prevention
is better, perhaps easier than cure. Most of our young men
and women, from the age of 20 to 30, begin to part with
their hair. Little by little it begins to gray out. Without
delay procure Mrs. S. A. ALLAN'S World's Hair Restorer
and Zythobalsam, or Hair Dressing; they act directly on
the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair
soft, silky and glossy. Every Druggist sells them.
ARRIVED NEWS.
HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—Arrived Schrs. Mary Jane, 35 days,
Georgetown, P. E. I., bound to New York.
MARRIED.
At St. Ann's Church, at Hope River, on Monday, the 27th
ult., by the Rev. F. X. DeLange, P. P., Mr. James Reid,
of St. John's, and Miss Mary Jane Reid, of Hope River.
At Indian River, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. James Mc-
Donald, Vicar General, Mr. James McKinnon, to Miss Mary
Ann McDonald, both of Grand River.
DIED.
In this city, on the 24 inst., of congestion of the lungs, S.
Wentworth Stevenson, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 6th Drn.
Gardes, (Carabinieri), aged 30 years. (English, Can-
adian, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia papers please
copy.)
At Charlottetown, on Friday morning last, the 24 inst.,
of Consumption, the late Mrs. Mary Ann Reid, wife of
John Reid, of Hope River.
On the 27th ult., in this city, after a lingering illness, Mr.
Wm. B. Davison, Carpenter, in the 50th year of his age.
A Challenge!
WILLIAM PRAUGHT, of Lot 49, hereby announces
to the public, that he will TRY any Horse on the
Island, for a distance of from two to three miles, for the
sum of £20 or £50. If this Challenge be accepted, the Trotter
Horse will come out on FOWNAL BAY ICE, on the 15th
MARCH instant, at 10 o'clock.
March 1, 1865.

PRICES REDUCED!
RENFREW HOUSE!!
[THE SUBSCRIBERS will, from this date, dispose of
their STOCK at REDUCED PRICES.
Goods at Cost!
Ladies' Furs, Hats, Plumes, at Cost!
Winter Shawls and Mantles, at Cost!
Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, at Cost!
Fancy Dress Goods, at Cost!
Balmoral Skirtings, at Cost!
Men's Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, at Cost!
BLANKETS AT COST!
Skeleton Skirts, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cloths,
Tweeds, Fancy Shirts and Shirts, and
all other Goods
At Reduced Prices
FOR CASH!
DELANEY & BYRNE.
Charlottetown, March 8, 1865.
Cod Lines, Twines, &c.
15 & 18 THD. COD LINES,
No. 1 POLLOCK LINES,
No. 1 SALMON TWINE,
3 ply HERRING TWINE,
SAIL TWINE and MARLINE,
SUPERIOR MILL SAWS,
On sale for prompt payment by
P. WALKER.
March 6th, 1865. 2in
Benevolent Irish Society.
THE Benevolent Irish Society's Annual Meeting will be
held in St. ANDREW'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 10th
MARCH, at 7 1/2 o'clock, where all Members are requested to
be punctual in their attendance.
By order,
H. A. HENNET, Secy.
Ch'town, Feb. 27th 1865. 1in
TANTON'S
PHOTOGRAPHS,
TAKEN AT
One Dollar per Dozen.
CARD PICTURES,
Suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on
Embossed Card, 10c. each.
OLD STAND!
G. P. TANTON.
Great George-street, March 1, 1865.
BRITISH PERIODICALS,
—VIZ—
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.)
THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-
named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has
increased, the price of paper nearly trebled, and taxes,
duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to
advance their terms as follows:
TERMS FOR 1865: per annum.
For any one of the Reviews, \$1.00
For any two of the Reviews, 1.50
For any three of the Reviews, 2.00
For all four of the Reviews, 2.50
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 four Reviews, 16.00
Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition
to these prices, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a YEAR for Blackwood,
and EIGHT CENTS a YEAR for each Review, to cover the United
States Postage.
The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality
of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are
either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very gene-
rally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all
the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our
present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of
matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals
in this country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at
the present premium on gold would be about \$100 a year,
our prices (\$15) are decidedly low. Add to this the fact
that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers
for early sheets and copyright in Gold—\$1 costing us at this
time (Jan. 1865) nearly \$2.50 in currency—and we trust that
in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by
our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is
rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain
on our Civil War, and, though sometimes tinged with pre-
judice, they may still, considering their great ability and the
different stand-points from which they are written, be read
and studied with advantage by the people of this country,
of every creed and country.
THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1865.
A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be
sent at \$2 for the whole four, or \$2 for any one.
We also publish
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.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
BAYSON'S BUILDING;
CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND RENT STREETS.
WILLIAM H. WILSON
HAS just opened a large STOCK of GENERAL MER-
CHANDISE, consisting in part of—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Co-
lours, Alpaca, Lustras, delaines, vicines, French
merinos and delaines.
Grey, white, striped and printed COTTONS,
Shirtings, tickings, cambrays, drills, jeans, shawings in grey
and white,
White, red, blue and fancy Fannels: broad cloths, doobies,
Tweeds, &c., &c.
Superior Meltons, very cheap; mantle cloths, mantles, and
ready-made Clothing.
Festons, hats, shawls, bonnets, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs—shawls, hosiery, shawl-throwing, women's ready-
made, &c., &c.
Table Cutlery, sheath knives, powder, shot, caps, Blister
steel, &c., &c.
Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Wellington Rubbers, Rubber
Shoes, &c., &c.
Gloves—The superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins,
Tobacco, &c., &c.
Hoop skirts, in great variety.
W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his stock of
FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consist-
ing of BEAVER, Mountain Martre, Stone Martre, Fish, Mink,
Sable, Fox, Seal, and various other skins, of the most
superior quality, and at the lowest prices.
Dewar's Building, Nov. 18, 1864. New York.

Photographs! Photographs!
TAKEN DAILY BY
R. E. MACLELLAN,
The Best and Cheapest in the Colony.
Photographs of any size, (whole length.)
Oaken Oval Photographs, 1/2 size, 1/3 size, 1/4 size, 1/6 size,
N. B. The weather makes not the slightest difference
by our formula.
R. E. MACLELLAN,
Great George Street, Feb. 8, 1865. 8i
BARK! BARK! BARK!
1000 CORDS
HEMLOCK BARK
WANTED
—AT THE—
CITY TANNERY.
TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the
Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of
APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the
supplying of the above quantity of BARK, or a part
thereof, which will be let in lots from twenty Cords and
upwards. All particulars will be made known on applica-
tion to the Subscriber, at his Office.
W. B. DAWSON,
N. B. No tenders will be received without good re-
ference being given for the fulfillment of the same.
January 18, 1865. 3in
Dr. W. G. Sutherland
RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended
to him since commencing the practice of his profession,
in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention
and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards
him.
By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of
Drugs and Chemicals,
Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from
the best London Houses, by those competent of doing justice
to the business.
The Dispensary department will be under his own im-
mediate superintendance.
Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact
of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly
twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch
of his profession, combined with submitting assiduously and
personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and
ensure satisfaction.
Advice to the poor gratis.
Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.
DENTISTRY
DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY
Surgeon-Dentist, (from Paris.)
Queen Street, --- Charlottetown.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such
a close imitation of nature that the most skillful eye can-
not discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed
upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and
finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental opera-
tions are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth in-
serted with or without extracting the roots—the best
substances are employed. All work warranted as usual.
Advice given daily free of charge.
DENTIFRICE ELIXIR
For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared
by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon-Dentist, (from
Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath
agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of fresh-
ness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear
artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in
a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.
SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,
Infallible remedy for the Toothache.
DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at
all hours of the day.
January 15, 1865. 3in
BRIGHTON TANNERY.
THE Proprietors of the "BRIGHTON TANNERY"
would beg leave to intimate to their friends and the
public in general, that they have now established in full
operation, and have spared no expense to make it a
FIRST-CLASS TANNERY.
They are prepared to furnish Leather of all kinds at as
reasonable
PRICES,
and on as
GOOD TERMS,
as any
ESTABLISHMENT
of the kind in the place.
Customers can be supplied with
Hides, Harness, Grain, Sole Leather and Calf
Skins, at the above Tannery, and
at
DODD'S BRICK STORE,
FOWNAL STREET,
MCKINNON & CO.,
Proprietors.
P. S. The highest price paid for Hides
at the above named place.
MCKINNON & CO.,
Fownal Street, January 15, 1865.
S. T.—1866—X
Persons of ordinary habit, troubled with weakness, in-
dignity, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after
eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., desire to suffer if
they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authori-
ties, and are prepared by the highest medical authorities.
They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure,
and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stim-
ulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and improve the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brisk, and are
exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of
the celebrated Chalybeate bark, wintergreen, muscadine, roots
and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.
For particulars, see circulars and handbills around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that
it has an unimpaired metal cap over top of each bottle, and
green label for exportation, around each neck. See descrip-
tion Circular around each bottle.
P. E. PHARMACY,
Oct 31, 1864. New York.

