The Herald.

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THE HERALD

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ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

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

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	4 51	7 4	8 40	3 30	14 13
2	Thursday	49	5	9 32	4 4	16
3	Friday	47	6	10 22	4 42	19
4	Saturday	46	7	11 9	sets	22
5	Sunday	45	8	11 57	8 44	24
6	Monday	44	9	morn.	9 51	25
7	Tuesday	43	10	0 47	10 52	27
8	Wednesday	42	12	1 40	11 45	14 30
9	Thursday	41	13	2 35	morn.	32
10	Friday	40	14	3 43	0 31	34
11	Saturday	39	16	4 29	1 13	37
12	Sunday	38	17	5 31	1 49	39
13	Monday	36	18	6 31	2 21	42
14	Tuesday	35	19	7 32	2 51	44
15	Wednesday	34	20	8 26	3 22	46
16	Thursday	33	21	9 13	3 52	49
17	Friday	31	23	10 0	4 25	52
18	Saturday	30	24	10 45	rises	54
19	Sunday	29	25	11 24	8 15	56
20	Monday	28	16	even.	9 7	58
21	Tuesday	27	27	0 43	9 54	15 0
22	Wednesday	26	28	1 25	10 36	2
23	Thursday	25	29	2 5	11 15	4
24	Friday	24	30	2 47	11 50	7
25	Saturday	23	31	3 32	morn	10
26	Sunday	4 22	32	4 20	0 25	11
27	Monday	21	33	5 11	0 57	13
28	Tuesday	20	35	6 7	1 29	15
29	Wednesday	19	36	7 4	2 1	17
30	Thursday	18	37	8 4	2 35	18
31	Friday	17	39	9 0	3 14	20

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN May 25 1867.

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

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,

MONDAY, April 29, (continued.)

REVENUE BILL.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I wish to make a few remarks respecting this additional duty. I think there is more than six-pence, for I see there is an additional half-penny per gallon on the bubbles for every bubble over proof by Sykes' hydrometer. I take this additional duty to be an additional bounty upon smuggling. His honor from the second District of Prince County (Mr Muirhead) said the high duty in the United States would prevent rum from being smuggled here; but by taking a certain number of casks, there is a drawback allowed, then it is easy to run it to French St. Peter's, and from thence to this Island, without entering it in the Custom House. I consider spirituous liquor a great curse to the country, and I am opposed to it in every shape, but I am sorry that the duty is so high upon wines. I think it would be better to let the people drink more of the cheaper kinds of wines than this poisonous whiskey and rum. I agree with his honor on my left (Mr. Dingwell) that the duty upon flour is a burden upon the people. It costs the consumers half a dollar more per barrel in consequence of the duty, for the merchant will have his percentage upon the duty as well as upon the first cost. This is a great burden upon the poor, and though we are returned to represent men of property, yet we should also guard the interests of all classes in the community. I would like to see the duty taken off flour altogether.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: As your honors of the Opposition say you do not intend to oppose or obstruct the bill, I do not consider it necessary to say anything upon it. But as regards the additional duty upon rum, I think it will operate in favor of the superior qualities. I am of opinion that the West India trade will be benefitted by it. With regard to the tariff in general, I may say that the Government, having been such a short time in power, are not disposed to make any extensive alterations this session. We have used all proper diligence to forward the business of the session. I have not spent more than three or four days about my own business since the Government was formed. Therefore, whatever faults may be found in this Bill, I trust your honors will not be disposed to judge us harshly on account of them. Perhaps at the next session we may be enabled to re-model the tariff and take the duty off flour. There are many other things which we object to on principle, but the shortness of the time prevents us from making changes.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Being a member of the Government, of course I coincide with his honor who has just spoken, but were I not in the Government, I would, perhaps, take a different view of this matter. When I look at the serious injury which results from the use of ardent spirits, and though I have always taken a little myself, yet I will say that it is an immense evil. If there is one article that should be taxed more than another, it is intoxicating liquor, for gentlemen who take the best qualities are, we presume, able to pay for it, and I would be pleased to see the duties raised on all kinds of liquor. As to the duty on flour, I could not agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is a proper idea that the poor man will have to pay three or four shillings a barrel more for it on account of the duty of 1s. 6d. It is not done in town, and if it is in the country, the sooner those gentlemen's customers leave them the better. There is one thing, however, connected with the duty upon flour which I consider a great hardship. Flour coming direct from Canada by the St. Lawrence comes free, but when it comes by New York or Portland, the duty is charged upon it the same as American flour. I had 100 barrels brought by the Portland route last year, and I had to pay £7 10s. upon it. Why should that be the case? We have not facilities for importing it direct from Canada, and therefore we take it by the other route. I consider this a serious grievance, but I do not know whether we could induce the other House to make an amendment.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: All we can do is to suggest an amendment to the other House through a Conference. If placing a high duty upon spirituous liquor would prevent its importation I would support it, but I am of opinion that it would not have that effect.

Hon. Mr. LORD: That objection has always been raised whenever this question came up ever since I had a seat in the Legislature, but I do not believe in that doctrine. I believe that taxes should be laid on as they are in England, and then the Government could afford to keep men to protect the revenue.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I would ask your honors whether there is much flour comes to this Island from Canada through the United States. If it is sold in the States and reshipped from there, it cannot then be considered Canadian flour; it becomes American.

Hon. Mr. LORD: All flour coming that way, if it is entered under bond, must be subject to the duty.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think it is fair to charge duty upon Canadian flour coming that way, and I would like to see it taken off.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no doubt but the bill contains the same provisions as the Act of last year, and as Canada reciprocates with us, all Canadian flour will come in free of duty. I think it is well that this distinction should be preserved in favor of the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: We had to pay duty on all Canadian flour coming through the United States last year.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I could wish that the bill now before us could have embodied a clause in another act now in force with reference to reciprocity with the other Colonies, under which Canadian flour is imported free of duty. Many are of opinion that all flour is subject to duty. This act will be published in the *Royal Gazette* as well as in pamphlet form, and there is nothing in it to show that flour, and some other articles, are imported from the Colonies free of duty. With the view of suggesting an amendment through a conference, I beg leave to move that the President take the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I apprehend that the reason why it is not introduced in this bill is that the law is permanent, and power is given to the Governor in Council to admit certain articles from the Colonies, which reciprocate with us, free of duty. Canada might make an alteration as soon as our Legislature rises, and decide that they would not reciprocate with us. Then it would be necessary for our Government to make an alteration also.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I think it would be well if that question were made plainer, and was better understood, as his honor from the Belfast district (Mr. Beer) has said. I do not see why one shilling and six pence should be charged on flour coming over the Railway, while it comes by the St. Lawrence free. It is surely too much discrimination to make between these two routes. I would be in favor of admitting all flour free from duty. It is more advantageous to import from the United States, because we can exchange our productions with them, which we cannot do with Canada. I have imported thousands of barrels from the States without sending a shilling in money to pay for it. We have no trade with Canada, and cannot remit anything there but money. We speak of crippling the West India Trade, but I think that by the duty upon flour, we are crippling a trade which is of far greater importance.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The clause I alluded to will be found in the consolidated Statutes of the 19th Victoria, chapter 1. It enumerates all the articles which are admitted from Canada free of duty; and it should be known to all parties what those articles are. I think it is an oversight not to have that clause inserted in this Bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: That would not obviate the difficulty alluded to by his honor the Chairman, unless the clause was altered, for the duty would remain on flour the same as before.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If we are satisfied that Canadian flour coming through the United States should not be subject to duty, then a very slight alteration in the Bill will obviate the difficulty. This tax is a burden to the consumer, and I think we should try to remove it. I do not think it is the intention of the other branch of the Legislature that duty should be paid upon Canadian flour.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If we have proper certificates that the flour has come from Canada, without passing through the hands of United States citizens, then I do not see why it should not come in free.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is very probable that in passing this bill with the duty upon flour, the House of Assembly have acted deliberately. They may have thought that taking the duty off flour coming through the United States, would be opening a door to fraud. I cannot myself advocate leaving this duty upon flour, but, as I observed before, the tariff was adopted because there was no time to make alterations. I would remind your honors again, that the first of May is almost here, and it is necessary to pass this bill with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree to the principle that we should not impose duty upon Canadian flour, whether it is imported direct from Canada or not; and I do not think there is a desire on the part of this House to make any alteration in the duties, but to remove an obstruction or misunderstanding in the collection of them. Large quantities may be imported by Portland this year, and I think it is worth while making an attempt to induce the House of Assembly to make a slight alteration. There is very little time to spare, but the whole may be done in an hour.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I cannot understand the objections of his honor from the first district of Prince County (Mr. Lord). Is he a member of the Government, or is he not? The Government agreed to this Bill, and now a member of the Government thinks an alteration is necessary.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor need not be alarmed. I understand perfectly well what I am about. As members of the Government, we are shackled to some extent, but this is a matter which the Government have had very little to do with. I am glad that it has been spoken of, and it was with a view to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, that I made the remarks that I did.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I believe it is generally understood that flour coming direct from Canada is free of duty, but when it comes through the United States it is not. Perhaps the Government have not fully considered the matter. It appears fair to my mind, that all flour from Canada should come free, providing that no advantage should be taken of it by the Americans.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: That is the difficulty. If the flour passed through the hands of the Americans, it would not be considered Canadian, though it were Canadian brand; but when it is purchased in Canada by parties here, it should come free of duty.

Hon. Mr. LORD: No flour can come in without being sworn to by the captain and mate of the vessel, and certified by the American Consul, and I scarcely think you could find a merchant in the United States who would attempt anything of the kind. Therefore I consider this objection utterly futile. I depend more upon the honesty of those gentlemen.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I have no desire to delay the bill, but I think it should be made so plain that there would be no misunderstanding about it.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: I am of opinion that the American flour should come in free of duty as well as the Canadian.

Hon Mr HAYTHORNE: I understand that this proposition has undergone a full discussion in the House of Assembly, and it was rejected upon the grounds we have anticipated. The Americans, who are so ingenious as to manufacture wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints, would find ways to evade this law, if the alterations were made which some of your honors desire. Therefore it is only a waste of time to discuss it any further.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I understand that this question was fully discussed in the House of Assembly, and they came to the conclusion that the Act was to remain the same as last year with all its defects. We cannot presume to make an alteration though we may make a suggestion to the other branch of the Legislature. If it is the case that the Act is to remain as it is and we are to pay the duty, then If I am spared I will not let it pass next year so easily.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It appears that it was the intention of the Government to exact this duty. When it was first spoken of I thought it might be a mistake, but as we now see that is not we know better what we are about, for it affects the Government. At the same time I do not see any reason why we should not have a conference upon it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: The Government is not alarmed. We are not interfering with the act, but we want to see whether we will have to continue to pay the duty on flour which comes through the United Statest

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. No doubt the intention of the Government is that all Canadian flour should come in free of duty. As for giving facilities for fraud, I think it is a slur upon the British Consul, for he must certify that it is the growth of Canada, and that it has not passed through the hands of any American Merchant, but it is sent by a british subject for transhipment. I therefore think it is hard to have to pay the duty—to pay $10 to the British and $5 to the American Consul.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that it is a hardship, and I am sorry to hear that it is not intended to let it come is free of duty. I think it is bad policy to say that we must submit to this hardship because there is no remedy. We should at least make the attempt. We know that freight down the St. Lawerence is very high; by the steamers it is enormous. It is an indispensible article, and we should afford every facility for its importation in the least expensive way. Small as the duty is, it is material to a poor man, who has to give a promissary note for his flour, which is, perhaps, put into the bank. I cannot understand why this distinction should be made if the custom house officer is satisfied that it is of Canadian production, any more than in other articles where the duty depends upon their being of foreign or colonial production.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If the House of Assembly would reconsider the matter upon its being brought to their notice by this House, I do not think much time would be lost. It is a great hardship to have to pay duty upon flour for no other reason than that it comes through a portion of the United States in its transfer.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: Perhaps it would meet the objection to leave it entirely in the hands of the Executive Government. If they are satisfied that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of American citizens, it will be admitted free. That course would render any delay in passing the bill unnecessary.

Hon Mr. BEER: If we arrive at such an understanding as that with the Government, I will have no objection to withdraw my motion.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: The leader of the Government is prepared to give such a pledge.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am much obliged to the leader of the Government; but does he suppose that the trains with flour are to wait till the vessels to take it will have arrived, if so, it shows that he knows very little about it. No, it must be entered and go into bond, and then, I suppose, it will be considered American flour as far as the duty is concerned. If that is to be the arrangement we may as well give it up.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: That might do for merchants in Charlottetown, but how is a country merchant to give that satisfaction or guarantee to the Government? I would rather pay the duty at once and be done with it.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

(Committee resumed.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not know whether the arrangement by which goods are allowed to be landed from steamboats before they are entered in a custom house, should not be confined to certain ports where such boats are known to run, because as the bill stands at present, it might leave a door open for unfair traffic. It is true those goods are to be put in possession of a revenue officer; but the Island is easy of access, and a steamboat might land goods where there was no such officer. However, as it is indispensible that this bill should be passed very soon, I will not offer any obstruction to its progress.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is a probability of steamboats running this summer to Souris, Georgetown and some other harbors. They should have the same privileges as the boats which now run to Charlottetown and Summerside.

The House was then resumed and the bill reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD, presented a petition of Benjamin Rogers, and other inhabitants of Alberton, praying for an act to incorporate a Masonic Hall Company at that place.—Read and laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill for raising a revenue was read the third time and passed.

At a quarter past five o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and having summoned the members of the House of Assembly to the Bar, gave his assent to a Bill to revive, continue and amend an Act relating to the limits and rules of jails in this Island, and a bill for raising a revenue.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire, and the Council then adjourned till to-morrow at four o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 30th.

The Council met and there not being a quorum, they adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon laws that have expired, or are about to expire, presented the following report:

Your Committee appointed to report on what laws have expired, or are about to expire, respectfully submit that

The Act of the 8th Victoria, Chapter 20, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Mackerel Fishery."

The Act of the 15th Victoria, Chapter 93, intituled "An Act authorizing the Harbor and Ballast masters of the various Harbors and Rivers in this Island to superintend the laying down, erection and maintenance of Buyos and Beacons therein,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Princetown Royalty Church Incorporation Act, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 12, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent horses, swine and geese, from going at large in Georgetown,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 13 intituled "An Act granting a yearly sum to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company,"

The Act of the 19th Victoria, Chapter 14, intituled "An Act to repeal the Act relating to Light and Anchorage Duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,"

The Act of the 25th Victoria, Chapter 17 intituled "An Act to incorporate the Ministers and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Bedeque,"

Will respectfully expire at the end of the present session.

The Act of the 19th Victoria Chapter 1, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," will expire on the first day of May next.

The Act of the 12th Victoria, Chapter 1, intituled "An Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island," expired at the end of the last session of the General Assembly.

The Act of the 26th Victoria, Chapter 5, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the several laws relating to Education." will expire at the end of the present session.

EDWARD PALMER,
W. W. LORD, } Committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 2nd.

The following petitions were presented to the House, read, and laid on the table:

By the Hon. Mr. Lord,—A petition of Fire Company of Engine No. 12, praying to be relieved from liability to serve in the militia.

By Hon. Mr. Dingwell,—A petition of certain inhabitants of Cardigan and vicinity, respecting a road.

By Hon. Mr. Muirhead,—A petition of Julia A. Hunt, school teacher, St. Eleanor's praying remuneration.

A bill to diminish the delay and expenses of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, and a bill to continue certain acts therein mentioned were brought up by message from the House of Assembly, severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. McDonald, by command, presented to the House a copy of the Warrant Book from 6th February, 1816, to the 21st January, 1867—Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Gordon obtained leave of absence till Wednesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 3d.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to continue and amend certain acts therein named."—Hon. Mr. Haythorne in the chair.

The Bill having been read clause by clause by the chairman, was agreed to, and the President having taken the chair, it was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, moved that the Bill to diminish the delay and expense of certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, be now referred to a Committee of the whole House.

House in Committee. Hon. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would like to hear what improvements are to be made in the practice in the Court of Chancery. I suppose improvements are required, but would like to know their nature.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The object of the Bill is to facilitate certain proceedings in Chancery, which cannot, under the law as it at present exists, be decided without the institution of a suit. It is provided by this Bill that parties, through their Counsels and Solicitors, may state what is called a case at law in the particular matters in question, just as well as if a suit was instituted for the purpose. This is the main feature of the Bill, which, I believe, is little more than a copy of an Act in force in Great Britain. It will save much expense by enabling parties to bring matters immediately before the Chancellor, in a more concise and expeditious way than at present, and will be of great advantage to Widows, Infants, Lunatics, &c., and in cases of trust Estates, An order will be obtained in these cases which will answer all the purposes of a decree. The Bill does not give any more powers to the Court than it already possesses, it merely provides that in some cases those powers shall be exercised in a less formal manner, thereby saving expense and time.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It seems that the Bill is intended to facilitate the attainment of justice in the Court of Chancery, and I am sure your honors will aid in such a measure, especially as the expense in that court will also be lessened. In my younger days it was thought that when a man instituted a suit in Chancery, he was leaving a legacy for his children to inherit.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The Bill does not interfere with suits already instituted. As it is intended to save the expense, it will I trust be passed. I have seen bills of costs in Chancery that would almost terrify anyone.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am perfectly satisfied with the explanation of the Bill given by his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer.) As it is intended to lessen the costs of proceedings in Chancery, I am sure no one will object to it.

Hon Mr ANDERSON: As regards the delay in Chancery, I recollect a case which was pending in that Court for fifty-two years, and which had after that to be settled by arbitration. I hope the Bill will do good, and I will therefore support it.

The Bill having been read by the Chairman, was agreed to with certain amendments, and the President having taken the Chair, was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. McDonald presented the School Visitors' Reports for the eastern and western section of the Island.

Ordered to lie on the table.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, the School Visitors' Reports were read by the Clerk.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I do not rise to throw any reflection upon the School Visitors, for I consider it unreasonable, as well as unseasonable, to condemn the officers of the late Government at present, as they will probably be suspended. I merely wish to know whether your honors think these Reports of sufficient importance to be published. The publication of them in the Journals cost about £60 last year, as I have been informed, and I would like to know whether your honors consider them important enough to justify that outlay. I have always objected to the appointment of two Visitors for the Island, as I considered that when there were more than one there should be one for each County. I believe it is not the intention of the Government to make many radical changes in the Education Act this Session, further than providing that the Teachers shall be paid entirely out of the public money. I woud like to hear the opinions of your honors regarding the publication of the Reports.

Hon. Mr LORD: I suppose his honor does not speak from his own knowledge when he says that the publication of these Reports cost last year the sum of £60. I hope that he may be mistaken, but if they really did cost so much, I trust that they were more important than those just read, which I do not consider of sufficient importance to be published.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL: I merely said that if the publication of these accounts cost last year the sum named, it was for your honors to consider whether their importance justified a similar expenditure this year. The statement which I made regarding the cost is very nearly correct.

Hon. Mr BEER: Although no immediate benefit may be derived from the publication of the statistics in these Reports, they are documents that might be required for reference fifteen or twenty years hence, and any break occuring in them might occasion inconvenience. Although it costs a considerable sum to publish them, I think it should be done, for we ourselves or those who come after us might regret that, for the sake of saving this expense, the statistics had been lost.

Hon. Mr HAYTHORNE: I agree with his honor who has last spoken as regards the importance of preserving these statistics for future reference. In some future Legislative Council you may wish to refer to the particulars of the Education in this Island in 1866, and it might be a great loss not to have statistics of the subject. The average attendance of scholars, for instance, is given in these reports, and this information might be useful at some future day I must say that we have cause to be proud of the interest taken in Education in this Island. I am in the habit of noticing paragraphs in British newspapers upon Education, and it is with some pride that I look around and see that we on the whole take a greater interest in Education than our forefathers in Britain do. I lately took an extract from a paper which shows the truth of this. The paragraph occurred in the Spectator of March 23rd, 1867, and is as follows:

"The other day, in a Western County, an excellent clergyman had all his farmers to dinner, wishing to ascertain their views on the Education of agri-

tultural labourers. They were asked—ought the children of you labourers to go to school, and if so what ought they to learn? The farmers all thought the children ought to go to school. Saw no harm in that. Should they learn reading? Yes, reading but no more than is necessary to read their Bibles! not more, in order that the school might be cheap and not bear heavily on their pockets. Well, and writing? Well, yes. Just enough writing to sign their names; (not enough to open any other field of labor to them.) Well, and Arithmetic? Emphatically "no!" from all the farmers. No use at all in Arithmetic. Arithmetic might throw an unpleasant light upon the rate of wages, and besides it is a wonderful sharpener of childish faculties!"

This was the opinion of farmers in a Parish in England not long since, and I would like to draw the attention of your honors to the difference in the feelings of our farmers. Instead of retarding education in any way, we should do our utmost to encourage it. Some young persons educated in the country schools have, to my own knowledge, left home to fill situations in Charlottetown and elsewhere, and this is encouraging. There is one other subject to which I would wish to draw the attention of your honors, and that is the Belfast Grammar School, which is mentioned in one of the Reports. I happened to have an opportunity of visiting that school not long ago, and can confirm the Visitor's Report. I was exceedingly well pleased with the school and the system pursued, which were excellent. The season at which I visited it was one during which the attendance is usually small throughout the country, but I found a large number present, and among them some young men and women. I considered it a good feature to see such a school established in the district.

Hon. Mr Dingwell: I do not wish to prevent the publication of these Reports, if they are really worth it to the country. I merely wished to take the opinion of the House on the matter.

Reports ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Hon. Mr Palmer, the Bill to diminish delay in proceedings in the Court of Chancery was read a third time with the amendments and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr Haythorne, the Bill to continue and amend certain Acts therein named, was read a third time and passed.

House ajourned till eleven o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, May 6th.

Hon Mr Lord presented a petition from Cornelius R. O'Leary, M. D., but not being regularly drawn, the House could not entertain it.

Hon Mr Hensley from the House of Assembly, presented a Bill to amend the Land Assessment Act. Received and read.

House adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

House in Committee of Supply adopted several Resolutions and reported progress.

Dr Jenkins presented a petition from several merchants, traders and mechanics, of Charlottetown, setting forth the insufficiency of the present amount of the money circulation of this Island, and praying for a further issue of Treasury Notes, with the view of relieving the embarrassments of trade and commerce, consequent upon the want of a larger supply of the circulating medium.

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

A Bill to amend the law relating to Trustees of Estates was received and read.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Prince of Wales College, which was received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-mortow.

The amendments contemplated in said Act relate to the more efficient management of that Institution, by giving the Principal, or Head Professor, a more direct superintendence and control over the different departments of learning in that college, including the Grammar School in connection therewith. The said Head Professor to be responsible to the Trustees or Governors of the Institution for the maintenance of order, the regularity of attendance on the part of Teachers, and the efficient instructions imparted in the various departments of said College and Grammar School. The duty of the Principal or Head Professor shall be to examine, once a month, the scholars taught at the Grammar School, and quarterly, the students and scholars taught by the second Professor, and also to order the arrangement of classes in said College and Grammar School, subject to the approval of the Trustees of that Institution. The Bill also provides for two public examinations of the students and scholars in all the departments connected with said College; one of said examinations to take place immediately before midsummer holidays, and the other at Christmas.

Hon. Attorney General then remarked that there were other and more general changes required in connection with the Prince of Wales College; but it was not intended for the present to enter into detail. It appeared that the discipline of the Institution was defective, hence the necessity of the Bill to amend the law relating thereto.

Hon. Leader of the Government said it was high time to regulate the system upon which the College, but more especially the Grammar School in connection with the College, was conducted. The Master of that School was unable to impart instruction to the whole School, numbering over seventy scholars. An assistant should therefore be provided for, in order to the more efficient working of the Institution. At present it appears students from the Normal School are sent to assist in the Grammar School department; those Students, on receiving their license to teach, go to the country, and others unacquainted with the working of the School are again placed over a portion of the scholars. Such changes were not calculated to give satisfaction.

House again in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharfs.

Hon. Mr. Davies complained of the proportionate subdivision of the Road Scales relative to Queen's County, stating that the District which he had the honor to represent had not received a fair share of the appropriations.

He was supported by his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Duncan, who also contended that Belfast District had not been liberally dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said that when the Road Scales were being prepared was the proper time to offer any objections that hon. members had to make on that subject. The subdivision of said appropriations had been carefully considered and arranged by hon. members from the different Districts of the country, and equitably adjusted previous to their being submitted to the House. It was therefore unfair to attempt any alteration at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from John Ings, Esq., and others, stating that petitioners, with several others, have subscribed a large sum of money, and are about to form a Company for the purpose of erecting in Charlottetown a First Class Hotel, and praying for an Act of Incorporation for the Charlottetown Hotel Company.

The petition was received and read, and a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity therewith.

Mr. Brecken also presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Incorporation of the City of Charlottetown.

Said Bill was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Brecken that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow,

Mr. Howatt moved, in amendmentt, that it be read that day three months.

Said amendment was then negatived on the following division, viz:—

Yeas—Messrs. Howatt, Kickham, McNeill, Cameron, McCormack, Ramsay, G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair, Bell, Arsenaux, Hons. Kelly and Laird—12.

Nays—Messrs. Brecken, Jenkins, Prowse, Green, McLennan, Reilly, Hons. Duncan, Henderson, Haviland, McAulay, Callbeck, Coles, Davies—13.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, the House went into Committee on the Bill relating to practice and pleading in the Supreme Court. Mr. G. Sinclair in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Haviland again explained the leading principles involved in said Bill.

This Bill authorizes the taking of gold and silver coin, in execution, from a Debtor, and paying the same over to the Creditor as money collected; and also that Government Debentures, Treasury Warrants and Notes, Bank Notes, etc., may be taken in execution and paid to Creditor at par value, if he will accept them, if not they shall be sold after giving two months notice of sale thereof in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper. It provides that the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the debtor and his family, and the tools or instruments of his trade or calling, and his last cow, shall be exempted from execution. All distinctions relative to suing and being sued, as an Attorney, are by this Bill abolished. It also regulates the order in which address es to Juries shall be delivered upon the trial o any cause, civil or criminal, by allowing the party or counsel who begins, in the event of his opponent not announcing at the close of the case of the party who begin, his intention to adduce evidence, to address the Jury a second time at the close of such case, for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party or counsel on the opposite side shall be allowed to open the case and also to sum up the evidence, if any; the right to reply to be the same as at present.

Several clauses of the Bill were read and agreed to without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davies submitted a Resolution, to the effect, that no person laying claim to the lands of any settler on this Island in possession of such land, should be allowed, on any pretence, to summon or take proceedings for the appearance of such settler a second time at Court, with the view of recovering rent or otherwise.

A long debate then ensued on the subject of said resolution.

Hon. Mr. Davies spoke of the hardships endured by parties who were dragged to Court by pretended owners of lands, and thus kept from one term of Court to another, and indeed for years, in trouble and anxiety touching their lands, because of the neglect or indisposition of Plaintiffs in such cases to have cases pending brought to a final close. He instanced cases in point, showing that, after many years of anxiety, advantage had been taken of the absence of defendants, who were frequently thus deprived of their lands, not by the fair and equitable administration of justice, but because of the unjust manner in which judgments had been obtained against them in the Courts.

Mr. Howatt supported the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Davies, and also remarked upon the great inconvenience and loss sustained by persons not learned in the law, and of limited means, in keeping up continuous law suits against parties with whom money was no object, as long as they could ultimately succeed in securing their object, namely, the deprivation of their unfortunate victims of their lands, upon the cultivation of which they may have spent their best days, with the hope in their declining years of leaving to their children the enjoyment of their hard labor. Some law should be enacted to put a stop to such endless, unjust and vexatious lawsuits.

Hon. Mr. Laird—It was highly improper to continue any principle of law that enabled the crafty Plaintiff to summon over and over again the poor defendant, until at last, perchance, he secures the judgment of the Court.

Mr. McNeill instanced the case of Winsloe against Dorrant, and remarked upon the peculiar hardship endured by the defendant in that case, in proof of the evil consequences resulting from the mode of postponing suits, from year to year, which, in the case referred to, ended in the defendant, though he obtained judgment, having to pay all the costs of the whole suit, amounting to over the value of the farm, and thus kept constantly harassed by being deprived, from time to time, of his hard earnings, to meet the payment of said costs, the final liquidation of which he will never accomplish. He, Mr. McNeill, would like to know why the property of the Plaintiff, in that case, was not made available for the payment of said costs. The Agent for the Land Commission stated in his report that, out of six of the best Townships on the Island, 40 per cent. only of the Tenants could raise supplies on their farms to support their families without paying rent. Was it then to be wondered that attempts would be made to evade being served with writs for the payment of rents, when such writs were said to be served by being thrown in at doors, and at night into houses through windows.

Hon. Mr. Howlan also referred to cases of cruel treatment from the continuous nature of cases pending in Court. If the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Davies was wanting in legal construction, it was the duty of hon. members, learned in the law, to point out such errors. He opposed the Bill in its first stage, and he would oppose it again.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE HERALD)

TO THE LIBERAL AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

The Act is plain upon this point. The Presiding Officer can only put one or more of the oaths prescribed in the Schedule to the act, and not such oaths as the following:—"Will you swear that you got your certificate within two months of the time you performed your Statute Labor." "Will you swear that you got no payment from Mr.—for permitting him to settle on your place for the winter?" What was this to his business so long as the man held his lease and was willing to swear to his qualification. "Will you swear that the land on which you vote was willed to you?" In what particular year of our Lord was such an Act passed, requiring such an oath as this? I am at a loss to know.

On the same Poll Book votes in my favor were expunged for such reasons as the following:—"Your vote is no good, sir; the property is your wife's and not yours!" The 29th Sec. of Act of 1865 ought to settle this point. Again:—"Your vote is no good, sir, you exchanged farms two months ago with your father." For the information of this sagacious Presiding Officer I would recommend him to spell his way through the 22nd Section of the Act of 1856. But the question is this: If the Son's vote was bad on account of exchanging farms with the father, then the father's vote was equally bad. But the son's is expunged; and the father's is recorded. How can this be accounted for! Very easily—The father voted for Henderson and Prowse, the son for Rowe and Fletcher. Another man's vote was refused to be taken because it was alleged that he was insane, when it is well known that the same man possessed more practical good sense and honesty than the creature who refused to take it. Strange that this important discovery was never made until the 26th of February last. Two others are erased on the grounds of the voters being the worse of liquor, when it can be proven that neither was intoxicated. In fact either of them was capable of teaching the presiding officer or his braggadocia associates the true nature of the laws which they were sent there to act upon.

Such, gentlemen, are a few of the high-handed and illegal acts perpetrated at the polling division on Lot 63. Time and space forbid me going into the matter more fully at present, but if an occasion offers I shall reveal further acts authenticated by oath if need be, which will be sufficient to make any man of any principle forever ashamed of meeting his fellow-men. Yes, gentlemen, the High Sheriff declared on Declaration Day in Georgetown that this Poll Book was the most unfair that ever fell under his notice. But why, it may be asked, had you not representatives who would have insisted on your rights, and prevented the wrong and injustice done you? My reply is simple: Comparatively unacquainted with electioneering, I endeavored to place men in that position who were respectable, impartial and just, rather than men who were acquainted with the law. As a consequence, these men were not able to cope with the long-tried, bullying, but politically-blinded cavilers of my opponents. I relied on the integrity and truth of men who were sworn to give even-handed justice. But my confidence was misplaced. I have been taught a most salutary lesson; it shall not be lost upon me.

I shall now direct your attention to the polling division at Lot 64. Even here I have been treated most unjustly. I am informed on the most credible authority, and not by my representatives merely, but a number of disinterested electors that no fewer than five persons refused to swear to their qualifications when so requested by my Inspector through the proper channel. The duty of the presiding officer in such cases is clearly defined in the 21st Sec. of the Act of 1861. Has he adhered to the law in this matter? I leave it to his own conscience? But I do feel that if these votes were polled in my favor the law would have been rigidly enforced, and *they would have been erased.* This accusation is no random assertion—it is the statement of several highly respectable gentlemen who offered to appear before the House of Assembly and give evidence to that effect. I have documents in my possession at this moment which will prove several of these voters for Messrs. Henderson and Prowse, to be only eighteen and nineteen years of age, and who were absent from the Island at the time of the performance of Statute Labor. All these circumstances taken into consideration, together with the threats of a certain nocturnal orchard perambulator who has been dignified with the office of constable, and who, by the bye, was to be made an Esquire when Henderson and Prowse were returned, defeated me in the recent Election contest. I expect soon to see this gentleman's name gazetted, for both these men are now in a position to redeem their promise? Many simple Liberals were thus afraid of appearing at the hustings lest this worthy and consistent man might fleece them, and wring from them the earnings of much toil. I shall now give you several of my reasons for not prosecuting the scrutiny.

1st. The amount of money required for such a purpose is very considerable—much more than I at first anticipated, and as there is no law on our Statute books which warrants the House in defraying such expense, it might ruin me for life.

2nd. The trouble and expense of getting fifty or sixty witnesses from all parts of your district to Charlottetown—a distance of about forty miles, was a task almost Herculean in such a state of roads as existed three weeks ago.

3rd The trouble of getting up a Petition signed by six electors, sworn before the nearest magistrates, together with Bonds and Securities, at so short a notice and through such roads, was next to impossible. And if I add to this the apparent shuffling clear of the matter by two certain Liberals, who were at one time, when doubtful of their strength, extremely anxious, I became careless and felt that even if I took my seat, I could not become a pliant tool to such men. I hold to independent Liberal principles—*liberal in spirit and in deed*—and, although I believe the present Government to be infinitely superior to the late Conservative one, yet I believe that there are men among them no more qualified to constitute a Liberal administeration than Lord Castlereagh would be to form part of a cabinet with such men as John Bright, W. E. Gladstone, and Earl Russel.

In the meantime I must close. Many will say that I write this smarting under a defeat. It is not so. I am not defeated—much less conquered. I have been wronged out of my seat. I feel that I received the majority of the votes in your district. Mr. Henderson need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he represents a majority of the district. He does not. He may contrive to make his india-rubber conscience easy on the matter—for I believe he can stretch it to any length—but he cannot be so stupidly blind as not to see that he is the mere creature of circumstances—the occupant of a seat attained by foul play and demagogical art. I shall scan his actions with a watchful eye I shall see how far both he and his colleague carry out the alluring and charming promises which they made to the people. I shall witness with pleasure the amendments which they will affix to that noble Act which Mr. Henderson had previously lent his aid in despoiling. I shall notice the number of Post Offices which they will establish: the great new roads which they are to open; the assistance which they will give to the poor tenantry on Lots 61 & 63; and if they fail to redeem all that they have promised, they may expect to hear of it. We shall also see how far they shall carry out their independent Conservative principles, in voting with the Liberal party on all good measures. We shall wait.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most sincerely for all the kindness and hospitality which you have ever shown me during the campaign. The many marks of friendship, the interest and zeal you have manifested on my behalf, the sorrow which you expressed at my rejection, will ever endear you to me, and on my part, your kindness and well-wishes shall be engraved on my heart as if written on marble. I can only say in return for all, that the day is not far in the distant future when I shall accomplish something for you which will have a tendency to add to your prosperity, to increase your happiness, and to cement our friendship more closely still.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours as ever,
JAMES HAYDEN FLETCHER.

Orwell Mills, 7th March, 1867.

(FOR THE HERALD.)

To Mr. ARSENEAUX, M. P. P.,

SIR—On the 24 inst., while the House of Assembly were discussing the expediency of amending the Free Education Act, you are reported to have said: "Teachers, holding licenses alike, were deserving of the same salary. Young men, just from the Normal School, having obtained licenses as Teachers from the Board of Education, were entitled to the same pay, and as competent to perform their duties as many old Teachers." Well, Sir, to convince you that your logic is somewhat incorrect, I transcribe the following letter written by a young man who is a graduate of this famous Normal School of which we hear so much. He has taught school some three years, and holds a license entitling him to as high salary as the oldest and most competent first-class Teacher on the Island. So you will see, my dear sir, that the fact of a young man's being "fresh from the Normal School," and holding license from the Board of Education, is not a sure guarantee that he is *really* entitled to the same pay, and as competent to perform school duties as many old Teachers; or, as in the present instance, competent to teach of *all*. There are many young Teachers throughout this Island, who are unable to write a correct and intelligent letter, although they hold licenses from the "Board," as being qualified to teach school. Read the following epistle from this Normal School graduate. I have in charity withheld the name: But still I think it unfair that so many of this stamp should be sent to the country, to teach and draw the same amount of salary as properly qualified and experienced Teachers.

Yours, &c.,
IL-EST VRAI.

Cardigan, May 21, 1867.

G. River, Dec. 12th 1867.

——— Esq., please Sir you will understand that I wrote to the trustees of your school for to get my money, and to you as one of them but I know you done your best.

This is what I sent to the trustees and it is as follows

Sir I sent to you these few lines in order to let you know that there is about £2 10s. (two pounds Ten shillings) or little more of the assess money from last year that I did not receive yet. And now I have got the Agreement for to collect the money from ye Trustees that signed and sealed it, and I sent to you this line so that you will as one of the Trustees have your share of the money collected for me about Christmas day, or else let me know that you will not pay nor collect, and I will soon find a way of making ye pay, as ye went and choose another Teacher in my place at that time. And if it is the case that I will have to put ye to trouble before I will get it, perhaps it will not stop with the sum mentioned above, look to your lines against my £15, whether they are right or not.

Send one word or the other or the money to ——— Esq., on or before Christmas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I perceive by your last issue that you have given space to a portion of my address to the Liberal Electors of the Fourth District of King's County. I feel much obliged to you. At the same time, I see that the whole article is filled with typographical errors—an occurrence which is rare in the *Herald*. But at the conclusion of the communication, two very material errors occur, which completely darkens my meaning. One sentence reads thus: "How is it, I would ask, that when a man who votes for Henderson and Prowse, and refuses to swear to his qualification, that that vote is left on the books, and that good and valid votes which were in favor of Prowse and myself are expunged? etc." It should read: "How is it, I would ask, that when a man *votes* for Henderson and Prowse, and refuses to swear to his qualification, that that vote is left on the books, and that good and valid votes, which were in favor of *Rowe and myself*, are expunged? etc." The very next sentence reads: "On the same Poll Book there can be seen those votes which were given to me on the grounds of being 'objected,' etc." This sentence is quite obscure and unintelligible. It should read:—"On the same Poll Book there can be *seen three votes* which were given to me, *erased*, on the grounds of being marked "objected," while those which were marked "objected" by my representatives are left recorded so long as Henderson and Prowse received them."

Please insert this communication in your next issue and oblige,

J. H. FLETCHER.

Orwell Mills, 23d May, 1867.

[We have to apologise to our correspondent for the errors alluded to. Absence from the city on our part, and the consequent employment of an inexperienced proof-reader, account for the appearance of the blunders.—ED. HERALD.]

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

GALLANT CONDUCT ON THE PART OF AN ISLAND CAPTAIN.

SOME time last winter we read, in one of the papers, of the loss of the Ship *Monmouth*, and the rescue of her crew by Capt. Walsh, of the Ship *David Cannon*. Capt. Walsh belongs to this Island, and on two previous occasions—once while in command of the Ship *Sir Alexander*—rescued, at no small risk to himself, the crews of shipwrecked vessels. We are not aware that he has ever received any public acknowledgment for these humane services; nor does he seek it. The consciousness of having willingly performed a noble duty is a sufficient reward to one of his unassuming disposition. It is with pleasure, however, that we copy from the *Liverpool Mercury* the record of the loss of the *Monmouth*, and the rescue of the crew by Capt. Walsh, wherein a fitting tribute is paid by the shipwrecked sailors to the skill and intrepidity of their gallant rescuer. We sincerely trust that some more substantial testimonial to professional skill and moral worth than mere newspaper encomiums will soon be tendered to Capt. Walsh for his noble and praiseworthy conduct, as detailed in the following narrative:—

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHIP MONMOUTH, OF LIVERPOOL.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY

Gentlemen,—My object in troubling you with these few lines is to bear testimony on behalf of myself, officers, and the surviving crew to the intrepidity, hospitality, and kindness of Captain Walsh, of the David Cannon, his officers and crew. We wish also to convey our most heartfelt thanks and deep gratitude for the saving of our lives; and we do hope that this gallant conduct may be duly appreciated by the Board of Trade, and some suitable acknowledgment made for services which, if rendered to any foreign vessel, would doubtless meet with a fit reward from the representative of such foreign country. The papers of Saturday last contain Captain Walsh's report of the picking up of the survivors of the Monmouth. It may interest some of your readers, and might prove materially useful to the relatives of those who perished if I append a few of the particulars connected with this awful visitation. We left Pensacola for Liverpool, timber laden, Dec. 24, 1866. After passing through the Florida Straits, bad weather set in, which gradually increased until January 16, when, in a heavy squall, the ship capsized on her starboard side, everything being carried away—boats, houses, &c, mainmast parting in two places, carrying away the mizentopmast and gear with it. This caused the ship to right again. It was on this day that four men managed to get on board the longboat, but also, coming in contact with the floating wreck, was capsized, drowning the whole four, names of whom are at foot. With about 15 lbs. of bread and four gallons of water the twelve survivors, lashed to windward of the lower mastheads, remained, with one exception, exposed to the fierce and bitter gales for six days. Poor Magnus Grey perished with cold and exposure, fell on the deck and was washed away. All this time the ship was continually breaking up—deckbeams and stanchions gone, and the cargo floating out at the stern. On the 20th Jan., 1867, lat. 30 N, long 46 W, the good ship David Cannon, hove in sight. Captain Walsh, with characteristic boldness, rescued us from our perilous position, exhausted and almost dying—limbs swollen, clothes gone, and almost destitute of hope. The kind treatment: and judicious nursing which we experienced will never be effaced from our memory, in testimony of which I beg to subscribe myself obedient servant,

GRIFFIN JONES, Master.

My officers and crew heartily subscribe to the above.

(Signed) R. GRIFFITHS, Mate.
JOHN BELL, Carpenter.
HENRY THOMPSON, Boatswain.
W. M'CALL, A. B.

The names of the drowned men are as follows:—Edward Croney, A. B., Portwilliam, Wigtonshire, N. B.; Thomas West, O. S., of Liverpool, shipped at Liverpool; Wm. Scannell, runner, Newport, Monmouth, shipped at Pensacola; John Thomas, runner, Penzance, shipped at Pensacola; Magnus Grey, seaman, perished on the rigging, shipped at Liverpool.

G. JONES.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GRIFFITHS JONES OF THE SHIP MONMOUTH, of and for Liverpool, 881 tons, from Pensacola (timber):—

Left Pensacola Dec. 24. Proceeded till Jan. 5, when a heavy gale commenced from S W to N W, with high sea and severe squalls. On 6th sounded pumps and found 4 feet 6 inches water in the well, and upon examining round the ship to ascertain the cause of leakage, found the sternpost, rudder-trunk, and headknee started, also part of cutwater gone. Kept pumps constantly going, and endeavored to secure everything as far as possible heavy seas breaking on deck. At 8 a. m. hove ship to on starboard tack, wind about W, inclining to N W. At 6 p. m. more moderate; run her before the wind, sounded frequently, and found the water gaining fast on the pumps up to the 13th, when the water had gained to 10 feet, a continuance of heavy gales and hard squalls. On 14th the water in the well was 13 feet; on 15th, at 6 a m 15 feet 6 inches; at 10 a m 17 feet 8 inches, the crew completely exhausted from constant exposure to the weather. At noon knocked out the stern windows, in lat 39 24 N, long. 50 W. Furled all sails except the Foretopmastmaysail, and, as the sea was making a clean breach over the ship, we were compelled to take to the ropes. On the 16th, in the forenoon, she capsized, drowning four of the men. I got into the lifeboat, with three men, and drifted away from the wreck about three quarters of a mile. I was washed out of the boat, and picked up again by the men. After the mainmast went over the side, taking the mizentopmast with it, the ship righted. We returned, and got into the mizenrigging, and a portion went into the forerigging, it blowing a fearful gale with high sea, the decks swept of everything. All our provisions except a little bread and small keg of water was gone. At 10 p m another seaman was lost, having fallen out of the mizen-rigging into the sea. We remained in that position until the 20th, when we were rescued by the ship David Cannon, Captain Welsh, from Mobile, in lat 40 N, long 46 5 W. We were well treated until landed in Liverpool on 2nd February.

TWICE TAKEN: An Historical Romance of the Maritime British Provinces, by CHAS. W. HALL. Lee and Shepard, Boston, Publishers. This is a work of 242 pages, 16mo., which has just been laid on our table. Its author, Chas. W. Hall, is a son of I. C. Hall, Esq., of this city, and who himself resided for some time in this Island, and, if we mistake not, attended school at the Central Academy. We have not had time to give the book a careful perusal; but from a hasty run through it, we are willing to accord to its author fair powers of imagination, combined with facility of expression, and an intimate acquaintance with the facts connected with the uprooting of French power in what are now known as the British American Maritime Provinces. With the exception of a party bias running through the work, and more especially manifested in the grotesque and unreasonable pourtrayal of some of the characters—Du Thet, for example, and a rapid hastening over of some of the sad circumstances connected with the heartless expulsion of the Acadians from their beloved home—the book is unexceptional. Louisburgh, the city "Twice Taken," naturally occupies a prominent position in the work before us. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are also the locations of many of the heroes and scenes which help to weave the story of "Twice Taken," and on this account we have no doubt the book will command an extensive sale throughout the Maritime Provinces. Having so early adventured, as an aspirant for fame, into the Republic of Letters, we are inclined to the belief that, with additional experience, Mr. Hall—now in his twenty-fourth year, and a member of the Massachusetts Bar—will become a useful, acceptable, and, we trust, distinguished writer. With these hasty remarks we commend to the reading public the story of "Twice Taken," which can be obtained in all the Book Stores after the 1st of June. Should time permit, we will give it a more lengthy notice in a future No.

FRIDAY last, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, was observed as a general Holiday in the city. The public offices, and most of the stores were closed. Two Companies of the 4th Regt, and several Companies of the Volunteers, were reviewed in the forenoon by the Commander-in-Chief. A *feu de joie* was fired, as also a Royal salute. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee at Government House at 12 o'clock, noon. In the afternoon, the members of Victoria Steam Fire Engine Company, under command of Capt. Strickland, paraded through the city, and presented a very fine appearance. Altogether the day was more generally observed than we remember to have seen it in former years, and the military pageant more satisfactory than could have been anticipated.

ON a recent hasty visit to Halifax, we had the pleasure of shaking hands with our friend and late fellow-townsman, Dr. Sutherland. He has made quite an attractive spread on Hollis Street—in fact, has taken the shine out of the Halifax druggists in the elegance of his store, and the variety of his stock. We have no doubt that the Doctor's urbanity, skill, and assiduity will, as in this Colony, raise up for him a host of admiring friends in the Liverpool of the New Dominion, which is to be the field of his future labors. While we shall miss him from amongst us, and regret his departure, we very heartily wish him success in his new home.

THE *Islander*, in its essay of Friday last upon the Loan Bill, has wandered into the region of prophecy, into which we have neither the desire, nor the necessary qualifications of divination, to follow him. We are content to await the result of Mr. Hensley's mission in the first place, and, if successful, a short time will tell whether our views or those of the *Islander*, in regard to the Loan Bill, are most correct. In the event of the failure of the Loan Bill, it will remain for us to consider what course to pursue upon any *favorable* proposition that may emanate from the Dominion Parliament. For the present we have no reason to change our opinions upon the matter, nor to regard as "ridiculous" and "absurd" the only feasible plan which can, without irreparable evil, relieve our monetary difficulties, and finally settle our Land Question.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, the April No. of this so-called "Radical" Quarterly. It contains a most instructive series of articles, as may be gathered from the table of contents:—1. Italy and the War of 1866; 2. The Papal Drama; 3. Thomas Hobbs; 4. Contemporary Music and Musical Literature; 5. New America; 6. Mr. Swinburne's Poetry; 7. The Hopes and Fears of Retormers; 8. Contemporary Literature—Theology and Philosophy; Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels; Science; History and Biography; Belles Lettres.

A fire broke out on Thursday night last in the house next to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles, Kent Street, but was fortunately discovered in time and suppressed without much damage being done. The fire is attributed to incendiaries, and several suspected parties were brought before the Police Court on Saturday last without, unfortunately, any definite information being elicited.

WE understand that the Hon. Joseph Hensley will proceed to England shortly to negociate the Loan provided for by the Bill of last Session. This we believe to be the only effectual method by which to obtain the Loan, and we have no doubt that the mission will be crowned with success.

☞ Those interested in the building of a first-class hotel, will have an opportunity of forwarding that object, by attending at the hall of the Police Court, this evening at eight o'clock.

THE Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., and the Mail for this Island was brought over from Brule by the *Heather Bells* on the following evening. As might be expected, the principal news items had been previously received by the Atlantic Cable. The Hon. Mr. McGee was a passenger by the *Africa*.

CONVENT BAZAAR.—This Bazaar will be opened on Tuesday, the 11th of June, instead of Monday, the 10th. It will be continued for two days, commencing each day at 11 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 10 in the evening. The admission fee will be 6d.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was Wednesday last, by Dr. Beer, one of the C for Queen's County, on view of the body of Martin, painter, of this City, who was fou in "Coles' Woods." It appeared in eviden the deceased had been for a few weeks p melancholy, unsettled state of mind, and disappeared on Saturday last, taking with means of self-destruction. Search was him up to Wednesday, when a number started to range the woods around the ci almost immediately on entering the Belvidere Farm, the unfortunate young found, lying on his face, perfectly dead. barrel lying near him, and a wound quite the left breast, implicating the heart, showed the manner of death.

Verdict—"Suicide while laboring under ary insanity."—*Cont.*

JUST received at Reilly's Book-Store, Street, a lot of Stationery, Paper Blind Papering, Prayer Books, Fancy Articles,

Cheap Room Papering at Reilly's Book-

☞ Mr Lepage's latest *jeu d'esprit*, entit Ship of State at Anchor, rides out the storm," at all the bookstores, at 3d per copy.

THE Steamer "Her Majesty," from with flour, arrived at this Port yesterday

THE Steamer "Commerce," arrived o morning from Halifax, and departe evening.

JEFFERSON DAVIS having been release has taken up his residence in Montreal.

DESPATCHES of the 24th instant, from state that a bombardment was going on the city was in a fearful condition.

WE have received Johnson & Co's (Phi *Typographic Advertiser* for April. It is bellished with cuts and ornamental type.

We were pleased to observe a quantity India produce shipping at this port, durin week, for the Canada Market.

We understand the VOLUNTEER B give their first entertainment for the s "HILLSBOROUGH PARK," on Thursday eve the 30th inst, at the usual hour.

The Ship *Wabeno*, belonging to Messr Ritchie, of Miramichi, went ashore nea Pond, near the North Cape of this Island nesday, the 15th inst, where she remain derstand she has a full cargo of Goods o Miramichi. Vessels will likely be sent out her cargo.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTME

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the followi ments, viz:

The Hon Edward Palmer to be a Trus verner of the Prince of Wales College, of James Reddin, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Elias Hutchinson, Charlottetown, Inspector of Fish for Queen's County, of Mr. James McLean.

JUSTICES OF THE PEAC

QUEEN'S COUNTY—J. T. Jenkins, Brown, Andrew Mitchell, and Artemas, Charlottetown; Alexander McMillan, River; Lauchlan McMillan, Brackley P Moore, jun., Eldon, Belfast; John McI Flat River; John McDonald, sen., Orwe

KING'S COUNTY—James McLean, R. B. Thomas, Montague; George Wi John Scrimgeour, sen., Township No. Lewis, Township No. 53; Darius D. C

PRINCE COUNTY—George Miller Cla John Champion, Ferry, Lot 18; Rich Miminigash; Charles McCarthy, Sea Richard B. Reid, Cascumpec.

Mr John Ferguson Robertson, to be of the Public Accounts, in the pla Haszard, Esq.

The Hon. Joseph Hensley, and the H Palmer, to be Commissioners for rev printing the Laws of the years 1863 1866.

Her Majesty the Queen has been p prove the retention by the Honorables James Yeo, John Longworth, Davi Daniel Davies, of the rank and title Councillors.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 22.—Flood and Duff prisoners, who were recently convic have been sentenced to imprisonmen hard labor. McClure, another Fenian placed on trial at Cork to-day.

PARIS, May 22.—The differences Emperor Napoleon and the Corps Le regard to the army organization scher adjusted.

LONDON, May 22.—Mr. Stewart, the Board of Directors of the An Company, publishes another common London *Times* this morning. He sa cable will be repaired and ready fo three weeks from this date.

LONDON, May 17.—Despatches hav ed from Atheus which state that tw battles had taken place recently in C of which the Turkish Commander, was badly beaten. His loss in engag puted at 3000 men. The great po have again united in a petition t Porte to cede the Island of Crete to t ernment.—Orders have been issued the prevention or restriction of the rinderpest which has again made its some counties in England.—An Imp been promulgated favoring the Pro tants of Hungary.

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CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, by Dr. Beer, one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of William Martin, painter, of this City, who was found dead in "Coles' Woods." It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been for a few weeks past in a melancholy, unsettled state of mind, and that he disappeared on Saturday last, taking with him the means of self-destruction. Search was made for him up to Wednesday, when a number of men started to range the woods around the city; and almost immediately on entering the woods at Belvidere Farm, the unfortunate young man was found, lying on his face, perfectly dead. A gun barrel lying near him, and a wound quite through the left breast, implicating the heart, sufficiently showed the manner of death.

Verdict—"Suicide while laboring under temporary insanity."—*Com.*

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Cheap Room Papering at Reilly's Book-Store.

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WE have received Johnson & Co's (Philadelphia) *Typographic Advertiser* for April. It is richly embellished with cuts and ornamental type.

We were pleased to observe a quantity of West India produce shipping at this port, during the past week, for the Canada Market.

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The Ship *Waheno*, belonging to Messrs. D. & J. Ritchie, of Miramichi, went ashore near Sea Cow Pond, near the North Cape of this Island, on Wednesday, the 15th inst, where she remains. We understand she has a full cargo of Goods on board for Miramichi. Vessels will likely be sent over to take out her cargo.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

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

The Hon Edward Palmer to be a Trustee and Governor of the Prince of Wales College, in the place of James Reddin, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Elias Hutchinson, Charlottetown, to be Chief Inspector of Fish for Queen's County, in the place of Mr. James McLean.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

QUEEN'S COUNTY—J. T. Jenkins, Alexander Brown, Andrew Mitchell, and Artemas, Lord Esqrs., Charlottetown; Alexander McMillan, Wheatley River; Lauchlan McMillan, Brackley Point; James Moore, jun., Eldon, Belfast; John McDonald, sen., Flat River; John McDonald, sen., Orwell.

KING'S COUNTY—James McLean, East Point; R. B. Thomas, Montague; George Wightman, do; John Scrimgeour, sen., Township No. 52; Wm P. Lewis, Township No. 53; Darius D. Clay, Dundas.

PRINCE COUNTY—George Miller Clark, Kildare; John Champion, Ferry, Lot 18; Richard Costain, Miminigash; Charles McCarthy, Seacow Pond; Richard B. Reid, Cascumpec.

Mr John Ferguson Robertson, to be an Auditor of the Public Accounts, in the place of Henry Haszard, Esq.

The Hon. Joseph Hensley, and the Hon. Edward Palmer, to be Commissioners for revising and reprinting the Laws of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the retention by the Honorables Jas. C. Pope, James Yeo, John Longworth, David Kaye, and Daniel Davies, of the rank and title of Executive Councillors.

FROM EUROPE.

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LONDON, May 22.—Mr. Stewart, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo American Company, publishes another communication in the London *Times* this morning. He says the broken cable will be repaired and ready for business in three weeks from this date.

LONDON, May 17.—Despatches have been received from Athens which state that two sanguinary battles had taken place recently in Candia, in both of which the Turkish Commander, Omar Pacha, was badly beaten. His loss in engagements is computed at 3000 men. The great powers of Europe have again united in a petition to the Sublime Porte to cede the Island of Crete to the Greek Government.—Orders have been issued in Council for the prevention or restriction of the ravages of the rinderpest which has again made its appearance in some counties in England.—An Imperial decree has been promulgated favoring the Protestant inhabitants of Hungary.

LONDON, May 19, (evening.)—The Luxemburg question is to be regarded as finally settled, for the Emperor Napoleon and King William of Prussia have signed the treaty looking to that end.

LONDON, 21, evening.—Earl Derby says officially that the American Question will be amicably adjusted—The proposition made some time ago to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

BERLIN, May 21.—A horrible plot has just been discovered in Hanover having for its purpose the assassination of King William of Prussia, and Count Bismarck. Several notable persons in this city are involved in the plot.—Numerous arrests both here and at Hanover have been made of persons believed to be implicated, and it is thought that by these timely precautions the design has been frustrated.

London, May 23.—Her Majesty the Queen has issued her Royal Proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under one Government, to be called the "Dominion of Canada."—Appended to the proclamation is a list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the Canadian Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill of the confederation recently passed by the British Parliament.

London, May 23, evening.—The British Government has made representations to the leading Powers of Europe, urging a general disarming.

St. Petersburg, May 23—The ice in the Neva has broken up and is fast disappearing, and the river is now open to navigation.

Vienna, May 23, evening.—The Austrian Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government to enter into negotiation, with the President of Mexico with a view to securing the safety of the Emperor Maximilian, in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

London, May 24.—Sir Archibald Allison, the historian, is dead.

The Oak Races which took place to-day, was won by "Hepple."

Cork, May 24.—The Fenian prisoner, MacClure, on being arraigned for treason, made a plea of Guilty.

Paris, May 24.—The trigate *Jean Bart*, of the French West India squadron, has been ordered to proceed to New York to take the monitor *Lauderberg* to France. The *Jean Bart* is now lying at Annapolis, Md.

Liverpool, May 24.—Advices received here from Hong Kong say that it is stated there that the United States gunboat *Apshualot* had bombarded a town in the island of Formosa, the natives of which murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American barque *Rover*.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, May 23.—From all accounts the Fenian Warriors are again about to take the field, in large numbers, for an invasion of Canada. A movement towards organization and concentration is general throughout the Northern and Western portions of New York and other States. A messenger has been despatched by the Head Circles to call brothers to arms, and 30,000 men are to be concentrated on the border within a month. The commissariat department is said to be well supplied, and large quantities of army stores are already warehoused in the vicinity of St. Alban's.

Gen. Spear is to command the invading army. On the other hand, the Canadians are alive to the danger, and are actively preparing to defend themselves. The Hon. John Morrissey has been at Troy, N. Y., in conference with the Fenian leaders and it is believed that he has been authorized to assure them that United States Government would not interfere with their enterprise.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eruptions, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. The Pills are approved by all classes.

The administration of Medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief to Bronchitis, Horseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

It works to perfection. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48, N. Y., and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on May 20th by C. Clay, Esq., J. P., Miss Flora L. McKenzie, 5th daughter of Jonathan McKenzie, to Thomas E. Esman, both of Dundas.

DIED.

At Tignish, Lot 1, on the 27th April, ult., in the 22d year of his age, William, second son of Mr. John Preston. May he rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM.

By L——Y. McC——Y.

KILDARE, LOT 2.

Come visit the now broken hearted,
And mingle your tears with the lone,
The pride of their home has departed,
Come weep for the one that is gone.

The light of his blue eye has faded,
From his pale lips issue no breath;
The ringlets his fair brow o'ershaded
Are wet with the cold damp of death.

He knew that his moments were numbered,
And waved an adieu with his hand,
Then sank down and quietly slumbered,
To awake in a happier land.

The ills that befall us to-morrow
Can never give pain to him there;
He is gone from this vale of sorrow,
Temptation, sin, trial and care.

The cold earth is placed on his bosom,
And there wild flowers will bloom;
'Tis there the sweet daisy will blossom,
And a catter its leaves o'er his tomb.

The long, waving grass will soon cover
The grave now with fresh earth o'erspread,
And the birds of the air they will hover,
While soaring o'er his narrow bed.

The soft winds will murmur around him,
And the night dews will over him creep,
For the Angel of Death has bound him
And naught can arouse him from sleep.

Of Measles, on Thursday, the 16th inst, Richard Johnson, infant son of Mr Peter Mackie, Orwell Head, aged 4 months and 2 days.

Sweet child! lovely babe, thou art gone
To join the hosts above;
One day we hope to meet with thee,
And sing redeeming love.

Sweet babe, thou'rt free from wordly toil,
From sin, and cares, and strife;
We cannot mourn, for thou art core
Of everlasting life.

On May 23rd, of Consumption, Jennet, eldest daughter of Alexander McKinnon, Melrose, aged 14 years.

At Georgetown, on Saturday last, Alfred David Kaye, third and youngest son of Thomas Owen, Esq., aged 8 years and 5 months.

At his residence, Crapaud, Lot 29, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., after ten weeks severe illness, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Arthur Kelly, aged 48 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, the esteem and appreciation of whom he had gained by his kindness and affableness. The deceased leaves a disconsolate widow and nine children to mourn their loss.—E. I. P.

At Lot 65, April 3rd, after an illness of six weeks, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Patrick Maney, in the 23rd year of her age, and eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Gleeson, Cherry Valley.

At Charlottetown on Monday last, after an illness of six weeks, Mr James Kelly, Cooper, an old and respected inhabitant of this City, in the 82nd year of his age.

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 claimed to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote, of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blest." We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—SALEM OBSERVER.

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

May 15 1m

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.—The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Vermifuge Comfits is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Much sickness with children as well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box.

May 15 1m

New Advertisements.

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. 6insp d

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

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 22, 1867.

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 accumulation 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 Reaps,	Lanterns,
Boat 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.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Late the Estates of Sir Edward Cunard, William Cunard, Esquire, and Jas. Montgomery, Esq.

FINAL NOTICE.

To Tenants and others holding Land on the above Estates.

WHEREAS several persons have neglected to avail themselves of the Provisions of the Land Purchase Act, and have also omitted to pay the RENT due on their respective holdings: All such persons are herewith FINALLY NOTIFIED that unless the amount of Deposit Money, being £20 per cent, on the whole amount of Purchase, or the rent now due, is paid into my Office previous to the 1st day of MAY next, distraints will be issued to the Sheriff for the recovery of all Rent due to 1st May, 1867.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, 13th April, 1867.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, the time for payment is extended until the 1st day of JUNE next.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

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 SWEDE,
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, the 11th 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	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	0
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 Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumede Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for raising the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without 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 Harris'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-hound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured this season, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CARVILL 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 impurities it expels disease and restores health and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Disease.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

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

AYER'S 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 WEALLEY, 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, Asthmah, 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 sire, and whose stock commands the highest prices, will travel the following route during the coming season:—Commencing on Monday, the 29th April, leave 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 Edmond's, Squaw Bay, and at Richard Green's same night. May 3d, 3 hours at William Praught's, and then house through Vernon River. May 4th, at his own stable. Monday, May 6th, 3 hours at Finley's, New Perth; then at Cardigan Bridge. May 7th, at John Walker's, Launching. May 8th, 3 hours at Alex. Dingwell's, Bay Fortune, and at Murphy's, Red House, same night. May 9th, 3 hours at Wm. Larkin's, Birch Hill; and at Geo. McInnis's, Head St. Peter's Bay, same night. May 10th, through St. Peter's Road, to Thos. Fenderguest'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 3, 1867.

FOR SALE!

SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS & CHAINS, suitable for a small Schooner of between 30 and 40 Tons. Persons wishing to purchase the above, will apply at the sail-loft of Mr. J. T. LONGARD, head of Pope's Wharf.

March 13, 1866. tf

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

DEATH SENTENCE OF BURKE AND DORAN.

BURKE'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

The prisoner, Thomas F. Burke, here stood forward to the front of the dock—Looking calmly and respectfully at the Bench, and straightening himself as well as his wounded leg would allow him, he spoke as follows, in a remarkably clear, musical voice, which was listened to throughout with hushed attention: My lords—It is not my intention to occupy much of your time in answering to the questions why the sentence of the Court should not now be passed on me. But I may, with your permission, review a little of the evidence that has been brought against me. The first evidence that I would speak of is that of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who had the conversation with me, in Clonmel, in Tipperary. He states that he asked either "How was my friend," or "what about my friend Stephens," and that I made answer and said that he was the most idolized man that ever had been or would be in Ameria. Here, standing on the brink of my grave, in the presence of the Almighty and Ever Living God, I brand that as being the foulest perjury that ever man gave utterence to. No such conversation ever occured. The name of Stephens was not mentioned. I shall pass from that and then touch on the evidence of Britt. He states that I assisted in distributing the bread to the parties in the fort, and that I stood with him in the wagon or cart. This is also false. I was not in the fort at the time at all; I was not there when the bread was being distributed. I came in afterwards. Both these assertions have been made and submitted to the men in whose hands my life rested, as evidence made on oath by these men, made solely and purely for the purpose of giving my body to an untimely grave. [The prisoner here, evidently to refresh his memory, looked at a little bit of paper in his hand, on which he had taken a few notes of the evidence during the trial.] There are many points, my lords, that have been sworn to here to prove my complicity in a great many acts it has been alleged I took part in. It is not my desire now, my lords, to give utterance to one word against the verdict which has been pronounced upon me. But fully conscious of my honor as a man, who has never been impugned—fully conscious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied—I can only say this; that these parties, actuated by a desire either for their own aggandizement, or to save their paltry miserable lives, have pandered to the appetite, if I may so speak, of justice; and my life shall be the forfeit. Fully convinced and satisfied of the righteousness of my every act in connection with the late revolutionary movement in Ireland, I have nothing to recall—nothing that I would not do again—nothing that would bring up the blush of shame to mantle my brow, my conduct and my career both here and in America—if you like, as a soldier—are before you, and even in this hour of trial I feel the consciousness of having lived an honest man; and I will die proudly, believing that I have given my life to give freedom and liberty to the land of my birth I have done only that which every Irishman and every man whose soul throbs with a feeling of liberty should do. I, my lords, shall scarcely—I feel I shall not at all—mention the name of Massey. I feel I should pollute my lips with the name of that traitor, whose illegimatey has been proven here; a man whose name even is not known, and who I deny point blank, ever wore the star of a Colonel in the Confederate army. Him I shall let rest. I shall pass him, wishing him in the words of the poet:

"May the grass wither from his feet;
May the woods deny him shelter—earth a home:
The ashes a grave; the sun his light;
And Heaven its God."

Let Massey remember from this day forth he carries with, as my learned and eloquent counsel (Mr. Dowse has stated, a serpent will gnaw his conscience—will carry about with in his breast a living hell from which he can never be separated. I, my lords, have no desire for the name of a martyr. I seek not the death of a martyr; but if it is the will of the Almighty and Omnipotent God that my devotion for the land of my birth shoud be tested on the scaffold, I am willing there to die in defence of the right of men to free government—the right of an oppessed people to throw off the yoke of thraldom. I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption, by nature a lover of freedom, and an enemy to that power that holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny. It has often been admitted that the oppressed have a right to throw off the yoke of oppression, even by English statesmen, that I deem it unnecessary to avert to that fact in a British court of justice. Ireland's children are not—never were—and never will be—willing or submissive slaves, and so long as England's flag covers one inch of Irish soil, just so long will they believe it to be a divine right to conspire, imagine and devise means to hurl it from power and erect in its stead the God-like structure of self-Government. Before I go any further, I have one important duty that I wish to dispose off. To my learned, talented, and eloquent counsel, I offer that poor gift—the thanks—the sincere and grateful thanks of an honest man. I offer him, too, in the name of America, the thanks of the Irish people. I know that I am here without a relative—without a friend in fact—three thousand miles away from my family. But I know I am not forgotten there. The great and generous Irish heart of America to-day feels for—to-day sympathises with, and does not forget the man who is willing the tread the scaffold aye defiantly—proudly conscious of no wrong—in defence of American principles—in defence of liberty. I now, to Mr. Rutt, Mr. Dowse, Mr. O'Laghlen—all my counsel, one of whom was, I believe, Mr Curren—and my able solicitor, Mr Lawless—I return to them, individually and collectively, my sincere and heart-felt thanks. I shall, now, my lord, as no doubt you will suggest the propriety of, turn my attention to the world beyond the grave. I shall now look on that home where sorrows are at an end—where joy is eternal. I shall hope and pray that freedom may yet dawn on this poor downtrodden country. That is my hope and my prayer; and the last words I shall utter will be a prayer to God for forgiveness, and a prayer for poor old Ireland. Now, my lords, in relation to the other man, Corydon, I will make a few remarks. Perhaps before I go to Corydon, I should say much has been spoken on that table of Col. Kelly, and of the meeting held at his quarters, or lodgings, in London. I desire to state I never knew where Col. Kelly's lodgings were, and I never knew he lived in London until I heard the informer Massey announce it on the table. I never attended a meeting at Col. Kelly's, and the hundred other statements about him that have been made to your lordships, and to you, gentlemen of the jury, I now solemnly declare on my honor as a man—aye, as a dying man—these statements have been totally unfounded and false from beginning to end. In relation to the small paper that was introduced here and brought against me, as evidence, as having been found on my person, in connection with that oath I desire to say that paper was not on my person, and I know no person whose name was on that paper. O'Byrne, of Dublin, or those other persons you have heard of, I never saw or met. That paper has been put in there for some purpose. I can swear positively it was not in my handwriting; I can also swear I never saw it, yet it is used as evidence against me. Is this justice? Is it right? Is it manly. I am willing, if I have trespassed the laws, to suffer punishment; but I object to this system of trumping up a case to take away the life of a human being. True, I ask for no mercy. My present emaciated form—my constitution somewhat shattered—it is better that my life should be brought to an end, than to drag out a miserale existence in the prison fens of Portland. Thus it is, my lord, I accept the verdict. Of course my acceptance of it is unnecessary, but I am satisfied with it. And now I shall close. True it is there are many feelings that actuate me at this moment. In fact, those few disconnected remarks can give no idea of what I to desire to state the Court. I have a family I love as well as any man in this Court. But I can remember the blessing received from an aged mother's lips as I left her the last time. She spoke as the Spartan mother did;—"Go my boy. Return either with your shield or upon it." This reconciles me. This gives me heart. I submit to my doom, and I hope that God will forgive me my past sins. I hope too, that inasmuch as He has for seven hundred years preserved Ireland, notwithstanding all the tyranny she has been subjected, as a separate and distinct nationality, I will also assist her to retrieve her fallen fortunes—to rise her in beauty and majesty—the sister of Columbia, the peer of any nation in the world.

The prisoner here ceased, and stepped back from the front of the dock just as calmly as he dad advanced to it, but with, perhaps, a slight additional lustre in his eye and a heightened color. Throughout he never hesitated for a word, but spoke slowly, distinctly and deliberately to the end. A surpassed murmur of applause and delight at his eloquent and touching address went round the Court as he stepped back, but it was of course, instantly suppresed by the officials of the Court.

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice, after a pause, said: Thomas Francis Burke and Patrick Doran, after a careful and protracted investigation into your respective cases has been entered on, and concluded by a jury whose patience has been to the end unvaried, you have been found guilty, and you are called on now to receive the last sentence of the law—that is, high treason against the Queen, your lawful Sovereign. You have had every advantage that could be afforded you in your defence, and your case—your respective cases—have received full and close idvestigation from the jury and the Court. The verdict of guilty has been returned against you, and that verdict I am bound to say was fully warranted by the evidence. If the jurors could have conscienciously acquitted you, or either of you, I have no doubt they would gladly do so. But conscinicous men under the obligation of an oath, could not give any other verdict than they did. * * * Al that is in our power we will do, and that is, to transmit the recommendation of the jury to the Government of the country and to her Majesty, the Queen, against whose authority I am bound to say, I believe you rashly and blindly conspired. What the effect of that recommendation may be it is not in my power to say. It depends on the opinion of the executive Government, over which we have no control but I may say this much, that I, myself, will not be willing to interfere with the effect of that recommendation which the jury have thought fit to send in Meanwhile, the sentence of the law must be pronounced by us, and I trust that, as you yourself rightly observe, you are liable to be cut off in your youth, your fate may prove a warning to your fellow-conspirators, and that your example may teach them that the law, though it may be evaded for a time, is yet strong enough to punish all attempts to overthrow the Constitution, and that all those who engage in a conspiracy of this nature may expect at one time or other to expiate their crime by an ignominous death. * * * Nothing now remains for me, then, but to perform the sad, painful duty, to pronounce the sentence I must upon you. [His Lordship here assumed the black cap and proceeded:] That sentence is, that you and each of you be taken from the place you now stand to the place from whence you came, and that on Wednesday, the 29th of May, you be drawn on a hurdle from that place to the place of execution, and that you and each of you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that afterwards your heads be severe from your bodies, and the body of each of you divided into four quarters, shall be disposed of as her Majesty or her Executive may think proper. And may the Lord have mercy on your souls!

THE END.

At the conclusion of the sentence, the prisoners who remained ascalm as before fall through it, turned from the front of the dock and quietly prepared to leave it in the usual way, in company with the jailors.

Mr. Lawless, their solicitor, came up to them before they left and gave each of them a harty squeeze of the hand, which they returned with warmth. They then left the dock in charge of the jailers.

Immediately after the sentence of the prisoners had been pronounced, the Court House, which had been so densely filled towards the close of the proceedings, began to empty itself, and soon after adjourned.

FISHING SITE

AT KILDARE CAPES.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM containing

100 acres of Land,

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

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

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

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

Big Loaf for a Small Price!

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

W. McGILL.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1867.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE.

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

JAS. IRVING.

Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. if

CHARLES QUIRK,
MANUFACTURER OF
SQUARE ROD,
GENT'S BRIGHT
AND
NATURALE AF
GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,
QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.
January 16, 1867. 1y

Flour! Herring!

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

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls. Prime Herring.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

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

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

TERMS FOR 1867:

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

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be 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 o $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood fo 1866, for $2.50.

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

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 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. 25, 18

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

we ll 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. MOLASSES,	Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL,	6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS,	20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—ALSO—

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

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

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

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

Risks taken Daily
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.

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

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY
Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Peterson's Familiar Science
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY

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

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

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

Oct. 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

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

OLD STAND,
Queen Street,

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

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1863.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street,
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, 1866.

Oranges and Lemons,

FOR sale by W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867.

VOL. III.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNE
BY
EDWARD REILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD.
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in advanc

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, performed with neatne and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Offi

ALMANACK FOR JU
MOON'S PHASES.

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

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

Prices Curre
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 cwt.,
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 PROCEE
LEGISLATIVE CO

Council Cham

T

On motion of the Hon Mr. B incorporate the Masonic Hall C was read a second time, commi of the whole House, and progr

A Bill to amend the Act rela ment was also read a second ti Hon. Mr. Lord in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Bren observed t assessment was imposed upo been recently sold, and which as the barrack ground, as u That he considered right and might be opened to litigation, ties who had purchased these of extending them by building the side of the river.

House resumed and progre

Adjourned till to-morrow at