The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867. NO. 35

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

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ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2d day, 11h. 0m, morning, S.
First Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 25m., morning, N. W.
Full Moon, 17th day, 0h. 42m., morning, S.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 15m., morning, E.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	4 17	7 37	9 26	3 57	15 20
2	Sunday	17	38	10 52	sets	21
3	Monday	16	39	11 43	8 36	23
4	Tuesday	16	40	morn.	9 35	24
5	Wednesday	16	41	0 36	10 26	26
6	Thursday	15	42	1 28	11 12	27
7	Friday	14	42	2 22	11 49	28
8	Saturday	14	43	3 15	morn.	29
9	Sunday	14	44	4 7	0 24	30
10	Monday	14	45	5 5	0 56	31
11	Tuesday	14	46	6 2	1 26	32
12	Wednesday	13	46	6 59	1 57	33
13	Thursday	13	47	7 51	2 27	33
14	Friday	13	47	8 43	3 2	34
15	Saturday	13	47	9 31	3 36	34
16	Sunday	13	48	10 16	rises	34
17	Monday	13	49	10 59	7 51	35
18	Tuesday	13	49	11 40	8 36	35
19	Wednesday	13	49	even.	9 17	36
20	Thursday	13	50	1 0	9 54	36
21	Friday	13	50	1 39	10 28	15 37
22	Saturday	14	49	2 21	11 0	37
23	Sunday	14	49	3 2	11 30	36
24	Monday	15	49	3 47	12 0	35
25	Tuesday	15	49	4 36	morn	34
26	Wednesday	4 16	49	5 59	0 32	33
27	Thursday	17	49	6 27	1 8	34
28	Friday	17	49	7 31	1 46	22
29	Saturday	17	49	8 33	2 31	33
30	Sunday	18	49	9 35	2 23	32

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 30, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	5d to 9
Do by the quarter,	5d to 6
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to
Mutton, per lb.,	5d to
Veal, per lb.,	3d to
Ham, per lb.,	6d to
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 7d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	20s to 26s
Eggs, per dozen,	8d to 10d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	4s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d to 3s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 9d to 3s
Poultry.	
Geese,	
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	100 to 110
Straw, per cwt.,	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.

TUESDAY, May 7th.

On motion of the Hon Mr. McDonald, a Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company at Alberton, was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and progress reported.

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Land Assessment was also read a second time and committed.—Hon. Mr. Lord in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER observed that the same rate of assessment was imposed upon the lots which had been recently sold, and which were formerly known as the barrack ground, as upon other town lots. That he considered right and proper, but a door might be opened to litigation, inasmuch as the parties who had purchased these lots had the privilege of extending them by building out in the water on the side of the river.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company at Alberton, was again referred to a Committee of the whole House, reported agreed to without any amendment, read a third time and passed.

Hon Mr. Haythorne presented a petition of J. D. Hazzard, Theo. DesBrisay, P. W. Hyndman, and other inhabitants of this Island, praying that an Act might be passed to incorporate a Company to encourage the growth and manufacture of flax.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I presume there will be no difficulty in getting an Act passed for that purpose. I am pleased to see such a movement made, for it is well known that flax, of an excellent quality, can be grown here. I believe it can be grown as good here as in Ireland, or even better. Then when we consider that a large portion of our population are not employed in the winter, it must be seen that if we had something of that kind in operation it would be remunerative, and it would be an advantage to the country at large. I therefore hope and trust that the parties who have inaugurated this movement will persevere, and that their efforts will be crowned with success. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Company to purchase the flax as it is taken off the ground, and as similar Companies do in Canada, but I trust they will do something of that kind.

Hon. Mr HATTHORNE: I am glad that his honor has made these remarks, for I am persuaded that it is an important subject, and well worthy of the attention of the Legislature, not only because flax grows well here, but because it is in good demand and would be an important branch of local industry. The capital required for its manufacture, in the first stages, is not large, but to enter into the manufacture of the finer qualities is, perhaps, beyond our reach at present. I have seen machines in operation in Ireland not long since, well adapted to our requirements. The machinery for breaking the flax costs about £25; that for scutching is somewhat more expensive, but the whole, providing that water power can be obtained, would not cost more than £200 sterling. It is gratifying to know that the article produced here is of superior quality, and when its cultivation is better understood, the quality will probably be improved. I am sure the Bill will receive all necessary attention in this House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am happy to hear that a Company is to be formed for such a purpose. We should not only give them our sanction, but, if the resources of the country would allow it, we should give them some encouragement from the public funds, for I am satisfied that such an enterprise would be a great advantage to the country. I believe flax can be grown well in all parts of the Island, and I think it would be a very certain crop.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I would just express my gratification that such an enterprise is about to be undertaken, and also to hear that the flax grown here is of such superior quality. I am not a practical farmer, but I have seen flax growing on the Island, and have also used the cloth manufactured from it in my young days. I will support the bill when it comes before us, for I think it will be an advantage to the Colony in a few years. If I understood his honor, the speaker before the last (Mr. Haythorne,) when speaking on this subject on a former occasion, he said there was a large quantity of seed on hand which was imported last year. I hope it is not much injured, and if it can be used now it will be a saving to the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: The seed has been placed in the hands of the Agricultural Society, with directions to dispose of it at a reduced rate. I have tested two samples, and found them to grow well, though perhaps it is not as good as new seed.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: As his honor has given us some information respecting the seed, perhaps it would be interesting to the country to know what price has been set upon it.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: The price set upon it is 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I will also support the prayer of the petition, and I trust it may lead to some useful and successful experiments. Although I am not sufficiently acquainted with the production of the article to give an opinion upon it, yet, from all I can learn, I think it is a branch of industry which is well worthy of pursuing, as I think it would be a great advantage to the Island. I would also give my support to the appropriation of any reasonable amount for the Importation of seed, or for any other purpose in connection with this project, that would be considered most conducive to the interests of the people.

Petition laid on the table.

(Committee resumed.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: My attention has been called to the second clause in this bill, which imposes a tax upon the old barrack ground. The provision made for enforcing and collecting the tax is not worded with sufficient accuracy to embrace the barrack property. I think the bill may be improved by transposing the second clause and introducing another short one. I therefore move that the second clause be struck out of its present place, and the following introduced:—

"The land in Charlottetown formerly known as the Barrack Square, and the owners and occupiers thereof shall be liable hereafter to pay Land Assessment under the said Act, in proportion to area, on the same footing, and to the same extent, as Town Lots in Charlottetown."

"For recovery of the said last mentioned assessment thereby imposed, the aforesaid Act of the Twenty-seventh Victoria, Chapter Thirty-seven, and all other Acts of the Legislature in force in any way relating to the recovery of land assessment, shall, in all their provisions and in all respects where applicable, extend to and be binding on the said last mentioned land. And the assessment thereon for the current year shall become due and be payable on the same day as the assessment on Town Lots liable to assessment in Charlottetown aforesaid."

Amendment agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Palmer, the last clause was amended by striking out the word "repealed" and inserting the word "repeated."

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to with certain amendments.

Hon. Mr. BEER observed that the despatches were printed and lying upon the table, and he thought it would be well to name some day for the House to go into Committee upon them. He would therefore move that they be made the order of the day for Friday next.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD did not think it was necessary for the House to go into Committee upon them, unless it was the intention of some of their honors to submit some resolutions and he was not aware that such was the case. They referred to matters which had already taken place, and upon which action had been taken. There was no matter in them which called for any particular action on the part of the House or of the Government, and therefore he did not see any particular reason for going into committee upon them. The Government did not intend to submit any resolutions upon Confederation or any of the other subjects referred to in the despatches. He remembered that for some years the Legislative Council did not go into Committee upon the despatches, and he did not see that there was any necessity for doing so now.

Hon. Mr. BEER thought that if the House went into committee, it was very likely that some action would be taken, still he had no objection to withdraw his motion, providing that any member of the House were allowed to bring forward a resolution at any time it he thought proper to do so.

Hon. Mr. Lord would not oppose a member of the Government, but he thought it was necessary to go into Committee upon the despatches, as some of them were of great importance. The first in point of importance were those relating to Confederation, and next, those respecting the military movement. The country had been put to an immense expense for the establishment of a military force, and perhaps it was necessary to keep up a large military establishment—and the members of the House should express their opinions upon it. Last year the whole revenue of the Colony was appropriated for military purposes, and this year the sum voted was £2,300, of which, perhaps, £600 or £700 were already expended. He thought it was the duty of every member of the House, who was returned to represent the interests of the people, to express his opinion fearlessly upon it, and then the Government might try to place the military establishment upon a different footing, and to manage it with less expense. He stood there as an independent member, and would oppose such a heavy expenditure. The tenant league movement was all a mockery. It might alarm old women, but would have no effect upon solid old men like himself.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL was also of opinion that the despatches should not be allowed to lie upon the table without the members of the House expressing their opinions upon them. Their honors knew, but the people in the country did not know, how the public money was appropriated, and they had a right to such information.

Hon. Mr. GORDON did not know that there was anything in the despatches which called for any particular observations, as he thought they had all been pretty well "ventilated;" but he would remind his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) that if we were to "play the game of Government," we must assume some share of the responsibility, and keep up a military force as the other Colonies were doing, otherwise we might have to submit to something more distasteful, namely, Confederation. Not long since there was an attack made upon Canada, and what was the result? Some fine young men lost their lives in the defence of their country, but the attack was nobly repelled. Those parties were only waiting for an opportunity to make a similar attack upon us, and we should be prepared to defend ourselves without depending entirely upon Canada, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. We were a small Colony, but we should be prepared to do what we could to defend ourselves. The ancients had a saying which might be applicable in our case, "the gods helped those who helped themselves."

Hon. Mr. PALMER observed that if there was anything in the despatches which was worthy of being discussed, notice should be given that they would be taken up on some particular day, so that their honors would be prepared to enter into a discussion. It was taking the members of the House by surprise to go into a discussion then. There might be some of the despatches which required comment or an expression of opinion on the part of the House. For his part, he had no particular resolution which he intended to offer, yet if the despatches were taken up, and a discussion were called forth, he would probably take part in it, but he considered it out of place to discuss the subject matter of them at that time.

Hon. Mr. BEER then, by leave of the House, withdrew his motion, and gave notice in the order book that he would call the attention of the House to the despatches on Friday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 9th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to amend the act relating to land assessment was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill to continue and amend certain acts therein mentioned relating to education. The said bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying the Legislature to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, to relieve the commercial depression which was experienced for want of a sufficient circulating medium. In presenting the petition his honor said:—I think the subject matter of the petition is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, as it is a question of some importance. I do not know exactly what the sentiments of the petitioners are, as the petition has just been placed in my hands, but I observe that it is numerously and respectably signed, and I hope it will meet with a favorable reception. I believe your honors will agree with the petitioners that there is a great inconvenience felt for want of a circulating medium, and the means of carrying on the business of the country. I know it is owing in a great measure to a combination of circumstances which we could not prevent. The great depression in the ship building business, the purchase of large proprietory estates during the past year, and the dullness of the market for agricultural produce, have all contributed to produce this result, and it calls for the consideration of the Legislature if anything can be done to relieve this pressure. I cannot but agree with the petitioners that the issue of Treasury Notes would, in some degree, assist in relieving the depression. We have only a small amount of treasury notes, £11,500, I believe, in circulation; and I do not see any necessity for keeping that species of circulating medium so low. I do not see any reason why we should not double or treble or even quadruple that amount. In the other Provinces, if my memory serves me well, they have a much larger amount, in proportion to their revenue, in circulation than we have. The only difficulty we would have to encounter would be to provide some means by which the paper would be convertible and could be responded to by paying the holders in specie or its equivalent. In the year 1847 the same difficulty was felt—the same embarrassment in business—and the subject was brought before the Legislature. Application was made to issue a large amount of Treasury notes, but objection was taken to it by a few capitalists, and they petitioned the Imperial Government not to allow the notes to be issued, unless on some very safe footing—that there should always be a fund on hand to redeem them. That matter was taken into consideration by the Colonial Minister, and well weighed by him. I was in England at the time, and had an interview with him on the subject. This was followed by a despatch to the then Lieutenant Governor, authorising the issue of Treasury notes, but requiring that a certain proportion of specie should always be funded for the purpose of redeeming any amount of this paper which might be required. An answer was requested before they would sanction the measure. I do not know whether they would so far interfere with our Colonial affairs as to insist upon such terms now, but I do not think they would. I do not make these remarks because I am an advocate for the issue of paper except upon a proper footing; but I think it is not impossible that means should be devised to issue a reasonable amount, and the value of the notes rendered safe and acceptable to the public. However, this matter did not originate with this House, and I did not come here prepared to propound any particular scheme which would enable us safely to authorise the issue of treasury notes to a greater extent than is at present in circulation. I do not think there would be any great danger if they were made redeemable in specie in ten years, even if we had to adopt the novel mode of giving the holders the benefit of interest for the last two years. But, perhaps some of those gentlemen who are better financiers than I pretend to be, if they put their heads together, could devise some better plan. I suppose that objections would be raised by the banks and by capitalists, and, perhaps, obstructions would be thrown in the way; yet I hope and trust that, if it were properly managed, and a good liberal view taken of it, it might be accomplished with safety, and the depression at present felt in the Colony might be relieved.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that some steps are being taken to relieve the commercial depression of the Colony, for I know that great inconvenience is felt on account of the circulating medium being so very much smaller than is required. I believe the principle cause of the depression is the large amount of specie which has been drawn from the Banks to pay the instalments due for the purchase of the Cunard Estate, and which has caused a smaller amount of paper to be issued. I think there are none of the Colonies but have a larger amount of Treasury notes in circulation than we have. I do not see that there could be any objection to having Treasury Notes in circulation to pay one-half of the yearly revenue, for they will always be received at the Treasury in payment of duties, and if it would be found that they would not be received in payment of public contracts, then it would be time for the Government to cancel them, and find other means to discharge their liabilities. I do not see that there could be any great objection to putting £40,000 in circulation. A considerable amount of interest would be saved by doing so, and it would be an advantage to the Government in the transaction of their business. Perhaps a few of the capitalists, who are now able to lend large sums of money at a very high rate of interest, might object to it, but they would still be able to invest more or less of their capital in Government debentures and Treasury warrants, and therefore, I think, they should not complain. I believe the public interests would be advanced by adding £40,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: For a long time I have thought it would be an advantage to the country to have a larger issue of Treasury notes; but I believe there is a despatch from the Colonial Office upon record, saying that it would not be allowed. They consider that paper money is not money, unless there is specie to redeem it. Then if her Majesty's Government have told us that an Act for that purpose would not receive their sanction, would it be wise for us to Legislate upon the matter at all?

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I must say that I think if we could issue a larger amount of Treasury notes it would be a convenience, not only to the Government, but to the community at large. The amount at present in circulation is only about three shillings per head of the population, and twenty years ago, I suppose, it was equal to much more than that. I have not looked carefully into the matter, and am not prepared to say what relative proportion it bore to the population, but I think it must have been much greater. I believe that even the small amount of treasury notes at present in circulation is found to be of great convenience in making exchanges in various ways, for they sometimes save gold to the Banks. A person sometimes presents a check at the Bank and receives payment in treasury notes, whereas, if he took the notes of the Bank, they might be returned and gold demanded. The scheme suggested by his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) to issue notes for ten years and pay interest upon them for the last two years, is one which I have not heard before, and am not prepared to say how it would work. If a large amount were put in circulation, and not redeemable for ten years, I am afraid they would become depreciated. Still I think a scheme might be devised, by which they might be issued with safety to the Government and to those who hold them. In Canada they issue a large amount under the control and supervisions of the Government, and they are found of great convenience both to the Government, and to the country at large. I suppose any measure of this kind would require to come from the other branch of the Legislature, but still it would be well to have an expression of opinion from members of this House, as our views will go forth, and some measure might be founded upon them which might be beneficial to the country. However, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion upon the matter at present.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: I think a subject of this great importance should not be discussed in this hasty and rather irregular manner. It should only be brought up after due deliberation, and after proper notice had been given. It appears that the object contemplated is something like what is proposed in other cases of a similar nature. The general panacea for a depression in trade is an extraordinary issue of paper. The petitioners, it would appear, wish to turn the Government into a banking establishment. It has been said that a large amount would circulate without injury—that it would be received at the treasury in the payment of duties, and paid out again to those who take Government contracts, &c., but it must be remembered that those notes would ultimately return, and must be converted into gold and bills of exchange, and when they arrive at their last destination, perhaps they would not be received. Therefore I think it is not advisable to issue a large amount of treasury notes. As to the other Colonies, they have no Land Question to settle, while the circumstance of a large amount being remitted from this Island for a series of years in the payment of rent is an embarrassment to the money market. That places us in a different position from the other Colonies. I remember that his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) when he came to this point of making those notes redeemable, spoke with considerable hesitation, and I am not surprised at it, for these notes must be paid, and I suppose the further off the evil day is put the better. I have no objection to allowing the petition to lie upon the table, though I am not prepared to sanction the prayer of it.

Hon Mr BEER: I am sorry to hear his honor express himself in that way. It may be the correct view to take of the matter, but I differ from him. If we had treasury notes issued to the amount of half our revenue, I do not see that there is any danger. The revenue is paid principally by the merchants, into whose hands those notes would fall; and if it is found that they are below par, and people hesitate to take them, then the Government can cancel a portion of them every year. The country would not be subjected to any loss on account of their being in circulation, and in the meantime a considerable amount of interest would be saved to the Government, as they are now paying six per cent. upon treasury warrants. The Government would also find it easier to transact their business while the notes were in circulation. If a large amount of treasury warrants are put in circulation they will become depreciated and fall below par as they did before. Ten years ago they were held at a discount of 15 or 20 per cent., and if at that time there had been a larger issue of treasury notes, it would not have been the case. I fear that if we do not do something of that kind, the warrants will fall below par again, so that public contractors, schoolmasters and others will have to submit to a very serious loss.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: I do not think there would be any great risk in issuing £30,000 or £40,000 and it would be a great benefit in the meantime. I will therefore support the prayer of the petition.

Hon Mr. DINGWELL: I think it depends very much on the amount that would be issued. If a reasonable amount were issued, I cannot see that there would be any danger of the notes depreciated; but if there was an over issue and they were not redeemable, it is very probable that they would. I think it would be a service to the country to have a further issue, but the success of it would depend very much upon the amount issued and the period of redemption.

Hon Mr. MUIRHEAD: It has been said that the banks might object to the issue of the treasury notes spoken of, but I am of opinion that it would be quite the reverse. I do not think the banks would raise an objection to an issue of £30,000 or £40,000, for they would often be able to pay out treasury notes instead of gold. His honor from the city (Mr Palmer) spoke of the other Provinces having a larger issue of treasury notes in circulation in proportion to their revenue than we have, but I do not think that any are issued in New Brunswick.

Hon Mr. BEER: If £30,000 more were issued the Government would have more revenue, for there would be a saving of £1,800 in interest.

Hon Mr. HATTHORNE: I would just remind his honor that the depreciation of treasury warrants to which he alluded was at a time when the bank of Prince Edward Island was in difficulty, and it was rather an exceptional case; but I would like to hear from those gentlemen who advocate this measure what their scheme for the redemption of those notes is to be? Suppose a man brought in a number of those small notes and demanded gold for them, and suppose they were not redeemable, what would be the case? I would like to hear that explained.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I believe, your honors, that it is not expected that any scheme is digested and would be pronounced here to-day. It has been said by myself and others, that it has not undergone any consideration, and that any measure of that kind cannot be initiated in this House, therefore we cannot be expected to propound any particular scheme. I feel just as much at a loss as any of your honors in speaking to the point; but I cannot agree with his honor who has just sat down, and I also regret to hear such ideas from him, as his sentiments are generally liberal and commendable. His honor says that an additional issue of paper is the general panacea for depression in trade. Well, there is no doubt of that remedy being frequently resorted to. If there was no tightness there would not be so much want of additional circulating medium. It is true that a very large amount of current paper money is not very desirable if it can be avoided; but his honor must recollect that we have fully £60,000 Treasury warrants afloat and bearing interest, and our appropriations this year will be £60,000 or £70,000 more, all bearing interest. Why should this be less objectionable to the Colony, or more secure to the holders, than Treasury notes issued on the faith of the Government? I do not say that we should issue Treasury notes to redeem the warrants now extant, but let all Treasury warrants issued in future be subject to redemption in Treasury notes, to be issued as the Legislature may deem expedient. Or if we should give the holders the privilege of taking Treasury Warrants in exchange for their notes at a certain rate of interest, what greater evil would that be than issuing the Warrants now? I approach this subject with great diffidence, for I do not profess to be intimately acquainted with the difficult points of finance matters, and would be sorry to enter beyond my depth in propounding any scheme, but I do not think it is beyond the range of possibility for this Island to issue Treasury notes, upon such security as would be as safe and acceptable to the holders as any paper money held by the people. I do not speak of Government debentures, as they are provided for by special enactments, and would not be affected by an additional issue of notes. But as it was observed, no particular notice was given of this subject coming before the House, and it has been moved that the petition be laid on the table. It will therefore be competent to take it up at a future day, and your honors can come prepared to discuss it more fully. This matter has not originated with me, but with the inhabitants of Charlottetown, from whom I have not had any express directions respecting it, yet I felt it to be my duty to give expression to my sentiments in such way as became a representative of their interests. It is a piece of legislation which will require much time, as a very short bill is all that will be necessary, if the plan is agreed upon, and if any proposition comes from the other branch of the Legislature, I will give it my hearty con-

currence, unless I see that it is based upon an unsound and impolitic footing.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor has rather reflected upon me for saying that an extra issue of paper money was the panacea for commercial depression. Well, I had in my mind's eye a depression which was felt twelve months ago, and this course was advocated then. And we know that the United States "greenbacks" cannot be cashed at their face. They are at a discount even here. I have even seen paper money handled about as a curiosity, so invaluable had it become. As to paying off treasury warrants which bear interest, with notes which bear none, I think it would be unjust. His honor speaks of approaching the subject with great diffidence, and what must I do? He has been before the public for a quarter of a century, and I only a few weeks. I, therefore, speak with greater diffidence. I asked how the notes were to be redeemed, and no answer has been given. I said I was sorry the subject was brought up in this way, and not after due notice. I am opposed to an issue of irredeemable paper money, and I do not see what provision can be made to redeem it.

Hon. Mr. BREN: Perhaps this debate is rather irregular, but his honor wishes to know how the notes are to be redeemed. Just as they are now. They will be circulated in paying for Government contracts, and they will come back to the treasury in the payment of duties. When the time is up, say ten years, then the Government can do as they do now, issue warrants, and, in the mean time, the interest will be saved. It is rather an extreme view to take to suppose that a person holding £1,000 in warrants would be required to receive notes in payment for them, for they would be swallowed up in other ways. Even if £40,000 were issued, and if the whole were paid into the treasury, there would have to be £40,000 more in some other money, as the revenue amounts to about £80,000.

Petition laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 8—(continued.)

It was urged by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. Brecken, that the Resolution in question contained a principle which, if embodied in the bill, would peril its receiving the Royal assent. It foreshadowed a species of class legislation that would never admit of its becoming law. The same principle must apply to land as to other goods. The principles of the Resolution would operate just as fatal to the cause of the tenant, in many cases, as to that of the land owner, and in fact cases arise between tenants as well as between other members of the community, by which, if Plaintiffs were excluded from a second trial, would result in ruinous consequences to the poor as to the rich. It would be a hardship of the most fatal character to prevent a meritorious case that might, for want of evidence, have at first failed, from being ever after tried, and thus deprive the poor unfortunate Plaintiff of his property. All parties, irrespective of their position or class, should be dealt with on the same principles of justice and equity. When actions were postponed, Plaintiffs generally had to pay the cost of one suit before instituting a second, and in fact without just ground was precluded from a hearing after the first time.

Hon. Mr. Henderson said, to come to the point, he would ask, was the hon. member, Mr. Davies, sincere? If so, why did he disregard the opinion of his honor the Attorney General, who disapproved of his Resolution. If he desired to bring in any measure embracing his views as contained in that Resolution, the proper course was open to him; if not, why retard the business of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Duncan said, if his hon. colleague was sincere, he should have introduced a bill in the usual and proper manner, and test the House on the principles which he seemed to entertain on the subject of the land question generally, and not attempt any excuse hereafter on the ground that his efforts to benefit the country had been thwarted.

Mr. S. Prowse said the business of Law Courts should, if possible, be simplified. Small sums frequently cost double their amount in getting collected. Honorable members of the legal profession on both sides of the House should unitedly introduce some measure by which intricacy of law proceedings might be simplified. In reference to the views advanced by the Hon. Mr. Davies, he would ask why had not that hon. member submitted a bill in a proper manner, and not attempt to hoodwink the people by impracticable measures.

Hon. Mr. Coles said that hon. members did not appear to comprehend the object of the Resolution in question. He felt confident that his hon. colleague in the Government, Mr. Davies, had no desire to deceive the people, nor detain the House unnecessarily; his sole object was to introduce a clause in the bill under consideration, that might, if possible, lessen the evils arising from cases of an extremely vexatious character, and thereby protect the poor man from the continual annoyance to which it appeared so many had suffered. He would, however, advise his hon. colleague to withdraw his Resolution, as it would conflict with the principles of the bill.

Mr. Reilly did not consider it likely that the adoption of a clause, in accordance with the Resolution in question, would confer any real benefit on the tenantry, nor was he in favor of the bill, as presented by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The provisions of the bill would confer no material benefit on the community.

The question was then put on the proposed amendment, which was negatived.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 9.

The Bill to amend the Education Act was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson remarked upon the small salary of Female Teachers compared to that provided for Male Teachers under the amended bill, and expressed his hope that when the Education Act would undergo a more general revision, the salaries of Female Teachers would be raised. He spoke of the influence of woman in the relation of teacher and educated mother. He alluded to some Female Teachers whose services were highly appreciated in the different settlements in which they were employed.

Mr. McNeill gave notice that to-morrow he would make enquiry of the Government relative to the condition of the Indian inhabitants of Lennox Island.

Hon. Col. Secretary submitted various petitions, relative to variety of subjects, of a public and private nature, asking for grants for roads, bridges, etc.; also praying for a bounty on mackerel—all of which were laid before the Government, but were not entertained. Ordered that they be laid on the table.

The bill relating to pleading and practice of the Supreme Court was reported agreed to.

The bill to amend the Act relating to the Prince of Wales College was also reported agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to authorise the Government to raise a loan of money for the public services of this Island. He (Atty. Gen.) explained the principles of the bill, and alluded to the necessity of further extending the principles of purchasing Proprietory lands in this Island, with the view of promoting the public good and benefit of all classes. It was therefore necessary to increase the amount of money required from time to time, in order to be prepared to effect more extensively the purchase of lands, and thereby afford means whereby all parts of the Island might share equally in the benefits to be derived from a gradual extinguishment of proprietory claims. The bill in question, he said, authorized the Government to borrow from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, a loan or loans of money, not exceeding £140,000 stg., of that amount £40,000 sterling may be raised in this Island, and £100,000 sterling to be raised out of this Island under the provisions of the bill. Payments of said loan or loans to be secured by Government debentures, payable at ten years from the date of issuing the same, at the rate of six pounds per cent. per annum, when obtained in the Colony, and payable at twenty pounds if obtained abroad. The re-payment of all such sums of money, with interest, to be secured from the public funds of the Colony. He then spoke of the double power with which the Government was armed by the provisions of the bill, namely, to secure a loan either from parties in the Colony, or to negotiate for the same in Great Britain or elsewhere. That such loans could be procured, was evident from the fact that New Zealand, Australia, and even the Corporation of the City of Quebec, had obtained loans on similar principles. It was necessary always on entering into Contract for the purchase of large tracts of land to provide, beforehand, the means by which monies, for the payment of such lands, were to be raised; in order to avoid that general monetary depression consequent upon the sudden withdrawal of large sums in gold and silver. Funds for such purposes could not, to any extent, be raised in the Colony without a heavy pressure on its ordinary resources, hence the necessity of procuring a loan abroad as provided by the bill.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

After some debate relative to the subdivision of Road appropriations, the Chairman reported the Road Scales agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General presented a bill exempting property belonging to Her Majesty and the Government from the payment of duty. Received and read.

A petition from J. D. Hazzard, Esq., and others, was presented, setting forth that petitioners had formed themselves into a company for the culture and manufacture of Flax, and asking for an Act to incorporate said Company. Received and read, and referred to Committee.

Dr. Jenkins, as Chairman of said Committee, presented a bill to incorporate said Flax Company. Received and read, and referred to Private Bill Committee.

Mr. Brecken presented a bill to incorporate the Charlottetown Hotel Company. Received, read and referred to Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred petitions praying for the opening of new Roads, presented the report of said Committee. Ordered that said Report be presented to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 10.

House in Committee on petitions praying for the establishment of Small Debt Courts in different places.

After some debate relative to the impropriety of increasing the number of Small Debt Courts, except in thickly populated localities, or villages, where it was clearly shown that the growing trade and business of such places required the establishment of such Courts, resolutions were adopted to the effect that Small Debt Courts be established at the following places, namely: one at Montague Bridge, and also one at Sommerset, lot 27.

Hon. Mr. Howatt submitted a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to amend the Act relating to the recovery of Small Debts, so as to increase the number of Courts, and to authorize the Government to appoint Commissioners to the Courts established under the said Act.

Mr. Prowse opposed the resolution, the object of which, he said, was to appoint partizan Commissioners. The administration of justice at Small Debt Courts should be as free from political bias as in the Supreme Court of the Colony. The principle in both cases was the same.

Hon. Mr. Howlan remarked on the sweeping change made by the late Government relative to the dismissal of their political opponents, and the appointment of their friends and supporters to office in all the departments of the public service, and especially in relation to Commissioners of Small Debts. It was, in fact, expected under the principle of Responsible Government that changes of administration would be followed by the appointment to office of supporters of the Government. That practice was fully carried out by the late Government, which now they would, he supposed, condemn in others.

Mr. Green—Two wrongs will not make a right. Courts of Law should not be made political.

Hon. Leader of the Government alluded to the general change that was made eight years since by the late Government. The appointments made by them were of a purely party character. Hon. members who sanctioned such a change should not condemn the same course if pursued by others. Clerks of Small Debt Courts were found to neglect making their Returns, as directed by the law. Changes were in some cases necessary.—Parties long in office frequently felt so secure in their tenure that they became indifferent and negligent in the discharge of their duties.

Hon. Mr. McAulay said as the Government had numerical strength to carry their measures, a bill would, he presumed, be presented in conformity with the Resolution under consideration. When that bill would be before a Committee of the whole House, would be the proper time to debate more fully the matter. He would therefore but observe that Courts of Law should not be of a political complexion. The fountains of justice should not be polluted by the baneful influences of political partizanship.

Hon. Mr. Davies pointed out the distinction between the constitution of the Supreme Court and that of Small Debt Courts. The salaries of those administering justice in the former, were not dependent upon the amount of business transacted or the number of suits, whereas the fees arising from the latter composed the salaries of the Commissioners, who consequently were personally interested in the number of cases before the Courts. Occasional changes were desirable to prevent parties from creating a business out of their offices.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—It might be supposed from the complexion of the present Government, that they would, from their avowedly independent character, be the proper party to inaugurate a better system than had hitherto been followed relative to the partizan nature of Government appointments. He would hope, therefore, that the appointments of the present dominant party would be characterised by more moderation and less partizanship than those of their predecessors of whatever party.

Hon. Mr. Laird said he, as one member of the Government, would not support the removal of all Commissioners of Small Debts. Competency, character and impartiality in the discharge of their duty, should be considered relative to the offices in question.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said the Opposition need not manifest any anxiety on the question. He concurred with the remarks of the hon. Mr. Henderson, relative to the propriety of exercising moderation and discrimination, touching the appointment of public offices, more especially when these appointments relate to the administration of justice.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck alluded to the proscription policy of the late Government, relative to public patronage. The supporters of that Government could not be considered sincere when they condemned in others that course practised and pursued by their own party.

Mr. P. Sinclair would favor the retaining in, and appointing to, the office of Commissioner of Small Debts, those whose talents and abilities recommended them to that important position, irrespective of party proclivities.

Mr. Reilly—An infusion of a new element was required. Small Debt Courts were becoming corrupt from the fact that they were made to serve the party and selfish ends of those who ruled over them. Parties in many cases complained of the conduct of Clerks and other officers connected with such Courts. He would, however, favor the exercise of moderation relative to the political completion of Courts of Law.

Mr. McNeill said that the sons and friends of Commissioners, in many instances, were appointed Clerks to said Courts; Constables, too, were frequently appointed, who made a trade of soliciting business for those Courts. It was high time to effect changes in many cases, but he would not go to remove efficient and important officers.

Mr. McLennan said he failed to see the expediency of amending the law relating to Small Debt Courts. It was evident the object was to appoint political partizans to the important offices of Commissioners of Small Debts.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House supplementary estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the current year. Among the items in said estimates appear the following, viz:

Southport Ferry Wharf,	£400	0	0
Lunatic Asylum for Fencing and enlarging Kitchen,	300	0	0
Harbor Lights at Rustico, Saint Peter's and Tignish Harbors each,	20	0	0
Light at St. Andrew's Point,	10	0	0
Breastwork at Government House	150	0	0

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the special committee on the establishment of new Post Offices, presented to the House a draft address which, having been agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed. Ordered that the committee who prepared the same, wait on His Excellency therewith.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharves, reported several resolutions relative to Road Service which were agreed to. To be appropriated as follows:

Queen's County,	£1,100	0	0
Prince County,	950	0	0
King's County,	950	0	0

the balance, namely: one thousand pounds, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended by the Government towards discharging amounts due on current contracts for Roads, Bridges, &c., the full amount for which was not provided for in previous years.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR EDITOR,—We understand that some very important changes are made in the Excise of Prince Edward Island by the imposition of six-pence per gallon on gin, rum, and whiskey—to make up, we suppose, for the deficit that the played-out Conservative Government entailed by lavishing from the Revenue during their eight years of holding the reins of Government. The new system will be far more cumbrous and costly than that which it is to displace, but it is believed by the Government that it will go far to increasing the Revenue at the expense of the many, which is the principal objections we have against the increased duty on Liquors. We are almost tempted to ask what this is for? Is not the Revenue of the Island large enough to meet the expenditure of the Colony. But let us look at the actual results that will follow in Prince Edward Island. If high duties produce large results, then financiers, generally, have been unable to discern the simple maxim in political economy that by lowering duties on articles of general consumption, the Revenue does not suffer. As the cost to the consumer is reduced so does the amount consumed increase. Let the duties on all Liquors be concentrated, and many other articles of importation might be cheaper if the Government would recognize the propriety of having less paid officials in the Government and of lowering the tariff on imports. We rejoice to hear of a motion brought before the parliament as regards the Bankruptcy act in Prince Edward Island. It is a law that will benefit the Island; it will enable honest traders to settle with their creditors, and give a fair balance in case of foreign banks and commission merchants closing, as scores of them have done, and in all probability it would have been the means of preventing many failures in this Island. For example, take all our traders that have the misfortune of leaving the Island on account of not having the benefit of an insolvent act, there can be little doubt but that these creditors or merchants do suffer materially from not having an insolvency act here, as it does in other parts of the world. Every possible effort ought to be brought to bear to pass the Bankruptcy Act in this Colony—By the by, what about the man of the Excise Department? In the name of the prophet who is that?—inquired the astonished public. W. E. C. So it is, replied his comrades. We understand that his admirers are about importing a Killarney Jaunting Car calculated to hold the friends of Confederation and high duties. It is also said they intend sending a dredging machine to Canada for a pair of goggles to enable W. E. to see the vessels coming into port, and as he is in the habit of strolling down the Main Street in search of smuggled goods, he ought to issue a proclamation to all sea-faring men to be aware of his long probescis nose with which he may be able to secure all smuggled articles on board their vessels.

ONE OF THE TRADERS.

St. Peter's Bay, June 5, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

OPENING OF THE PICTOU RAILROAD.

ON Friday last, agreeably to notice, the line of railroad connecting Halifax with Pictou and the Gulf of St. Lawrence was formally opened for public traffic. Excursion trains, with a large number of invited guests, left Halifax and Pictou almost simultaneously, and met centrally shortly after one o'clock p. m., at a point called New Lairg. At this point, there is a culvert of magnificant proportions, being over 200 feet in length. The mason work of the culvert is pronounced to be more than ordinarily substantial and fine. The ravine here we judge to be over one hundred and fifty feet in depth. From these figures some idea of the difficulty of building railroads in Nova Scotia can be formed. Within the spacious arch of the culvert a substantial lunch was prepared for the guests, and judging from the summary manner in which the solids and liquids were attacked, we should say that a ride by rail through the picturesque scenes of Nova Scotia is highly promotive of a good appetite. Lunch over, the guests again took their seats in the cars, and the up and down trains having formed a junction, pursued their way to the Pictou terminus at Fisher's Grant. One car, which was splendidly furnished, was specially devoted to the use of His Excellency Governor Williams and staff, and other distinguished personages, such as His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax and other ecclesiastics, besides several naval and military gentlemen whose names we were unable to ascertain. The other cars were filled by Ladies and gentlemen of Halifax, Pictou, and intermediate stations. They were principally of the Confederate persuasion, foremost among whom were the Honorable Dr. Tupper, the redoubtable Hon. Jonathan M'Cully, Attorney General Henry, Adams G. Archibald, Esq., James McDonald, Esq., Financial Secretary, etc., etc. The cars were gaily decorated with flags, and the journey was enlivened by the choice music of the splendid Band of the 4th Regiment, and at intervals by the shrill strains of the Bagpipes. It was after three o'clock in the afternoon when the trains reached the terminus at Fisher's Grant. The station house was decorated with national flags, and profusely ornamented with wreaths of evergreen. The interior was filled up with long ranges of tables, upon which was spread an appetising cold collation, flanked at short intervals with a formidable array of bottles and decanters, filled with the choicest wines and liquors. Sanford Fleming, Esq., the Engineer of the road, presided, and at either side of him sat, General Williams, Archbishop Connolly, and other distinguished gentlemen. We should say there were not less than six or seven hundred persons present. After the first attack on the solids had somewhat abated, the usual national and complimentary toasts were proposed, and in most cases, eloquently responded to. In reply to the toast of "the clergy of all Denominations" the Archbishop made the most telling and happy speech of the day; but in which Confederation and the "Dominion of Canada" held a much more prominent place than the text of the toast. His Grace takes a bright and hopeful view of the future of the Dominion, which we hope will be realised to the fullest extent. The rest of the speakers confined themselves more closely to their text, and warned by the approaching shadows of evening and possibly the anti-confederate atmosphere of Pictou County which they breathed, made their remarks unusually brief. The festivities and speech-making ceased by His Excellency the Governor announcing that from that moment the railroad from Pictou to Halifax was open for public traffic. The guests then, at about half past five o'clock, p. m., dispersed, those for the interior and for Halifax taking the cars, which almost immediately moved off.

Of the road, we do not feel competent to say much. Although now opened to the public it is still unfinished, and will require some grading before being fully complete. The station houses, platforms, etc., along the road are also in an unfinished state; but when finally finished we believe, the new road will be found to be more substantial and solid than that between Truro and Halifax, and will compare favorably with any line upon the American Continent. The advantages which Nova Scotia will derive from the construction of this road will also be largely experienced by Prince Edward Island, and for this reason we hail with unfeigned pleasure the inauguration of the Pictou Railway, and regard it as the harbinger of a new era of prosperity to these Provinces.

THE *Patriot* has given the Government an overhauling for extravagance in adding to the number of public officials, and increasing the contingent expenses of the Legislature. We are not aware that any unnecessary increase, or indeed any increase at all, in the expenditure connected with the public offices has taken place. At all events the *Patriot* has failed to point it out. We are not the apologists of extravagance, nor will we at any time defend it whenever it can be clearly shown. But we are rather astonished that the *Patriot*, which could sleep with one eye open while thousands of pounds were being spent upon useless and mischievous missions to London, Quebec, Brazil, &c., and upon costly banquets to a lot of Canadian gentlemen who were willing to deprive us of our constitutional liberty, should attempt to bring odium upon the Government for adopting the only practical method within their reach of obtaining a much-needed loan, viz: by sending home an agent, in the person of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, to negotiate it. We have no objections to a fair and manly criticism upon the conduct of the Government, whose every action we are by no means bound to uphold; but an insidious opposition, such as that offered to the Loan Bill, is mean and factious. The only thing really to be apprehended about the matter is that the Loan may not be obtained, owing to the underhanded influence of a few designing Confederates, and under such circumstances it becomes the duty of every true *Patriot*, who regards the interests of his Country as superior to those of party, to support by every means in his power the policy of the Government. As to the £60 which are said to have been spent for liquors during the past session, we know nothing about them; and where the *Patriot* obtained his information we are at a loss to know. If any of the public revenue were so spent, under the guise of paying for stationery, all we can say is, that we are as much opposed to such conduct under the present administration, as we were to the purchasing of slippers by the Pope Government, for the use of members, under the same classification. One thing, however, we must say, and we think the *Patriot* will also admit the same truth, that there was less rum-guzzling in the anterooms of the Assembly last session than in any previous one, for eight years past. During those years, our Provincial Building frequently savored more of a huge bar-room than any thing else. We will here observe, once for all, that if honourable members require intoxicating liquors to stimulate their eloquence, they should pay for them out of their own own pockets. One item which has helped to swell the contingent expenses of the past session is £180 granted for the extended reports of the House of Assembly. This is materially in excess of the appropriations of former years for the same service. In fact, the Reporters' work this year will be much less arduous than in former years, owing to the fact that the session was a short one, and the amount of talking indulged in was very limited. In place, therefore, of the Reporters' allowance being increased, it ought to have been curtailed. Now, how is it, that in his lamentations over the increase in the contingent expenses of last session, the *Patriot* did not notice this fact? Ah: selfishness! the hiatus is supplied by the knowledge that Mr. David Laird was the chief Reporter, and no doubt pocketed the lion's share of the £180, to which, we admit, he was honestly entitled. By these remarks, we do not wish to imply that the Reporters are too highly paid for their services. We simply desire to jog the memory of the *Patriot* upon one of the increased items of the contingent expenses which seems to have escaped the acute of his observant mind, while upon other points he is keenly alive to the heinousness of extravagance. Demure *Patriot*, let it not be said in future, that while with one hand you denounce extravagance and increased expenditure in the public money, with the other you shovel the "plunder" into the capacious pockets of your own breeks.

BAZAAR.

REMEMBER that the Convent Bazaar, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, will open on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Upper Hall of the New Market House, and will be continued for two days. Bearing in mind the chief aim of this Bazaar, namely, "the erection of a larger Establishment to meet the increased Educational demands of the Colony," it is to be hoped that the whole Community, both of Town and Country, will show deep interest in a design which is calculated to benefit the Island morally and socially, by helping the good Ladies of Notre Dame, in forwarding, as far as their purses will permit, this grand object. It is almost an imperative duty on the part of the Colony, and particularly of Queen's County, to help along this undertaking, when it is remembered that but for the zeal of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, the position of the female population, of Prince Edward Island, in an educational point of view, would have been far inferior to that of the male portion. Therefore, let us not be backward in assisting them to raise an Establishment that must ever be a credit to the Colony.

THE North British Review for March, contains the following articles, namely:—1 The policy of Trades-Unions; 2. George Buchanan: 3. The political writings of Richard Cobden; 4. On the character of the old Northern Poetry; 5. Victor Cousin; 6. The Oyster Fisheries; 7. Oxford University Extension; 8. The Bengal Famine of 1866. This No. is admirably suited to the tastes of politicians, to whose attention we would especially recommend the first, second and eighth articles.

As we are not in the confidence of the Government, we cannot say what truth there is in the following paragraph which we copy from the *Patriot* of Saturday last:—

"It is rumored, and we believe the rumor is not without foundation, that an account of £5000 sterling for expenses connected with the Troops, has been forwarded to the Local Government by the Imperial authorities, with a despatch requesting the money to be remitted to London or to the Military Chest at Halifax, as might be most convenient. This is an exceedingly unfair demand to make on this small Colony, and if it is now preferred, as we expect it is, to promote Confederate ends, we think the result will not realize the expectations of the prime movers in the matter. Of course, the Government will refuse to pay such an unreasonable claim. The American Government might as justly throw the whole expenses of the rebellion upon the Southern States, as the Imperial authorities to ask Prince Edward Island to pay this account. For Slavery and high Protectective Duties, out of which the American troubles originated, the North were as responsible as the South. The Land Question was a legacy bequeathed to this Coleny by the Home Government, and while in the neighboring Provinces the soil was *public* property, and a source of revenue, here the whole soil was owned by private individuals. Having to contend with all the entailed evils of the Leasehold system, it is too bad now that, with all our other disadvantages, the Island should be expected to defray the expenses of Troops required to suppress disturbances arising mainly out of the injudicious mode in which our lands were granted away by the British Ministry. In saying this, however, we do not wish to become the apologist of the Tenant League. At the outset of their career we cautioned the members of that Association against a course of action which we believed would prove an injury to the Tenantry, and a source of trouble and expense to the country generally."

If there is any truth in the *Patriot's* information, we trust the Government will remonstrate against and refuse to pay this unjust demand. The withdrawl of the Troops will doubtless be the consequence. Well, the reproach of requiring the presence of a military police for the upholding of Her Majesty's supremacy will be removed with their departure, nor do we think that the morality of the Community will suffer much thereby. The foul libel that such a force is absolutely required here for the purpose set forth, ought long since to have been blotted out, and now that the chance of doing so is presented, we hope it will be promptly embraced.

THE Catholics of New Brunswick are naturally incensed at the low bigotry of the Government of that Province in proscribing every member of that persuasion from among the senators recently appointed to Ottawa. We wonder what Bishop Rogers thinks of this conduct. So glaring and outrageous was the act of the Government, that even its own supporters cried shame. At the last hour, it was determined to *cukre* one of the appointed senators out of his seat, to make room for the Hon. Mr. Watters, a catholic gentleman, who always worked for Tilley and his party, and, consequently, had some claim upon them. The appointment is too late to save the character of the Government, and if Mr. Watters has any proper spirit, he will contemptuously refuse the offered seat in the Dominion senate.

HANFORD'S (St. John) Prices Current for May has been received. The following are a few of the quotations:—

P. E. Island Oats 0.53 to 0.58 cents per bushel.
" " Barley 0.85 to 0.87½ " " "
Oatmeal per 200 lbs. $7.50 to $7.75.
Potatoes 0.60 to 0.50 per bushel.
Eggs 0.10 to 0.11 " dozen.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Oats is light, and demand continues good. If the present stock is not increased by further receipts, an advance on present prices will take place in a few days. A small lot of Barley from P. E. Island sold last week at 87½ cents; more is wanted.

THE new Historical Romance, "Twice Taken," by Chas. W. Hall, can now be had at Reilly's Bookstore, Queen Street. Persons wishing to purchase this truly instructive novel, would do well to call in time, as there is only a limited number of copies to be had.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint *Mr. Henry Wadman* an Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Collectors of Impost and Excise, Commissioners for issuing Fishing Licenses to American Fishermen, at the following Ports in this Island, viz:

Cascumpec—*John Clark, Esq.*, in the place of James Forsyth, Esq.

Richmond Bay—*Harry Stewart McNutt, Esq.*, in the place of Benjamin Bearisto, Esq.

Georgetown—*William Bearisto Aitken, Esq.*

Colville Bay—*John McLean, Esq.*, in the place of Philip Leslie, Esquire.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Alexander Stewart, Esq., M. D. to be Health Officer for the Port of Cascumpec, in terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 5, in the place of Cornelius Richard O'Leary, Esq.

Mr. George Clark, (Michael's son) to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Crapaud, in the place of Thomas F. Crawford.

Mr. Donald McIntyre, to be Collector of Light and Anchorage Duties for Cardigan River, Township No. 54.

Mr. David Egan, to be Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Hillsborough River, in terms of the Act 14th Victoria, Cap. 12, in the place of Mr. James Ross.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Mr. John Furness, to be Harbor and Ballast Master for Vernon River, also Wharfinger for the Wharf at Vernon River, in the place of Mr. John Duncan.

Mr. John McDonald (John's son), to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Pinette, in the place of Mr. Malcolm McDonald.

Mr. Marshal Pocquet to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Colville Bay, in the place of Samuel Gregory.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 7th May, 1867.

Ordered, that in future the Meetings of the Executive Council be held on the first and third Wednesday in every month; and that a Notice be published in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper, stating that all accounts against the Government, as also all communications addressed to His Excellency in Council, are required to be left with the Clerk of the Council on or before the day previous to the meeting of the Board.

☞ Fishing Licences will be granted at this Office, to *United States Vessels*, to prosecute the Deep Sea Fisheries, during the year 1867, in all that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence within the jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island, on payment of a Tonnage fee of *Six Shillings* currency per ton.

GEORGE COLES, Col. Sec'y.

WE understand the *Heather Belle* will commence her trips to King's County, this day, (Wednesday.) She will proceed from Charlottetown direct to Pictou, and from thence to Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris. Returning, she will call at Georgetown and Murray Harbor, and from thence to Charlottetown *via* Pictou on Thursday.

SKIFF AND GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.—brated Troupe of Artists, who have jus brilliant and highly successful engagement will give two of their pleasing and popula ments at the Temperance Hall on F Saturday evenings, June 7 and 8. Th press speaks of them as follows: "The po of Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels was all be desired, and well worthy the very libe age they have received here. Master W lord, the boneless boy, is one of the most successful performers that has ever a Halifax."

The new boat built for the St. John contest in the Paris Regatta, weighs, al less than 175 lbs.; she is 34 feet long, 3 f beam; 13 inches deep, with a rise of 3 in lock. She draws, with the crew in he of water at the bow, and 4 inches at the

THE WEATHER.—The weather durin just closed has been very cold, and muc be sown very late in the season. Thi couraging, seeing that flour has reache ally high price of from three pounds te four pounds per barrel, and that very m out the means of procuring it. The po Brunswick, and parts of Nova Scotia, a unfortunately situated than are the i this Island. The low lying interval neighbouring Provinces are, in many under water, and will not, for some ti be in a state fit for cultivation. The kets are depressed; little or no shipbuil carried on, and money is very scarce therefore, expect hard times during upon which we are now fast entering.

Perhaps nothing indicates the state o trade better than our spring Import a hard summer is before us it need demonstrate. Our imports from Gre fully 30 per cent less than they were 1 and merchants will find it difficult to d this comparatively small stock. Of b imported in 1866 up to the 1st of Jun of flour, and 385 barrels of Cornmea for the same period, our imports are of flour and 1,160 barrels of Cornme price of flour has checked the imp former articles nearly one half, while i that of the latter 300 per cent. The fully as much breadstuffs as ever it is so dear that the people must and v it, and buy a cheaper and coarser art preference.—*Pat.*

BOMBARDMENT OF CITY OF MEXICO.—*May 21.*—The *Picayune's* special c dated Orizaba, May 3, says the Cit surrounded by 20,000 Liberals, an bardment has commenced in earnest. numbered 8,000 men, under the com quez, who had announced his inten the last. He had impressed all th and porters. None of the officers quarter from the Liberals. Indee been issued that Miramon, Marquez were to be shot if captured. Since t Puebla the Imperialists have not l men in the field all told.

It is stated that the New Brunswi intend creating an Equity Judgeship

British Columbia news via San the effect that Governer Seymour to meet the reported desires of Bri enter the Confederacy.

Who appreciates the fact that there portance attached to such a commodi is generally supposed that anybody c all can take them. But visit the labo Ayer and you will be disabused of the trifle to make any medicine and adap millions of men—to so adjust it to th cure their complaints, as to make the tomers in all the zones. Physicia some skill to adapt their doses to a t them if it is not an intricate problem tive pill to the necessities of untold m shall benefit them nearly all. Dr. Ay plies 60,000 doses of his Pills per d a year. Think of that, Esculapius! he head of an y man to administer suffering, and especially when, as is t thing is done with the extremest [Randolph (Vt.) Statesman.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Schoon son, Master, which left this port May, with a cargo of herring, for on Wednesday last, having made in 4, and the round trip in 14 d which is owned by the Charlott Fishing Company, brought dow flour, a lot of brooms and bucke few boxes of hoop skirts, boots an J. W. Falconer & Co.—*Pat.*

AN English Mail, was received Office, Charlottetown, on Monday reached Halifax by the *Cuba*, on th instant.

A meeting of the members o Cricket Club will be held at the Ci evening next, at half-past 8 o'clock particularly requested to attend.

We are glad to see that operations and planting of Queen Square have b ime that the ground which surrou ng should be improved. The Legisl the funds, and we hope the work Mr. Murphy, of the gas works, and little aid from the public Treasur borough Square a credit and an orna

We trust however, that those Square are not going to consume planting a few trees and sowing d Square in its present condition i the town, and promises to rema pedition is observed in the work

If you are threatened with feve water, drink freely of some hot in bed to sweat.

George Bancroft, the historian U. S Minister to Prussia. He tudy" of Bismarck.

A melancholy railway accide (Canada.) on the 24th inst., by women, and a child, lost their trains was the cause.

In a very able and eloquen public meeting in Halifax the in the following handsome term and its prompt refusal by the p And while on the subject o reminding you of that magnan delegates attempted to buy Pri

SKIFF AND GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.—This celebrated Troupe of Artists, who have just closed a brilliant and highly successful engagement at Halifax, will give two of their pleasing and popular entertainments at the Temperance Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, June 7 and 8. The Halifax press speaks of them as follows: "The performance of Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels was all that could be desired, and well worthy the very liberal patronage they have received here. Master Willie Gaylord, the boneless boy, is one of the most daring and successful performers that has ever appeared in Halifax."

The new boat built for the St. John oarsmen to contest in the Paris Regatta, weighs, all complete, less than 175 lbs.; she is 34 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches beam; 13 inches deep, with a rise of 3 inches of rowlock. She draws, with the crew in her, 34 inches of water at the bow, and 4 inches at the stern.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the month just closed has been very cold, and much grain will be sown very late in the season. This is very discouraging, seeing that flour has reached the unusually high price of from three pounds ten shillings to four pounds per barrel, and that very many are without the means of procuring it. The people of New Brunswick, and parts of Nova Scotia, are still more unfortunately situated than are the inhabitants of this Island. The low lying interval lands of the neighbouring Provinces are, in many places, still under water, and will not, for some time to come, be in a state fit for cultivation. The lumber markets are depressed; little or no shipbuilding is being carried on, and money is very scarce. We must, therefore, expect hard times during the summer upon which we are now fast entering.—*Isl.*

Perhaps nothing indicates the state of the Island trade better than our spring Importations. That a hard summer is before us it needs no figures to demonstrate. Our imports from Great Britain are fully 30 per cent less than they were 12 months ago, and merchants will find it difficult to dispose of even this comparatively small stock. Of breadstuffs, we imported in 1866 up to the 1st of June, 3534 barrels of flour, and 385 barrels of Cornmeal. This year, for the same period, our imports are 1952 barrels of flour and 1,160 barrels of Cornmeal. The high price of flour has checked the importation of the former article nearly one half, while it has increased that of the latter 300 per cent. The country wants fully as much breadstuffs as ever it did, but flour is so dear that the people must and will do without it, and buy a cheaper and coarser article of food in preference.—*Pat.*

BOMBARDMENT OF CITY OF MEXICO.—*New Orleans, May* 21.—The *Picayune's* special correspondence, dated Orizaba, May 3, says the City of Mexico is surrounded by 20,000 Liberals, and that the bombardment has commenced in earnest. The garrison numbered 8,000 men, under the command of Marquez, who had announced his intention to resist to the last. He had impressed all the water carriers and porters. None of the officers are to receive quarter from the Liberals. Indeed, orders had been issued that Miramon, Marquez and Maximilian were to be shot if captured. Since the surrender of Puebla the Imperialists have not had over 16,000 men in the field all told.

It is stated that the New Brunswick Government intend creating an Equity Judgeship.

British Columbia news via San Francisco, is to the effect that Governer Seymour has instructions to meet the reported desires of British Columbia to enter the Confederacy.

Who appreciates the fact that there is any great importance attached to such a commodity as a PILL? It is generally supposed that anybody can make them, as all can take them. But visit the labority of Dr. J. C. Ayer and you will be disabused of the idea, that it is a trifle to make any medicine and adapt it to the wants of millions of men—to so adjust it to their needs, and so cure their complaints, as to make them its constant customers in all the zones. Physicians find it requires some skill to adapt their doses to a single patient: ask them if it is not an intricate problem to adjust a purgative pill to the necessities of untold numbers, as that it shall benefit them nearly all. Dr. Ayer's laboratory supplies 60,000 doses of his Pills per diem, or 19,000,000 a year. Think of that, Esculapius! Well may it whiten he head of an y man to administer to that amount of suffering, and especially when, as is here evident, everything is done with the extremest nicety and care.—[Randolph (Vt.) Statesman.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Schooner *Cygnet*, Anderson, Master, which left this port on the 7th day of May, with a cargo of herring, for Montreal, returned on Wednesday last, having made the return passage in 4, and the round trip in 14 days. The *Cygnet*, which is owned by the Charlottetown Mechanics' Fishing Company, brought down 370 barrels of flour, a lot of brooms and buckets, together with a few boxes of hoop skirts, boots and shoes, for Messrs. J. W. Falconer & Co.—*Pat.*

AN English Mail, was received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Monday evening last, having reached Halifax by the *Cuba*, on the night of the 2nd instant.

A meeting of the members of the Charlottetown Cricket Club will be held at the City Hall, on Saturday evening next, at half-past 8 o'clock. All interested are particularly requested to attend.

We are glad to see that operations to finish the laying out and planting of Queen Square have been commenced. It is time that the ground which surround our Provincial Building should be improved. The Legislature have provided the the funds, and we hope the work will be properly done. Mr. Murphy, of the gas works, and a few friends have, with little aid from the public Treasury, already made Hillsborough Square a credit and an ornament to the city.—[Pat.]

We trust however, that those employed upon the Square are not going to consume the whole summer in planting a few trees and sowing down grass seed. The Square in its present condition is simply a disgrace to the town, and promises to remain so unless more expedition is observed in the work upon it.

If you are threatened with fever, soak the feet in hot water, drink freely of some hot herb tea, and wrap up in bed to sweat.

George Bancroft, the historian, has been appointed U. S Minister to Prussia. He will no doubt make "a lady" of Bismarck.

A melancholy railway accident occurred at Whitby (Canada,) on the 24th inst., by which one man, three women, and a child, lost their lives. A collision of trains was the cause.

In a very able and eloquent Speech at a recent public meeting in Halifax the Hon Mr Howe alluded in the following handsome terms, to the $800,000 bait, and its prompt refusal by the people of this Island:—

'And while on the subject of bribery, I cannot help reminding you of that magnificent bribe by which the delegates attempted to buy Prince Edward Island. In the history of the British Colonies and of honorable legislation was there ever such a transaction as that? The people of the Island, with a unanimity which is charming to reflect on, rejected the bribe and would have nothing to do with it. We were told that we need not oppose Confederation for we would be dragged into it, but it has turned out that the little Colony of Prince Edward Island has not been coerced. Because her legislature and people were hostile, this attempt was made to buy up the whole people with a bribe of $800,000. Hereafter, to the day of my death, I will cease to think of Prince Edward Island in reference to its size, for 'the mind is the standard of the man,' and although the Island is small and sparsely populated, every one ameng her people can hold up his head in the presence of all the world as a true man. They rejected the wretched bribe, they maintained their integrity, and if ever it comes in my way to hold out the right hand of fellowship to that people, to show my sense of the respect I entertain for them, to my dying day, I will do it.'

News by Telegraph.

London, 30th.—The unfortunate fate of Maximilian creates intense and painful feeling and anxiety throughout Europe. In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley, in reply to request as to the safety of the Mexican Emperor, replied that the Government had received no official information on the subject.

London, May 30, evening.—Despatches received last night from the Continent indicate that fresh complications, the character of which is not definitely known, have arisen on the Schleswig question.

Dublin, May 30.—The trial of the Fenian prisoner Condon is now in progress before the Special Commission here.

New York, May 31st.—Gold 136¾.

London, May 31.—In the case of the United States vs. Priolean, the appeal has been admitted by the Court.

London, May 31 (midnight)—In the House of Commons to-night, another discussion took place on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals, requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000, in order that it be entitled to a member in the House of Commons. The division resulted in the victory for the Liberals, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

Berlin, May 41.—In Prussian Parliament to-day, the bill adopting the new constitution for North German Confederation, passed its second reading.

Cork, May 31.—The trial of Condon before the Special Commission has resulted in his acquittal.

New York, May 31.—Gold 36¾.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, May 30.—The military authorities here have received information that field artillery will be sent to arm the forces in Canada.

The trade sales in this city are largely attended by western buyers; bidding is spirited, and fair prices are realized.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, June 1st.

The Herald's New Orleans special says the city of Mexico has certainly capitulated. General Oharan was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals.

Maximillian and all of his officers above the rank of Lieutenants, are reported to have been shot at seven o'clock on the 10th inst. By officers who had arrived at Brownsville on the 27th May, from Queretaro, private letters received state that Juarez had ordered Escobed to execute Maximillian and his Generals.

The official newspaper at San Louis, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretaro, state that the Secretary of War had forwarded orders to Escobed on the 15th inst, to shoot Maximillian and his Generals.

Gold 136 1-2.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills.—*Enjoyment in life.*—When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion or worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache quicken the action of the liver, and act as alternatives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

The Combination of ingredients used in making "Brown's Bronchial Troches" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases and Asthmatic troubles.

Allow me to say a word for myself. I have been using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and regulates acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

SHIP NEWS.

The Bark Lotus, from London, with a general cargo of goods, arrived here on Friday morning last, after a some what protracted passage.

The steamer "Princess of Wales" took from this port on Friday morning last, quite a number of heavy horses, destined for the United States.—[Isl.]

The bark "Sea King," of Hull, G. B., was lost near St. Paul's, on the 9th May, in a dense fog. Seven of the crew were lost.—[Isl.]

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at Capt. Daniel Flynn's, Bay Fortune, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, St. Peter's Bay, Capt. John J. McKenzie, of Halifax, N. S., to Eliza A. Boswell, relict of the late Mr. Robert Boswell, Souris.

DIED.

In Charlottetown, the 14th inst, after an illness of a few days, Capt. John McIsaac, in the 32nd year of his age. His remains were brought to his residence at Souris, in which place he was interred on the 16th inst. He is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends to whom his many virtues had endeared him. May his soul rest in peace Amen.

At Fairfield, East Point, on Saturday, 26th May, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Everistis Campbell, in the 52d year of her age. She was much beloved by all who knew her, and has left many friends to mourn her loss. R. I. P.

At her residence, Hillsborough Street, on Monday, 3rd June, after a short illness of four weeks, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John McMahon, aged 35 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children to mourn their irreparable loss. May she rest in peace.

At Goose River, Lot 42, on the 12th of May, after a short illness, Mr. Angus McKinnon, aged 67 years, leaving a wife and several children, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father, and a good neighbor.—R. I. P.

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

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

May 15 1m

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

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

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

May 15 1m

New Advertisements.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S

MINSTRELS,

From their Academy of Music

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Will have the honor of making their first Bow before a Charlottetown audience, at

TEMPERANCE HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS,

June 7th and 8th,

On which occasion an entire New and Original Programme will be presented, introducing the

LATEST GEMS OF MINSTRELSY!!

THE GREAT COMEDIANS,

LOW GAYLORD, JOE MAIRS.

Master WILLIE GAYLORD, the celebrated Boneless Boy, who will appear in his usual Great CONTORSION ACT, acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the wonder of the age.—SEE PROGRAMME.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 1s 6d; Reserved Seats 3s.

LOW GAYLORD, - - - - Manager.
G. E. RICHARDSON - - - - Agnt.

Ch'town, June 5, 1865.

Household Furniture.

TO be Sold by AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Room, on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, a quantity of Household Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Wash-Stands, Carpets, Bedsteads and Bedding, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Fire Irons, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and Earthenware.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

June 5, 1867.

Assignee's Notice.

MR. WILLIAM H. WILSON, of Charlottetown Merchant, having, by Deed of Assignment, this day registered in the Prothonotary's Office, in Charlottetown, assigned all his stock in trade and Debts to the subscriber, for certain purposes and trusts therein mentioned, all persons indebted to the said WILLIAM H. WILSON are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective Debts, at the office of Messrs. PALMER & MACLEOD, to the undersigned, who alone is now authorised to receive and give receipts for the same.

MALCOLM McLEOD, Assignee.

Ch'town June 5th, 1867. 6w

A Tea Party

WILL be held (D. V.) at or near St. PETER'S BAY CHURCH, on the 11th day of JULY, in aid of the Funds of the Presbyterian Congregation there.

By authority of the Trustees,
MONTAGUE COFFIN, Sec.

May 29, 1867—3i

PASTURE.

RICH AND WELL-WATERED PASTURE for CATTLE and HORSES, but no responsibility for accidents, to be had of

JOHN A. MacDONALD, Donaldston.

Lot 35, May 29, 1867. 6inspd

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every MONDAY evening at 8 o'clock, and every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9, and via Brule every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate MONDAY morning at 9, and every alternate WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Monday,	May 20	Monday,	July 1
Wednesday,	" 22	Wednesday,	" 3
Monday,	June 3	Monday,	" 15
Wednesday,	" 5	Wednesday,	" 17
Monday,	" 17	Monday,	" 29
Wednesday,	" 19	Wednesday,	" 31

General Post Office, Ch'town,
May 23, 1867.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accummulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Hasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

COTTON DUCK.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

NEW PUBLICATION.

"TWICE TAKEN."

AN Historical Romance of the Maritime Provinces, by Charles W. Hall. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

For Sale after the first of June at all Bookstores in Charlottetown.

Ch'town, May 22nd, 1867. city papers

TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED from SCOTLAND a LARGE QUANTITY of

Skirvings' purple top SWEEDE,
Laings' " " "
Green top "
Bronze top "
The King of the Sweed and Yellow Bullock TURNIP SEED,

All warranted to be fresh and good. Sold wholesale and retail.

HENRY A. HARVIE, Queen Street.

May 22, 1867.

1867. SPRING 1867

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

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

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

P. REILLY.

May 14th 1867.

BAZAAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME intend holding a

BAZAAR,

In the Upper Hall of the new Market House.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 11th and 12th June next,

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

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

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

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

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

STELLA COLAS,

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

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

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavendot Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous haire without in ury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fa ng the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving t he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger.

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

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

NOTICE

—OF—

REMOVAL!

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

A new Supply of

Books and Stationery

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

EDWARD REILLY.

Queen Street, May 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

SOURIS MAIL

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

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

April 17, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Gaspe bearing S. E. by S. half S. } By Compass.
Cape Haldimand, South. }
Cape Basin, W. half S. }

By order of the Board,
E. B LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. Q.

Trinity House, 15th May, 1867. 4i

TO FISHERMEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3,000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured this season, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CARVELL BROTHERS in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at Cascumpec.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 3m

Cleanse the Blood.

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

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

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

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

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

May 15—2m

FLAX SEED!

7s. 6d. per Bushel.

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

Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED, from the well-known House of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL.—

A Supply of Garden Seeds.

Also on hand, from BOSTON:

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

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street, May 3, 1867.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have high testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct 6, 1866. 1y

"Flying Frenchman."

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

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

JOHN MAHER.

Barrens, Lot 49, April 8, 1867.

FOR SALE!

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

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

March 13, 1866. tf

Select Literature.

THE TRAPPER'S ESCAPE.

A STORY OF INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

CHAPTER I.

"THAR's somethin' more'n beavers bin prowlin' eround here," said Ben Hardy to his companion, as he returned from his morning examination of his traps.

'What now, Ben? Anything strange! Perhaps it was a bear.'

'More the natur' of er painter, I should say. But they won't catch me sleepin', I can tell them.'

'Was it wolves?'

'Wal, yes, sort er human wolves?' and the old trapper indulged in a silent laugh, at what he considered a striking comparison.

'You don't mean Indians, Ben?'

'I don't mean anything else. I saw the print of the moccasins jest as plain as I kin see you.'

'How many was they?'

'That's er question that haint easily answered. They know how to hide their trail and step in one enrother's tracks so well, that it would puzzle a lawyer to tell onything about it.'

'But there was more than one?'

'I conceit so by their remarks, and they haint er prowlin' eround fer no good.'

'I suppose they want to steal our traps?'

'And maybe a scalp or two, jest to keept heir hands in.'

'Perhaps we had better pull up stakes and be off, then. I have no fancy for being roasted or skinned alive.'

'Nor I neither, but I haint er goin' ter be scared away. Trappin' is ter good eround here. I don't know of enother place like it in the hull territory. Let's have some breakfast.'

A well-trained and often-tried trapper was Ben Hardy. One perfectly familiar with the red man. With his companion, Will Forest, it was different. Though a strong, bold man, he was yet in his novitiate as regarded wild-wood life, this being his first winter from civilization. Much, therefore, had he to learn of the manners and customs of the Indians, much of the peculiar signs by which their presence was known. The scalp-knife and tomahawk—the war-whoop and the torture-post were to him known only by hearsay.

For miles along the river their traps had been set, and although Hardy had visited them in the morning, it was necessary to re-bait them before sundown. But the sun lingers not long in that northern latitude, especially in winter, and hardly had noon passed before they took their trail. Trap after trap was visited, and found unmolested. If Indians had been there, surely their object was not plunder, for none had been stolen, and, in some, game was found. Once or twice, Hardy thought he discovered something suspicious, but unwilling to alarm his companion, held his peace. In safety, and without anything to seriously awaken his fears, they returned to their little cabin.

'By ther big beaver!' said Hardy, 'thar have bin visiters here since we lef hum.'

'You are dreaming, Ben,' replied Forest. Who could have been here.'

'The same red scoundrels that visited ther traps this mornin'.'

'Indians again, Ben! How do you know.'

'Yes, Injuns: and they had er dog with 'em,' and he pointed to a clearly defined track in the sand.

'Pshaw! That's the track of a wolf's foot. I have seen it a thousand times.'

'So have I, and I expect to ergin, but it haint no more en wolf's than it is your'n.'

'Why, their track is almost the same. So near, indeed, that even old hunters don't pretend to tell the difference.'

'Ther more fools they! I know there hain't but er little difference, and er unpractised eyes would't discover it. But remember what I tell yer, and you'll allers be able to tell which is which. Er dog leaves the print of his nails, and er wolf don't, though they have the same spread toes when they run.'

'But about the Indians being here? I see no signs.'

Nothing had bead taken—nothing tampered with. Even the little flask of liquor—the great, almost irresistible temptation of the red man—that had been left upon the table by accident, was unemptied. This, more than anything else, was a puzzle to the trapper. How an Indian can restrain his appetite, was more than he could understand. With a perplexed brain he took a draught and was about to continue his investigation, when he heard a low growl, and saw a pair of eyes flashing upon him from under the rude bunk where he slept.

'Come out, yer serpent!' he exclaimed, as he brought his rifle to his shoulder, and cocked it for instant use.

'Hugh!' and a tall, young Indian crept slowly out, followed by his dog, and springing to his feet, stood like a bronzed statue.

'Wal, red-skin, what er yer sneakin' here fer?' demanded Hardy.

'Pale-face, hark!' and he went to the cabin door, and listened long and anxiously. Then, as if satisfied, he returned, seated himself upon the broad hearth-stone, drew from his pouch his pipe, lit it, and smoked in silence, waiting after the manner of his tribe to be questioned.

'Wal, what der yer want? What did yer come for?' asked Hardy, when he thought he had waited sufficiently long for even Indian etiquette.

Slowly his guest took his pipe from his mouth, and handed it to the elder trapper, who, in his turn, passed it to Forest. For a little time they smoked in silence. Evidently the business of the visitor was of a perplexing character.

'Out with it,' continued Hardy. 'Speak up like a man, and tell us what ye want. Ar yer hungry.'

'Food has not passed the lips of Way-wass-i-mo for two suns.'

'Ain't had nothin' ter eat for two days, and yer name is Lightning is it? Wal, yer shan't go hungry out of this ar cabin, though yer look smart enuff to eare your own livin'.'

'My brothers are upon the the trail. They are hunting me to the death,' replied the Indian, without taking the least notice of the insinuation of the trapper.

'Goin' to kill yer, are they? Bin doin' somethin' agin the law?'

'The red-man returned from hunting—he heard the voice of Nee-bin, the squaw who would soon be his wife, calling for help—his knife was in hand—it is red with the blood of his own tribe.'

'Somebody imposin' on yer squaw, and her name was Summer, so yer jest killed him? Served him right, too. I'd have done ther same thing. But ther tribe ar arter yer for the murder.'

'Day and night they will be upon the trail until the blood is avenged.'

'Yes. I know that's yer custom, and if they don't catch you, somebody else will have ter suffer. But yer trying ter escape. I don't blame yer for that, neither. Life is sweet ter us all. However, I might git inter trouble by hiding yer here.'

'The pale-face is not false?' replied the Indian, pointing to his still smoking pipe—that bond of friendship and brotherhood among all of his race.

'Never fear. I hain't er goin' to give yer up. I'll hide yer so that all the Injuns in the world could not find yer. But this ar dog must be got out of ther way. He'd soon show them whar you were.'

Unfastening his wampum belt, the Indian tied it around the neck of the wolf-like animal, led him to the door, spoke a few words to him, and bade him begone. With long, powerful bounds he disappeared, and once the two were seated side by side.

'Now, Lightning,' said Hardy, 'you must have something to eat and drink, and then we'll hide yer till morning.'

'The blanket of night has been thrown over the he sun,' replied the Indian. Like a star, the light of the pale-man's fire can be seen from afar,' and he pointed to the flame Forest had kindled.

'That's true, but it won't do to put it out. These red-skinned brothers of yours would think somethin' was up, ef we did anything out ef the common run. But I'll fix all things right.'

Lifting the broad stone that formed the hearth, Hardy disclosed a celler beneath, filled with food, skins, and even weapons, and continued:—Git down thar and eat and sleep. You'll be just as safe as er bug in er rug, and ef any thing should happen, you'll find yer way out of er back door. Jest creep erlong until yer see daylight, and you'll find yerself on ther bank of ther river, close to where my dugout is tied. Take some food with yer, and my boat, and be off jest as soon as possible. You see, Lightning, I am er good friend ter ye, and at ther same time don't want ter lose my scalp. Down with yer, but fust tell me whar yer dog has gone.'

'To the wigwam of Nee-bin.'

'To tell her that yer safe! Is that it?'

'With her own hands she worked the wampum. She will know that I am in safety when she sees it again.'

'You're er cunnin' chap, but git in You kin hear every word that's said, and so will know when it is time to run. Here, take er drink fust.'

The Indian secreted, the trappers began their usual preparations for supper, talking, meanwhile, in a low voice. Well Hardy knew that he had undertaken both a difficult and dangerous task; but he had perfect self-reliance, and although the Indian made no mention of the fact, knew that he had once saved his life. Perhaps a white man thus situated would have boasted of it, and made it a claim for protection. Not so the Indian. He trusted to the memory of Hardy, and would not have reminded him of it, if he had driven him from the door, though he might have sought revenge in the future. But the trapper was not one to forget or leave a favour unreturned. From the first time he had determined to save Lightning, although he had ignored even the knowledge of his name.

Busy over the fire, apparently absorbed in cooking, he was yet listening and watching. For a time nothing occured to arouse any suspicion in his mind that there were any lurkers without. But cautiously lifting his head from time to time, he at length saw thg face of an Indian pressed against the window-pane, and intently looking within. In an instant his mind was made up how to act, and stepping to the door, flung it wide open, and called aloud:—'Come in brother. Supper is ready. Stop and eat before you go home.'

Taken completely by surprise—caught in the very act of peering within, the Indian could not but comply. To refuse, would have been contrary to the usual custom, and have shown that his object was that of a spy. A skilful diplomatist as well as a warrior, he at once accepted the invitation, and without any appearance of hesitatation, entered, and sat down to the rude table. Meanwhile, various plans were floating through the brain of the trapper. First, he thought of plying him with whiskey, so as to render him insensible. But that was instantly rejected. It was far too scarce and costly an article to be wasted in such a manner. Then he thought of questioning him with regard to his being there at that time of night, but that, also, was discarded. But little if any truth would be contained in the answers he would receive, and while still undecided, the Indian pushed back, and stepped towards the door.

'You hain't er goin', brother, until yer smoke!' said Hardy, proffering him some tobacco.

'My dog is hungry. He has been all day hunting without food. I must feed him,' and he opened the door and whistled loudly.

Rapid glances passed between Hardy and Forest. Both were convinced that he had friends without, and that he was signallizing them, but what the purport could be, they had no means of determining.

'Yer dog has run away,' said Hardy, seeing that none came at the call. 'Better come in and have a smoke. You'll find him home when yer git thar.'

'I hear his footsteps on the leaves now,' replied the Indian. 'He will be here very soon.'

'And I should think thar whar er hull pack of 'em,' answered the trapper, as the sound of heavy trampiug was heard. Er hull pack, and here they ar, by the big beaver!'

With the sound, a dozen armed warriors rushed into the little cabin. A dark band, and intent upon a dark purpose.

'Way-wass-i-mo?' questioningly exclaimed every lip, after looking in vain for the absconding Indian.

'Who?' asked Hardy, counterfeiting ignorance.

'He whom the pale-face calls Lightning.'

'How should I know anything about him?'

'He has been here,' replied the leader of the party looking Hardy full in the face. From his wigwam the dog of Way-wass-i-mo went out, bearing his wampum girdle. See!" And he held the trinket aloft.

'Wal, what of that!' coolly questioned Hardy, though in his heart he anathematised the innocent animal.

'His hands are stained with the blood of a brother. He must die.'

'Better catch him fust, hadn't yer?'

'With the red-man, blood never falls to the ground unrevenged. One has gone—another must take his place.' And the Indian stepped up to Forest, and laid his hand heavily upon his arm.

'Yer don't take him,' exclaimed Hardy. 'Take me, and be blessed, but yer can't have him.'

'The hairs of my brother are few as the leaves on the trees of winter, and white as it snows. The Manitou will soon call him to the spirit-land. The hand that did the deed was young. One like him must take his place.'

'Have no fears for me, Ben,' said Forest, for the first time breaking the silence.

Resistance was out of the question, and with ill will, Hardy saw his companion led away. But hardly had he passed from sight, before he raised the door of his secret *cache* and called for the Indian, resolved that he should give himself up. But he called in vain. The Lightning had followed his advice and fled.

To be concluded next week.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78, King St., - - - St. John, N. B

THIS HOUSE HAS BEENPATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE.

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit

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

JAS. IRVING.

Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. if

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

Flour! Herring!

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

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls. Prime Herring.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

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

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

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

TERMS FOR 1867:

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For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

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

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

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

L. S.PUB. CO. r'so publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $6.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office—Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 28, 1866.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season in) that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash, Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL IS" the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BELL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine.** the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

West India House.

Upper Great George Street

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Risks taken Daily

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H. PALMER, Secretary.

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

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Peterson's Familiar Science

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY

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

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

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MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.
Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6, 1866. 1v

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

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

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

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

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lightsthe world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England, most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

If these Pills be used according to the printed direction, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct ny derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishang.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

Tha functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate speedfically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of hat organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venoral Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

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

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—

1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "

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

JOHN P. IRVING.

Ch'town, May 1, 1867 P 1 tf

VOL. III.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNES

BY

EDWARD REILL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETO

at his Office, Queen Stree

TERMS FOR THE "HERAL

For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in adva

Advertisements inserted at the usual rat

JOB PRINTIN

Of every description, performed with neat and on moderate terms, at the HERALD O

ALMANACK FOR J

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2d day, 11h. 0m, mo
First Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 25m., m
Full Moon, 17th day, 0h. 42m., m
Last Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 15m., m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	H Wa
		h m	h m	h
1	Saturday	4 17	7 37	9
2	Sunday	17	38	10
3	Monday	16	39	11
4	Tuesday	16	40	mo
5	Wednesday	16	41	0
6	Thursday	15	42	1
7	Friday	14	42	2
8	Saturday	14	43	3
9	Sunday	14	44	4
10	Monday	13	45	5
11	Tuesday	14	46	6
12	Wednesday	13	46	6
13	Thursday	13	47	7
14	Friday	13	47	8
15	Saturday	13	47	9
16	Sunday	13	48	10
17	Monday	13	49	10
18	Tuesday	13	49	11
19	Wednesday	13	49	e
20	Thursday	13	50	
21	Friday	13	50	
22	Saturday	14	49	
23	Sunday	14	49	
24	Monday	15	49	
25	Tuesday	15	49	
26	Wednesday	4 16	49	
27	Thursday	17	49	
28	Friday	17	49	
29	Saturday	17	49	
30	Sunday	18	49	

Prices Curr

CHARLOTTETOWN

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.,
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Veal, per lb.,
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per lb.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart,
Potatoes, per bushel.

Poultry.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M.

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per ton
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

GEORGE LEW

COLONIAL PARL

DEBATES AND PROCEEI
LEGISLATIVE CO

Council Cham

THURSDAY, M

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am bound the remarks of his honor who has cularly those in reference to the think it is very unhandsome in hi personalities. I have sat with th and have subscribed to their fund my disapprobation of such. I wa tlemanly conduct, but, perhaps, t little too far. We have only Leaguers in this House, and it is allusions. My hon friend who in did so, I suppose, to draw out a put to the House, and carried or proprietors have been a curse to land not far from Lot 28, consisti once offered to me for £100, but a large number of squatters that I would have to use coer them out. It was purchased ged those poor men before the time, till at last he worried the meet against them by default. them to submit to his terms. have to contend with, and the