The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. NO. 31.

THE HERALD

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JOB PRINTING,

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ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 29m., evening, N.
New Moon, 14th day, 10h. 46m, morning, S.S.E.
First Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 45m., morning, N.
Full Moon, 29th day, 9h. 5m., morning, N. W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	4 51	7 4	1 19	8 45	14 18
2	Wednesday	49	5	1 57	9 38	16
3	Thursday	47	6	2 48	10 28	19
4	Friday	46	7	3 32	11 12	22
5	Saturday	45	8	5 17	morn.	24
6	Sunday	44	9	4 54	0 4	25
7	Monday	43	10	5 56	0 33	27
8	Tuesday	42	12	6 52	1 9	30
9	Wednesday	41	13	7 58	1 42	32
10	Thursday	40	14	8 55	2 16	34
11	Friday	39	16	9 52	2 52	37
12	Saturday	38	17	10 56	3 26	39
13	Sunday	36	18	11 50	4 25	42
14	Monday	35	19	morn.	sets	44
15	Tuesday	34	20	0 34	8 34	46
16	Wednesday	33	21	1 36	9 40	49
17	Thursday	31	23	2 28	10 35	52
18	Friday	30	24	3 17	11 22	54
19	Saturday	29	25	4 10	morn.	56
20	Sunday	28	26	5 5	0 5	58
21	Monday	27	27	5 59	0 37	15 0
22	Tuesday	26	28	6 53	1 8	2
23	Wednesday	25	29	7 48	1 38	4
24	Thursday	24	30	8 40	2 5	7
25	Friday	23	31	9 30	2 32	10
26	Saturday	4 22	32	10 17	3 2	11
27	Sunday	21	33	11 2	3 33	13
28	Monday	20	35	11 43	rises	15
29	Tuesday	19	36	even.	7 34	17
30	Wednesday	18	37	1 3	8 26	18
31	Thursday	17	39	1 46	9 12	20

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan 4, 1866.

New Tobacco Factory AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED A FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to Supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 1865.

THOMAS KELLY,

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—Queen Street, (over Welch & Owen's.)

RESIDENCE—North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, - - - - - P. E. I.

November 8, 1865.—6ms.

Peterson's Familiar Science

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

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

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MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

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☞ Tin and Zinc Water Spouts, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.

Stoves repaired.

Oct. 17, 1862.

Miscellaneous and General News.

ON MARRYING.—Some fellow who seems to think well of the "institution" discourses of marrying. Hear him:

Get married, young men, and be quick about it, too! Don't wait for the millennium, hoping that the girls may turn to angels, before you trust yourself with one of them.

A pretty thing you'd be alongside an angel, would'nt you—you brute! Don't wait another day, but right now—this very night ask some nice, industrious girl to go into partnership with you, to help to clear your pathway of thorns, and plant it with flowers. Suppose she "kicks" you, don't you know, you blockhead, that there is such a thing as trying again, and that the "minnows" having bitten at the hook and run away, there is now a chance to catch a better fish? Marrying won't hurt you—it won't. It'll sew the buttons on your shirt, and mend your breeches and your manners too—t'will!

Going to get out of this subjugated country, and try your fortunes in Mexico and Brazil, are you? Well if you will go, take somebody with you, who will love and care for you, where all others may be indifferent to your welfare. But don't go—at least, for a time. Get married! There never was a better time, for we are all subjugated rebels together, and no one will "make remarks" about the scantiness of your wardrobe, or the coarseness of your furniture. You can cut the wood, and she can do the cooking, with a nice little stove that won't cost much.

Plenty of freedwomen to wash and iron, and clean up generally. Stop your whining about being poor, and get married!

Stop drinking whiskey, chewing and smoking tobacco, and playing cards, and save the money thus foolishly—worse than foolishly spent. Your wife—that is to be—will take care of your savings, and furnish you in return with woman's affection, and pure coffee to warm your frozen nature.

Get married—you especially who are in the "sere and yellow leaf" of bachelorism, and if you don't, may you freeze to death some of these cool nights. You ought to freeze, you good-for-nothing, buttoneless creature.

A GRACEFUL CONTRIBUTION.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following graceful tribute from an esteemed citizen. The whole community will join with us in commending this philanthropic contribution. The contributor is B. O'Neill, Esq., who thus addresses His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax:—"It is with feelings of pleasure I hand you the enclosed cheque for fifty ($50) dollars, which you will please appropriate for the benefit and comfort of the emigrants now at the Quarantine Station. It would afford me very great pleasure to contribute my mite towards the erection of a Fever or Cholera Hospital at Maugher's Beach or elsewhere. Indeed I think the credit and safety of the city demand such an Institution. The whole sum required might I think, be raised by private subscription in one day, if some person of influence would take the lead, and the task would be an easy one."—[Hx. Reporter.

INDUCING SLEEP.—To bring about sleep men had recourse to various contrivance. Bacon before retiring at night, used to indulge himself with a posset of strong ale, which helped better than wine to subdue the sprightly activity of his fancy. Harvey, who taught the circulation of the blood, used, like Franklin, to induce somnolence by getting out of bed and walking about till half-congealed, after which the warmth of the blanket was welcome and soon induced slumber. Other persons call the bards to their aid, and compel the presence of death's half-brother by the magic of potent verse. The best plan is when health and the supply of animal spirits will allow, to determine not to go to sleep at all, but to draw up the blinds, and look out if it be a clear night, at the stars, endeavouring to divine whither they and we are travelling through the infinite gulfs of space. This pious exercise gradually subdues, if anything can, the perturbations of the mind, and brings on, as if against our will, the tranquility we covet.—[Chamber's Journal.

A native of Spain, long a resident of Cuba, died lately and bequeathed the whole of his fortune, estimated at about four hundred thousand dollars, to the female charity school at Havana, "San Francisco de Sales." The will contains a very significant clause, it is said, to the effect that should the Spanish government, at any time, or under any circumstances, attempt in any way whatever to interfere with that legacy, the property is to revert to the government of the United States, who, in that case, is to claim it. The name of the charitable legatee is Francisco de San Juan.

EARLY RISING.—Early rising gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This beautiful passage from Bulwer's Caxtons is worthy of perpetual remembrance:—"I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning, day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called "old" as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth!—take my word for it—youth is dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dews sparkle upon blossoming hedgerows."

THE FISHERIES.—An article in the London *Post* says that England has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restrictions on deep sea fishing, and warns the Provincials, in case they should seek to enforce too stringently their opposed rights against American fishermen, that the British Government is not likely to make great sacrifices to support, three thousand miles away, a right it has virtually abandoned at home.

The gunboats De Soto and Don, it is stated, will now be attached to the United States flying squadron for the protection of the fisheries.

SUMMARY OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, April 21.

The Bill to incorporate Cascumpec Church was read a second time and agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, the House went into Committee on the report of the Committee on Expiring Laws, and agreed to certain resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Howlan, the House went into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Western Bank.—Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.

The said Bill was then, after some remarks from several hon. members relative to the clause on the appointment of shareholders, agreed to.

The Bill to incorporate a Church at Cardigan was submitted to a Committee of the whole House and agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Government moved that the Bill transferring the funds raised from the sale of the old Barracks to the building of the new ones, be read a third time.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition moved, in amendment, that it be read that day three months.

For the amendment 8; against it, 9. The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Pope, as member of the Executive Council, submitted the returns relating to the expenditure of the Government House Committee, as asked for by the Hon. Col. Gray; and also the returns of the different Banks of this Island, up to March, 1866.

Hon. Sol. General introduced a bill relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgages and trustees.

Received, read, and referred to a Committee to report thereon.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hensley, the Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Fishing Company of Charlottetown, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

After some time spent in Committee on the clause relating to the liability of the Company, which clause does not render individual members of the Company liable for any debts contracted in the name of the Company, only to the extent of his interest therein, the bill was read a second time and agreed to.

Hon. Solicitor General introduced a Bill for the purpose of amending the Act relating to a Court of Divorce in this Island. The principal object of the proposed Bill was to empower the said Divorce Court to compel the High Sheriffs, of the different Counties of the Island, to serve any writs or other documents issued by the said Court, and also to execute any process of contempt, or any other process of the said Court, established within the respective Counties aforesaid, and to remedy other difficulties arising from certain defects in the present Act, which the bill proposes to amend.

Bill was received and read, and ordered to be referred to Committee to report thereon.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 23.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the various petitions which had been presented to the Government, relating to Roads, Bridges, Education and other subjects.

Ordered, that said documents be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Longworth, Chairman of the Private Bill Committee, reported the Bill to incorporate St. Andrew's Church, Brackley Point Road; also, the Bill to incorporate the Ch[illegible] were adopted.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the Reports of several Commissioners, appointed at the last session of that House, relating to new Roads and other matters connected with the public service.

Said Reports were received and read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The Bill to incorporate the Brackley Point Church was read and agreed to; also the Bill to incorporate the Wool Factory of Charlottetown.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, the House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the City Corporation Act.—Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.

After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

The Bill to amend the Act compelling masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, was read and agreed to.

Hon. Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to be intituled, "An Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies."

He then explained that the object of the Bill was to encourage the formation of Building Societies among the Mechanics and other classes of the community; and by the aid of such Societies, assist persons of limited means, by small periodical subscriptions, to obtain freehold and leasehold property. He alluded to the beneficial working of similar societies in the Mother Country, the United States, and in the Sister Provinces. The protection and advantages afforded to the industrial classes, as well as to the more affluent who may have money to invest by the formation of institutions of that nature, called for a bill such as he presented, and which, he had no doubt, would meet with the hearty concurrence of hon. members on both sides.

The Bill was then received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the Divorce Court was read a second time and agreed to.

The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate St. John's Church, Belfast, was read and agreed to. The Bill to incorporate the Church at Cardigan was also received and read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, the House went into Committee of Supply.—Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

When the Resolution relating to the expense of the Island and Foreign Mails was submitted—

Hon. Mr. Hensley called the attention of the Government to the question of steam communication between Souris, Georgetown and Pictou. A petition, he said, from some of his constituents, inhabitants of Souris and vicinity, very numerously signed, was on the table. He then pressed upon the Government the claims of the Eastern portion of King's County, and trusted they would propose some grant for the encouragement of Steam communication between the places named.

Hon. Sol General then followed, and expressed his concurrence with what had fallen from the hon. and learned member for East Point (Mr. Hensley.) An expression of the opinion of hon. members on that important point was desirable. Steam communication between Georgetown, Souris and Pictou, he hoped, would soon be established, as at the Western part of the Island. He recommended that the third weekly trip of the Princess of Wales to Shediac, be abandoned, and a weekly trip to Souris, Georgetown and Pictou be substituted in lieu thereof.

Hons. Messrs. Coles, Pope, McEachen, Davies and Mr. Howat, severally addressed the Committee on the subject. During the discussion which followed, the necessity of supplying the Eastern section of the Island with access by steam to the markets of Pictou, Halifax, &c., as were the Western sections of the Island with Shediac, St. John, &c., was fully admitted.

When the resolution relating to the expenditure for Roads and Bridges was read, a question arose as to the best mode of employing the Superintendent of Public Works. Some hon. members were of opinion that an annual salary, in lieu of fees and travelling expenses, as at present, would be more conducive to the public interest, and more satisfactory to that officer. The system of employing Road Commissioners, and the present mode of road making throughout the country, were also freely commented upon. The evident necessity of improvement, in relation to this branch of the public service, was fully discussed—an extended report of which will appear in the Debates of the House.

The salary of the Guard at Government House was then remarked upon, when it appeared, from the opinions expressed by hon. members on both sides, that the services of that officer might be dispensed with, as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor could have an Orderly and Guard from Her Majesty's Troops now stationed at the Barracks.

The necessity of erecting new Stables and Out-houses for Government House, and of protecting the Government Farm by securing the front with a Breastwork, so as to prevent the falling in and wasting away of the land, was also brought to the consideration of the Government.

The several Resolutions, as submitted, were then adopted, and progress reported.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted, by message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the year 1865.

Ordered, that said Report do lie on the table, and be made the order of the day for Friday next.

Hon. Leader of the Government also submitted the Accounts of the Expenditure of Military Grant for the year 1865, as asked for by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Ordered, that said Accounts do lie on the table.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 24.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hensley, the bill to incorporate the Western Bank was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon Mr Longworth, the bill to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light on board their vessels in the night time, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon Mr Longworth, the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Bonshaw, was read.

Hon Mr Laird presented a petition which was received and read, from certain alleged adherents of the said Church at Bonshaw, praying that said bill to incorporate that Church be disallowed, on the ground that the petition on which said bill was founded, was forwarded to the Legislature without the knowledge or concurrence of the petitioners, and for other reasons set forth by them.

Ordered that the petition just read do lie on the table.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill in question, was then discharged.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hensley the bill to incorporate Souris Bank was read a second time and agreed to.

Hon Mr Longworth, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented certain correspondence relating to the Winslow estate on this Island.

The bill passed last session to carry into effect certain unexecuted agreements made by the late John Hodges Winslow, Esq., for the sale and leasing of certain parts of his estate in this Island, was reserved by His Excellency for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Correspondence on the subject from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, enclosing the legal opinion of the Crown Law officers of England, recommending his Excellency to give his assent to the said bill during the recess of the Executive Council of this Island on the subject, wherein they consider it inexpedient for his Excellency to give his assent to the said Bill, in the manner proposed by Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State, on the ground that the invariable custom in this Colony was for the Lieutenant Governor to give his assent to all bills during the actual sitting of the Legislature, in the presence of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and not after a prorogation or during the recess. Her Majesty's Executive Council therefore recommended the introduction of a new bill, having a suspending clause attached thereto, in accordance with the rule of Royal Instructions relating to Acts affecting the rights of private property.

It was then ordered that the documents referred to do lie on the table.

After which, Hon Mr Longworth introduced a new Bill, similar to that of last session, touching the said Winslow Estate.

The hon. member observed that the bill just submitted was a copy of the Act of last session, on the same subject, and as it appeared from the last despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject, the necessity of adding a suspending clause to the said Bill was obviated, as the whole question had received the consideration of the Imperial Government.

Bill received and read.

Hon Mr Longworth also presented a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency relative to the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in the year 1867, showing that a space of 250 feet was allotted to this Island at that Exhibition, and recommending the appointment of a Committee of Superintendence, and also a special Executive Commissioner, to conduct the correspondence relative thereto, with the Colony.

On motion of Mr Brecken, the House, in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to alter and amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act.

The clause empowering the City Council to apprentice mendicant children to persons resident in any part of the Island, was, after some remarks from several hon. members, amended to the effect that, in every case where a mendicant child should be so bound out as an apprentice the religious persuasion of the person to whom the apprentice should be so bound, should, whenever practicable, be the same as that of the apprentice.

The clause relative to the assessment on real estates in the City was also amended; the same, in any one year, not to exceed one shilling in the pound, of the rental or yearly value of such real estate.

The clause enabling the City Council to assess the owners of real estate, apart from the occupant assessment, for purposes of permanent improvement, was disallowed; as was also the clause touching the granting of leases for certain shore fronts east of Hillsboro' street.

The enabling the City Council to pass a By-law for the purpose of requiring aliens and others, not residents of P. E. Island, before commencing any trade or commerce in the City of Charlottetown, to pay a License fee, was struck out of the bill, and the empowering the Police Court to take cognizance of complaints relative to non-performance of contracts or bargains, for the sale of meat or other articles made in open market, was also disallowed.

After which the Bill, as amended, was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon Solicitor General introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of British Templars. Received, read and referred to Committee.

The bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Fishing Company of Charlottetown was passed.

Also, the Divorce Court Bill.

Hon Solicitor General introduced a bill to continue certain acts therein named.

Hon Mr Longworth presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lots 22, 23 and 34, praying the House to confirm the decision of a certain Commission appointed by the Government to open a new road on the line between the said Townships, the object of which was to recognise the road in question as the public road, it having been opened by the proprietor of some of the said lands at his own expense.

The bill to incorporate the Church at Cascumpec was passed.

Also, the bill to amend the incorporation act of St. John's Church, Belfast.

The bill to incorporate the Church at Cardigan was read a second time and agreed to.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

The Bill to incorporate the Church at Brackley Point Road was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Solicitor General, a Committee was appointed to whom were referred all the petitions on the table relating to the opening of new Roads.

Ordered, that the following hon. members do compose the said Committee, viz:

Hons. Kelly, Thornton, Messrs. Green and Haslam.

On motion of the hon. Sol. General, the House went into Committee on the Bill to continue certain acts therein named.

Said Bill was then read a second time and reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Longworth introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island—received and read.

The hon. member then explained that doubts had arisen as to the true construction of the condition of bonds given under said Act; it was, therefore, necessary, as that Act was about to expire, in continuing it, to remove such doubts. The Bill introduced, and which was an amendment to the said Act, therefore provided, that in any case where a defendent gave a bond, as prescribed by the said Act, he should afterwards wilfully go beyond the limits referred to in said bond, for any space of time or for any distance, such defendant, as well as his sureties, should be held absolutely liable for a breach of the said bond. The Bill was then received and read.

On motion of the Hon. Solicitor General, the Bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of British Templars, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.

Remarks were made in Committee, by several hon. members, touching the necessity of exercising caution in granting Act of Incorporation to bodies, especially where disputes existed, touching the rights of the parties seeking to be incorporated.

Hon. Mr. Coles read an extract from the Rule of the Imperial Parliament on the subject. It was necessary, especially in relation to Church property, that notice be given, in the *Royal Gazette* or otherwise, of the intention of parties to obtain Acts of Incorporation. A petition, he said, was now before that House, setting forth objections of parties to an Act of that kind. It had also appeared that disputes and differences of opinion existed among the order—a portion of whom asked for the Bill now before the House. It would, however, be unfair to interfere with that Bill, as others of a similar nature had received the sanction of the Legislature. In future, however, he thought it would be well to adopt some specific means to ascertain the views of all the parties interested, before Bills of that nature should become law.

Hon. Mr. Laird said it was highly necessary to guard against any undue advantages that might be attempted against any portion of the people interested in the passing of such bills.

His honor the Solicitor General said sufficient public notice should be given before Acts of Incorporation for purposes of that kind should be granted; and it would be well to adopt some rule touching the mode of procedure with similar Bills, before the close of the present Session.

On motion of the Hon Mr. [illegible] to the Winslow Estate, which Bill was then read a second time and reported agreed to.

Mr. Brecken introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to harbor master for the port of Charlottetown. Received and read. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Brecken also introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to the running at large of hogs in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

Bill received and read.

The Bill to incorporate St. Andrew's Church, at Cardigan, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to alter and amend the act of incorporation for the City of Charlottetown, was also read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, several resolutions from Committee of Supply were reported and agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Leader of the Government, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill to be intituled "An Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies."

In explaining the object of the Bill, the hon. member observed that the Bill was an Act incorporating societies for the purpose of lending money upon Freehold or Leasehold Estate. Loans were secured by mortgages taken in the names of Trustees appointed by the Society, and the repayment of sums thus advanced would extend over a period of ten years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable by monthly, half-yearly, or yearly instalments. The Society partook of the nature of a Savings' Fund, and depositors were allowed compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent. upon their monthly deposits. Persons of limited means would, by the aid of such institutions, be greatly assisted in their laudable efforts to become the owners of property, and they also afforded a good investment for the more affluent of the community.

The Bill was then committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Howlan in the Chair.

The Bill was then read clause by clause, and reported agreed to without amendment.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Mr. Sinclair, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of Lot 18, complaining of the late survey of part of the County line road, whereby they alleged that one chain had been taken off their farms, presented the report of said Committee on that subject, which they state that having had said petition under consideration, they have been unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; but observing that Commissioners had been appointed to estimate the damage that might accrue to parties through whose lands the said line of road was intended to pass, would recommend the Government to instruct said commissioners to examine and report what damage said petitioners would sustain by the proposed new line of road.

The report of said Committee was then adopted.

A Bill to continue certain acts therein named was read a third time and passed.

The House in Committee on the bill to continue and amend the act relating to the running at large of hogs in the Common and Royalty of Charlottetown, reported said bill agreed to.

The House in committee on the bill to continue and amend the act relating to the appointment of Harbor Master, was also reported agreed to.

The bill to amend the incorporation act of the church at Valleyfield, Brown's Creek, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the act relating to jail limits was read a second time, committed and reported agreed to.

On motion of the Hon Mr Davies the House went into Committee of Supply.

When the resolution relating to the salary of the Solicitor General was read,

The Hon Mr Warburton moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words—"£100 paid to the Solicitor General."

In the discussion which followed on the said amendment, it was admitted on all sides that the salary of that officer was not too large, but objections were taken to the mode of granting an annual vote for that purpose,

on the ground that it would be more consistent with constitutional principles to fix the salary of that officer by statute, and not leave it subject to an annual vote of the Legislature.

The question having been put, Hon Mr Warburton's amendment was negatived on the following division:

For the amendment—Hons Messrs Warburton, Coles, Kelly, Thornton, Messrs Conroy, Howlan, Walker, Sinclair, Sutherland, Howat—10.

Against it—Hons Messrs Pope, Gray, McEachen, Longworth, Davies, Laird, the Speaker, Kaye, Hensley, Messrs Brecken, Haslam, Montgomery, McLennan—13.

The resolution granting £750 towards the erection of a Lighthouse at East Point was agreed to.

In relation to the subject of lighthouses, the Hon Mr Coles remarked upon their heavy cost to the country, and the propriety of entering into some permanent arrangement with Canada and the other Provinces for the purpose of securing from them an annual grant towards the keeping of the lighthouses on the north side of our Island in repair, on the ground that the said lighthouses were of equal, or of more, service to the shipping interests of the neighboring Provinces than to that of P. E. Island. Charges were made against the Island for the use of wharfs and buoys for the accommodation of our mail steamers in the neighboring ports, and we should protect our interests by imposing upon them charges of a like nature.

Hon Mr Pope remarked that the Government of New Brunswick agreed to give £300 sterling towards the erection of our lighthouse at North Cape, which sum, when received, would be placed to the credit of the Colony. That lighthouse, it is true, cost a large sum of money, yet it was pleasing to know that it was pronounced by competent judges to be the best in British North America, and he hoped the one about to be erected at East Point would prove equally creditable to the Island. The Provinces, he said, supplied us with lighthouses towards which we were not called upon to contribute. The hon. member then instanced the Pictou Island and other lighthouses, the value of which to our shipping interest should be considered.

The sums voted towards repairs to the Model or Stock Farm, and the erection of a new barn on the Government farm, drew forth several remarks from hon. members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Coles remarked that he had no objections to offer relative to the grant for the Model Farm. Fencing and other improvements were absolutely necessary, and required to be made on that Farm, in order to its being made a credit to the Colony. He regretted, however, that for the present season, at least, there would be no young stock of horses produced from the mares imported last year. It were better that younger mares had been selected. The entire horse was too light. Horses of stouter bone were far better adapted for the general wants of this country. The sheep, however, were excellent; no better stock than which could be seen in any of the Provinces.

Hon. Col. Gray remarked that it was high time to put a stop to the imposition practised upon our little Colony for want of a judicious and proper selection of stock in the Home Market. He also spoke of the expenditure required for breastworks and other improvements about Government Farm. He observed that some 20 acres of that Farm should have been set apart for Government House, and the remainder, being some sixty acres, thrown open as a park for the citizens. The absolute necessity of such a park was becoming more evident every day, especially as the market house was to be erected on Queen's Square, and other Squares of the City were being enclosed. He alluded to the petition of the citizens on that subject, presented to this House last Session, and said it would be well still further to agitate on that point. The facilities that so large a Park as sixty acres of land would afford, in front of the new barracks, in a military point of view, he (hon Col Gray) also explained.

Hon Mr Coles said it was by the petitioners alluded to considered very desirable to procure a portion of Government farm for a park. The citizens of Charlottetown were deprived by the building of the new market house and the enclosures of the squares, of places for recreation; it was therefore considered by them that a portion of the waste ground attached to Government farm might be set apart as a park and place of public resort.

Reports under Estimates under consideration were then

On motion of the hon. Leader of the Government, the bill to extend the Land Purchase Act was committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Green in the Chair.

Hon. Leader of the Government then explained the object of the Bill, and stated that, in asking, for an extension of the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, the Government contemplated the purchase of the Cunard and Sullivan estates on the Island, and expressed his hope that those purchases would be effected on such terms as would enable the tenants thereon to secure the fee simple of their farms. He then entered upon the general question of land tenures, and reviewed the different modes which, from time to time, had been adopted, relating to that question. He was followed by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, who also glanced at the various legislative enactments of the Colony touching the settlement of the land question, and expressed his approval of the Bill just introduced by the Hon. Leader of the Government, and was glad to observe that the principles of the Land Purchase Bill were admitted to be the most effectual scheme that had been found for the amelioration of the tenantry of P. E. Island.

The debate on the Bill was again resumed in the afternoon, and kept up till the hour of adjournment, during which Hons Messrs Hensley, Warburton, the Solicitor General, Col. Gray, Davies and others, addressed the Committee, all of whom though upholding their differences of opinion, respectively, relative to the general policy of their party on the land question, unanimously concurred in the desirability of effecting a final purchase of all the proprietary lands in the Colony, on terms just and equitable to both proprietor and tenant.

After which, progress was reported.

The bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of British Templars was read a third time and passed.

Mr Sinclair introduced a bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in Princetown and Royalty.

The bill relating to the Winsloe Estate was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 27.

The bill to prevent the running at large of hogs at Princetown and Royalty was, on motion of Mr Sinclair, committed to a committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to.

Hon Mr Coles, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Covehead relating to the prevention of cattle on the Sandhills, introduced a bill to authorise the Commissioner of Highways for that District to place a gate, or sliding bars at the northern end of a certain road therein mentioned. He (Hon Mr Coles) in presenting the bill, explained its provisions, and said it was considered advisable to prevent, as far as practicable, the shifting inland of the Sandhills on the northern shore, which threatened the destruction of some valuable property, and to protect the said Sandhills from the constant tramp of cattle, and thereby promote the growth of grass thereon. The bill provided for the placing of a gate, or sliding bars, at the extremity of the road leading to the shore; said gate to be closed, excepting when required for the passage of the public with carts, carriages, horseback or on foot; and any person wilfully damaging or leaving open the said gate, or bars, to be subject to a penalty of twenty shillings for every such offence.

The bill was then received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Brecken the bill to continue and amend the act relating to the appointment of Harbor Master for the Port of Charlottetown was read a third and passed.

On motion of Mr Duncan, the bill to amend the act of incorporation for the church at Valleyfield, was read a second time and reported agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Leader of the Government, the House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Land Purchase Bill.

Hon Mr Longworth addressed the Committee and entered fully into the working of the Land Purchase Act, pointing out the advantages that had already accrued to many of the tenantry of the Island, because of the purchases effected under the provisions of that bill, the extension of which would, doubtless, lead to the purchase of other large estates yet in the hands of proprietors.

Hon. Leader of the Government then submitted a Resolution to the effect, that whereas, it was deemed necessary to give His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council power to further increase the amount of money authorized to be loaned for the purchase of lands, by virtue of the Land Purchase Act of this Island; it was therefore resolved that the said Act be so amended as to authorize the amount of loan to be extended to one hundred and ten thousand pounds, in addition to the forty thousand pounds already authorized by that Act.

The said resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The 19th section of the Land Purchase Act, which declares that no debentures under that Act be issued, securing any greater principal sum than £100, or less than £50, was also proposed to be amended so that Debentures might be issued to any amount not exceeding £3000. It was also resolved that the 13th clause of said Act be so amended as to authorize the payment of 6 per cent. interest on one-half the amount of any purchases which might hereafter be made by the Government under said Act.

The several resolutions alluded to and submitted by the Hon. Leader of the Government, were, after some time spent in Committee, unanimously adopted and reported to the House agreed to; and the following Committees appointed to bring in a bill in accordance therewith, viz:—Hons Messrs Pope, Longworth and Davies.

On motion of the Hon Mr Longworth, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the expediency of enlarging the provisions of the Act intituled "An Act for the establishment of a Bank of Savings in Prince Edward Island." He (Mr Longworth) then remarked that so great were the benefits conferred upon the poorer classes in the community by the operations of the Savings Bank, that its provisions were becoming too limited for the wants of the community. It appeared from the advantages arising from that Act, to persons of limited means, that they have availed themselves of the privileges it afforded to the utmost extent, or nearly so, of its whole provisions. It was therefore necessary to extend the same, by increasing the aggregate amount of deposits to be made therein, from ten thousand pounds, the sum to which it was now limited, to twenty-five thousand pounds. He then submitted a resolution to the effect, that it was expedient so to extend the provisions of the said Savings Bank Act as to meet the requirements of the public by increasing the amount of deposits as aforesaid. He also submitted a resolution, the object of which was the increasing the amount of deposit which any individual depositor might be entitled to make, and hold, in the said Bank, by extending the sum from £75, as at present, to £100.

After some time spent in Committee on the subjects of the said resolutions, the same were reported unanimously agreed to, and the following Committee appointed to introduce a bill in conformity therewith, viz:—Hons Messrs Longworth, Hensley and Solicitor General.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hensley, the bill to incorporate the Souris Bank, was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 28.

On motion of the Hon Mr Pope, the House went into Committee to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and wharfs.

After some time spent in Committee, several of the road scales for different Districts were agreed to and progress reported.

On motion of the Hon Mr Coles, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Highways for Covehead District to place a gate at the terminus of a certain road therein mentioned, was committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to with an amendment, namely, the striking out of said Bill the words "or sliding bars."

Hon Mr Coles asked the Government for the Despatch accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1864.

Hon Leader of the Government directed the attention of the House to the present mode of paying the salary of the Solicitor General of this Island, with the view of fixing the salary of that officer by statute. He therefore submitted a resolution to the effect that a bill be introduced to amend the Act 16 Vic., cap. 3, for the purpose of fixing the salary of the Solicitor General at £200 per annum—the same to be in lieu of all fees of office charges, allowances and emoluments, hitherto payable by the Government of the Colony.

After some discussion, during which the principle of on both sides of the House, a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill in accordance therewith.

Mr Howlan gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, ask the Government for any correspondence that may have taken place between Robert Gordon, formerly a Justice of the Peace, and the Government, relating to the dismissal of that gentleman from the office of Justice of the Peace.

On motion of the Hon Mr Davies, several resolutions from Committee of Supply were reported agreed to.

Hon Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to amend the Election Law, so that Poll Clerks, Returning Officers, and others employed at any election, might be empowered to record their votes at the Polling Divisions where they might be so employed, subject to certain restrictions therein named.

Bill received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Hon Mr. Longworth introduced a Bill to further extend the Savings Bank Act.

Received and read.

Hon Mr Longworth directed the attention of the House to the Bill to Incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Bonshaw. The petition on which that Bill was introduced had gone through the usual stages, but owing to certain allegations set forth in a counter petition, which had been presented subsequently to the introduction of that Bill, the second reading thereof was indefinitely discharged. He therefore suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee to whom should be referred the two petitions in question, in order that justice might be done to both parties, they being interested in, and belonging to, that influential body, the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

He would not then enter into the relative claims of the petitioners, as the whole matter would come up when the Report of the Committee be submitted for the consideration of the House. He would therefore move that a Committee for that purpose be appointed.

Hon Mr Hensley seconded the motion, and stated that it would be but fair to hear the matter on both sides; he therefore would support the mode proposed by the Hon Mr Longworth.

Mr Howat said the Presbytery should be the proper place to hear matters of dispute of that nature; it was therefore, in his opinion, better not to entertain the motion.

Hon Mr Coles agreed with Mr Howat, and said that he was of opinion that the congregations interested in the question of dispute, were quite competent to settle the matter among themselves without the action of that House.

Mr Brecken said he was instructed to say that the contending parties were not amenable to the same Ecclesiastical Court; the course proposed by the hon. member (Mr Longworth) was therefore just and proper and fair to all parties.

Hon Mr Davies was also in favor of allowing the petitions in question to lay over till next Session, as it was very probable the parties concerned would settle the point in dispute before that time.

Hon Mr Pope said that the Committee moved for might report that further action on the subject, on the part of that House, was unnecessary; he considered, however, it was but fair to appoint the Committee.

Mr Duncan was also of the opinion that the matter would be amicably arranged by the parties themselves independent of the interference of that House.

The question was then put on the motion to appoint a Committee, proposed by the Hon Mr Longworth, and negatived as follows, viz:—

For the motion—Hons Longworth, Pope, Sol. General, Hensley; Messrs Montgomery, Ramsay, Haslam, Green, Brecken—9.

Against it—Hons Coles, Warburton, McEachen, Kaye, Thornton, Davies; Messrs Walker, Sinclair, Howlan, Duncan, Howat, Conroy—12.

On motion of Mr Brecken, the Bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in the Royalty of Charlottetown, was read a second time and reported agreed to.

On motion of Mr Sinclair, the Bill to prevent the running at large of hogs in Princetown and Royalty was read a third time and passed.

Hon Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Oyster Fisheries of the Island, with the object of protecting the right of the public to take from any River (whether within the boundaries of any Oyster Fishery granted under said Act or otherwise) mud, mussels, or mud mixed with shells of any description, bonafide intended for the purpose of manure, to be used within said Island, although some of the Oyster brood, within such prescribed limits, or otherwise, should be thereby unavoidably taken, removed, or disturbed.

After some discussion on the subject of the amendments contemplated by the said Bill, it was received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 20th.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon Mr Yeo,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 7 and 8, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court, in the vicinity of Cape Wolf.

By the Hon Mr Goff,—Of teachers on Lots 50, 58, 59, and 60, praying for certain amendments of the school Act. Also, of certain householders within the Belmont or Royalty East school district, praying that the school teacher in said district may be authorized to draw the government allowance in full, so long as the average attendance is equal to one half of the number of children in the district.

By the Hon Mr McLaren,—Of divers inhabitants of Peter's Road and Greek River, Lot 63, praying for the establishment of a post office in their settlement.

By the Hon Mr Dingwell,—of Theresa Bernard, a pauper, praying relief.

By the Hon Mr McDonald,—of certain inhabitants of King's County, praying that a line of road at the southern side of the reserved land towards the shore at Burnt Point, may not be opened as prayed for by certain other petitioners. Also, of certain inhabitants of Cardigan and vicinity, praying that a proposed road from Alley's mills to the new bridge across the Cardigan River, may be opened on the south side of that river. And a petition of Alexander McDonald, and others, praying that the act to regulate the floating of logs, &c., down the streams of this Island, may be renewed and amended, so that parties having mill dams across such streams may be compelled to keep sluice gates in them, through which logs may be floated.

All the foregoing petitions were ordered to be laid on the table, except the last named, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of the Hon Messrs. MacDonald, Palmer and Dingwell, to report upon, by bill or otherwise.

REVENUE BILL.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon Mr Davies, with a "Bill for raising a revenue," which was received and read the first time.

On motion of the Hon Mr Beer, the said bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee thereon—Hon Mr Beer in the Chair.

Hon Mr McDonald: I think, your honors, that we should have a little explanation from the members of the Government respecting the change in the scale of duties; for I observe that there is considerable difference in the duties imposed by the act of last year, and those imposed by this bill, upon articles of general consumption—articles which are consumed very generally by the poorer class of people, and which were free last year. We are without any official information as to the causes why these changes were made. It is a very important bill, and members of this House should have information so as to be able to give their constituents a reason for the changes. We will, doubtless, be questioned as to why these changes were made. All we can only say that the bill passed through all its stages in this House one afternoon without a single remark, I do not think they would be satisfied.

Hon Mr Henderson: I would like his honor to specify the articles which he alludes to, and perhaps I would be able to throw some light upon the principles upon which the Government have made the changes.

Hon Mr McDonald: Flour is one.

Hon Mr Henderson: Well, it has been deemed proper to show the Americans that we are not entirely at their mercy; and it was thought proper to impose the same rate of duty upon American flour as is imposed upon it by the other Colonies. It was also thought it would induce parties to import their flour from Canada. And, to reduce it to the narrow point, it was thought that, in view of all these things, if parties are able to purchase flour at all, they will be able to do so with the small advance of one shilling and sixpence per barrel.

Hon Mr McDonald: To compel parties to import their flour from Canada may have been the reason why the Government imposed the duty, but I do not think it will have that effect; for the difference between the cost of Canadian and American flour is so small that I am of opinion that it would be as cheap to import flour from the United States and pay the 1s 6d duty. I consider it a tax which will fall almost entirely on the poorer class, and which, I do not think is required to keep up the revenue of the Colony. I observe that a duty is also imposed upon vegetables of all kinds, which will also bear heavily on the poorer classes. Besides, it is a question on my mind whether that act will allow Canadian flour to come in free of duty. I do not remember that we have any reciprocity treaty with Canada. Some other articles are also highly taxed which were formerly free. Onions, large quantities of which are imported from the West Indies, are taxed 3s per barrel. Gypsum and bar steel are also taxed higher than formerly.

Hon Mr Beer: If I understand the matter aright there is scarcely any extra duties laid on by this bill except on a few articles of American produce. They have laid a heavy duty on our produce. We have laid a trifling duty on flour; but it will not come out of the pockets of the poorer class, as his honor has said, for Canadian flour could compete with American last year. The duty will therefore come out of the pockets of the importers; for those who import Canadian flour will be in a better position this year to compete with those who import American. Onions are largely imported from the United States, but we are now raising considerable quantities among ourselves. Therefore I do not think there are grounds for the remarks of his honor from Georgetown.

Hon Mr Dingwell: I thought it was a mere copy of last year's act with the exception of the 1s and 6d upon flour. I do not like the hasty way that important measures have sometimes to be passed through this House. I would not object to it in any particular cases, but a person standing here to guard the interests of the country should have some time to consider such an important measure as this. However, I do not wish to throw obstacles in the way, and will therefore yield.

Hon the President: I see there is a duty of 1s and 6d upon flour, and also a trifling duty on vegetables, but I think there is a general act applying to the Colonies which will reciprocate with us. This is intended to apply to the Americans who have refused to do so.

Hon Mr Dingwell: One of your honors said it would fall upon the merchants, but I am of a different opinion. I believe it will fall upon the consumers. The merchants will take care of themselves.

Hon the President: If we can import flour as cheap from Canada, those who import from the United States will have to sell at the same rate.

Hon Mr Yeo: I think it will be an advantage to us to import from Canada, and therefore do not object to 1s 6d. on American flour.

Hon Mr Anderson: The duty is very small, compared with what they impose upon our produce.

Hon Mr Beer: Previous to the reciprocity treaty there was a duty of 5s per barrel on American flour, and some thought the same would be put on now; but by putting on the small duty of 1s. 6d. we will probably get from £1500 to £2000 of a revenue: for the steamers are running from Boston and they will require freight.

Hon Mr McDonald: I do not see how we can take it out of the pockets of the Americans. It must come out of the pockets of the consumers. The Americans are not under the necessity of sending flour here, but we are under the necessity of sending to them for it, and will have to pay their price. It is a well known fact, and it is laid down by the best political economists, that all taxes of that kind come out of the pockets of the consumers. The Americans have the whole world for a market, and the quantity that would be required by this small colony would not effect them. And as to our legislating for the purpose of retaliating upon the Americans, they would care very little for it. That kind of policy has died out in all enlightened countries: it has not been found to work well, and cannot be carried out by a small colony like this. I believe that free trade, as it can be carried out, is the correct principle to act upon. We may suppose that we are protecting ourselves in this way, but we are under a delusion all the time.

Hon Mr Henderson: I would remark that the correctness of his honor's remarks cannot be doubted in the abstract, but I would like to know if it would be right for us, all things considered, to show ourselves entirely at the mercy of the Americans, who refuse to trade as formerly with us—should we allow them to have every advantage from us? No; it is just like taking a stand in any other way, we must make a little sacrifice for it. Vegetables are imported from the United States by the steamers, and other vessels, in considerable quantities; and it was thought that a tax upon them would bring us some revenue, even though it would be paid by the consumers. As regards the duty on flour falling on the poor people. I do not think it will do so exclusively; for the rich in the city and elsewhere, have to use and pay for imported flour.

Hon Mr McDonald: None of your honors have yet shown whether Canadian flour will come in free under this act. I am of opinion that it will be subject to the same duty as American.

Hon Mr Henderson: I gave my consent to this duty with the understanding that there would be some means of exempting Canadian flour.

Hon Atty. General: I think there should be some provision of that kind in the bill. The exemption of duty on certain articles is regulated by proclamation issued by virtue of an act passed in 18th Victoria, cap. 2. Then as regards the duty on colonial flour, it depends upon the express wording of our statute. It appears to me therefore, that if Canadian flour is to be imported free from duty, it should be so expressed in the act, but this bill imposes the same rate on all flour: and now the question is, what is to exempt Canadian flour if the bill passes in its present shape?

The Hon Messrs Dingwell, McLaren and Henderson made a few remarks upon the impolicy of taxing dye-woods and potash, after which the House was resumed and progress reported.

A conference having been held by a joint committee of the Council and House of Assembly, the Hon Mr Henderson reported that the latter had agreed to the suggestions of the Council relative to dye-woods and potash, but that they could not make an exception with regard to Canadian flour.

The bill was then recommitted and reported agreed to.

At half past nine o'clock His Excellency, George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, came to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent, in Her Majesty's name, to "a bill for raising a revenue."

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 21st.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By the Hon Mr McDonald,—Two petitions of divers inhabitants of this Island, praying that a bounty of one dollar per barrel may be granted on all mackerel shipped from this Island.

By the Hon Mr Anderson,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 1 and 2, praying for the establishment of a post office at William Haywood's, Lot 2. Of certain inhabitants of Alberton, praying that an act may be passed to incorporate the "Western Bank."

By the Hon Mr Henderson,—Of divers inhabitants of Lots 22, 23 and 31, praying for the opening of a new, and the closing of the old, or Johnson's road, on the division line between Lots 31 and 23. Of Flora McLeod and Margaret Morrison, both praying for relief.

By the Hon Attorney General,—Of Francis Hyde, of Elliot River, praying for certain amendments of the Ferry Act. Of John Cairns and others, praying that an act may be passed to incorporate "The Mechanics' Fishing Company."

By the Hon Mr McLaren,—Of John Beers, praying that the sum of £22 10s. alleged to be due him for a contract on the bridge at Beers' mill pond may be paid.

By the Hon Mr Beer,—Of certain members of the Order of British Templars, praying for an act of incorporation. Of Stephen Farquharson and others, praying for an amendment of the school act. Of Robert Jones and others, complaining of violations of contract by the lessee of Charlottetown Ferry, and suggesting certain alterations and improvements.

All the above petitions were ordered to be laid on the table, except the last named, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of the Hon Messrs Beer, Goff, and Walker, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Hon Mr Henderson, from the committee on expiring laws presented the following report:

The Act, 12 Victoria, Cap. 1, intituled, "An Act relating to the Limits and Rules of Jails in this Island," which was continued by the Act, 18 Victoria, Cap. 21, will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 14 Victoria, Cap. 11, intituled "An Act relating to Emigrants," and the Act, 18 Victoria, Cap. 15, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Act relating to Emigrants," will severally expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 13, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts now in force relating to the Public Wharfs, at Georgetown," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 14, intitled "An Act to prevent the running at large of Swine within the Town and Royalty of Princetown," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 17, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the manner of proceeding upon Controverted Elections of Members to serve in the General Assembly," will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 18th Victoria, Cap. 30, intituled "An Act to continue an Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs within the Town, Common, and Royalty of Charlottetown," in so far as relates to the Royalty of Charlottetown, will expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 23d Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled "An Act to authorise the appointment of a Harbor and Ballast Master for Hillsborough Bay, and that part of the Port of Charlottetown not within the control of the City Council," will also expire at the end of the present Session.

The Act, 19th Victoria, Cap. 1, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," (continued with certain exceptions by 28th Vic., Cap. 3,) will expire on the first day of May next.

The Act, 28th Victoria, Cap. 3, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue," will also expire on the first day of May next.

K. HENDERSON,
EDWARD PALMER,
PATRICK WALKER, } Committee.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly with a bill to transfer the funds raised by the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown to the purposes therein mentioned.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 23rd.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BEER, a bill to transfer the funds raised by the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown, to purposes therein mentioned, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till twelve o'clock, to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 24th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, a bill to transfer the funds raised from the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown to purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Brecken with a bill to incorporate the "Charlottetown Woollen Factory." Also, by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, with a bill to incorporate the "Western Bank."

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

The Hon. Mr. HENDERSON submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. McLaren:

"*Resolved*, That in consequence of the threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies by bands of Fenian marauders, this House pledges itself to unite with the House of Assembly in placing the whole revenues of this Island at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of organising the Militia and Volunteers, and for such other military purposes as may be deemed expedient for the protection and defence of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Your honors, in moving that the very important resolution which has just been read may be adopted as the resolution of this House, I have no intention of making a sensational speech. This resolution implies that if the Colony and Legislature have not been greatly imposed upon by false appearances, the duty of self-defence, at this moment, is decidedly imperative. Need I remind your honors of the truism, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature"—that it is a principle so deeply rooted in our physical constitution as to be often brought into action before reason has had time to give forth her mandates—that the instinctive closing of the eye, or raising of the hand to defend the head on the sudden approach of danger, are clear proofs of that remarkable principle; and is it not also a dictate of Divine Revelation? Yes, it is. Were it not so, the Sacred Volume would not have contained such copious details of the duties and privileges of the family patriarchs, and of the chief magistrates of communities and kingdoms as they evidently do. I will not bring forward any quotations in proof of this position, but simply ask any one who doubts it, "How readest thou?" That the military institutions, for defensive purposes, by both sea and land, are no more than an indispensable extension of the Civil Magistrate's power, for the protection of the good, and the "punishment of evil doers," must be self-evident. And that Fenian marauders are prowling in bands on the New Brunswick and Canadian borders, is a fact that cannot be denied. Those evil doers, the infamous brotherhood, are enemies whom we cannot afford to depise.—The advantages which they possess for their nefarious objects are neither few nor small. They are themselves very numerous—have had a considerable degree of military training and experience in the field, as well as abundance of cheap arms and ammunition. Nor can we forget that an element of strength to them is derived from the extensive difficulties by which the Washington Government is at this moment embarrassed, in its effort for reconstruction. At the same time, members of that Government and Legislature are moving resolutions and giving expression to sentiments respecting the fisheries question which indicate no disposition on their part to pay any particular respect to the restrictions imposed by the treaty of 1818 on American fishermen. These members are pressing on the Government the duty of sending war vessels to our coast to protect what they may choose to call their particular rights. When we add to all this their proverbially aggressive proclivities, as a people, when no causes of irritation existed as those which they are now smarting under, our confidence in them as neighbors cannot stand very high. Do your honors ask what proof I can offer in support of this conclusion? I answer that of the many proofs that could be produced, I will only specify a few that are deeply impressed on my memory. It will be remembered that, in December, 1837, the rebels under McKenzie, having been defeated near Toronto, established their camp on Navy Island, in the Niagara River, when they were joined by the Americans in great numbers, who supplied the rebels with provisions and munitions of war in abundance. This necessitated a night expedition from Canada, in boats, which resulted in the burning of the piratical steamer Caroline, and sending her blazing over the Falls of Niagara. In November, 1838, an expedition was fitted out at Ogdensburg, 800 strong, and were supplied with small arms, field guns, and other munitions of war, with the full intention of sacking and destroying the town of Prescott; but they were completely defeated in their object by a very small armed steamer called the "Experiment," which beat them down the river, below the town, and kept them in check till some troops arrived from Kingston, who made the Yankees pay dearly for their temerity. On the 3rd of March, 1839, Point Pele Island, near the Western Boundary, was invaded by 500 men, well armed. After a sharp skirmish, they were beaten and routed by about 250 regulars. In this instance, nearly all the dead and wounded were Americans, and their arms were new, and marked as the property of the United States. The next item was the "Ashburton Treaty," in which the American Government and not the people were the actors. And so slickly did they perform their parts, that our envoy was completely overreached. That Government withheld a correct map of the "disputed territory," and produced a false one for the purpose of deception. This damaging fact came out when it was too late. But still the British Government preserved its good temper until the process of insult had culminated in the Trent affair, and then "John Bull" woke up to show the Yankees that he would stand their tricks no longer. In the mean time, and before the determination of the British Government was known, another American captain, who, no doubt, envied Wilkes the great honors about to be conferred upon him for his bravery in having pointed his guns at the poor unarmed "Trent," thought he might try his hand in a similar way by firing a shot across the bow of Admiral Milne's despatch boat. This was the gunboat "Experiment," Captain Grant, on her passage to New York, with despatches to our ambassador. When the shot was fired, she hove to, and all hands were ordered to "quarters," and prepared for action. When the American officer arrived with his boat's crew to overhaul her, to his astonishment, this was the attitude in which he found the Experiment. Commander Grant informed the officer that he would wait for a written apology from the Captain for the insult offered to the

British flag, or failing to comply, he would fight him immediately. The American handed in the apology demanded, and thus escaped fighting. Be it remembered that American cruisers were well acquainted with the Experiment, because she was the regular despatch boat. Captain Grant was a Briton of the right stamp, and when the news of his noble conduct with his small vessel was received here, it made my old heart swell with emotion to no ordinary degree. Your honors know the sequel of these affairs,—that the American Government gave up their prisoners, and disallowed Captain Wilkes' act; all which was a dreadful mortification to the more fiery spirits among the people and representatives. Again, can it be readily forgotten that when our arms suffered some reverses in the Crimea, the people of New York illuminated their city for joy? These are plain but stubborn facts, without varnish or exaggeration; and they constitute a pretty correct index to the dominant propensities of our cousins. And if so, it must be very evident that we are in duty bound to prepare, without delay, for the defence of all that is dear to us. In doing this, we will only be following the patriotic example which the other Colonies have set before us, and though they appear to be in more immediate danger than we are, it may be our turn very shortly. Our militia must be organised and put upon an efficient footing, as well as our volunteers. Some earthworks must be erected to protect our harbor and city. And though we all agree, as I trust we do, upon the highly important question of defending our hearths and homes, and of placing the revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, in accordance with the resolution which I am now supporting, yet I hope and trust that neither the present nor any future Government will act in the matter without due regard to a wise and strict economy. After all I have said about our American neighbors on this occasion, I have hardly touched their present moral character; but if we can credit a tithe of the accounts of murders, robberies, and other crimes, which we see published in their own papers from time to time, we must conclude that the masses are in a fearful state, and that life and property are very insecure in that country. Yet, in the very face of all this, some of our folks, when their temper is up, talk of hoisting the "stars and stripes" in this Island. When I hear of any Christian man speaking in this way, it reminds me of 'Lot pitching his tent towards Sodom," and of the dark history which followed; but this is a digression from which I must now return. Having resolved thus far, and being about to provide the "sinews of war," it is natural for us to turn our thoughts to the question of what stamp and stamina do our fighting men consist? My answer is, that in this Island we have the true offspring of the men who have, on many a sanguinary battle-field, from Cressy to Waterloo, displayed their valor and prowess in defence of their country and its liberties. And further still, we have the brothers and relatives of many a brave soldier who fought and conquered at Alma, Inkerman, and Lucknow; and while I humbly trust that I shall not be found placing undue confidence in an "arm of flesh," I cannot but feel thankful that we have men who, if properly trained and equipped, would be a credit to any country. Yes, your honors, we have the bold and dashing Celt, who will take the "Bull by the horns," and we have the Anglo-Saxon, who will conquer or die in the last ditch.

Hon. Mr. Beer: Your honors, it is entirely out of my power to make a warlike speech, and even though I were ever so well qualified to do so, there have been so many military speeches delivered in the other branch of the Legislature, where the people are represented by four or five Colonels, and I cannot say how many Majors, Captains, and other officers, and in addition to all this the speech of his honor who has just sat down, that I deem it quite unnecessary that I should say anything on the subject, except that I will give my cordial and hearty support to the resolution now before the House. I am confident that the people of this Island will stand shoulder to shoulder, to defend their hearths and homes, should we be threatened with invasion by lawless marauders. We are placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, yet I hope and trust it will not be required; but even if it should, I am sure the people will cheerfully make the sacrifice, in defence of their homes and liberties.

Hon. Atty. General: I do not intend to trouble your honors with any lengthy remarks upon this resolution which has been so ably proposed by his honor: first, because I perceive it is not likely to provoke any opposition here, for I hope and trust that we will be all unanimous. It is certainly conferring great and unusual powers upon the Government of the day, but the present state of affairs calls for extreme powers such as this resolution will confer, and I think we would be very remiss in our duty as guardians of the public interest, and as patriots, as I trust we are, if we would separate without giving this power to the Government. I hope and trust that there will be no necessity for the Government to make use of the whole powers conferred upon them by this resolution. But at the same time, there is nothing like being prepared for an emergency. The state of affairs in the neighboring Colonies and the United States is anything but promising, and bears anything but a pacific aspect at the present time. And I cannot but think that this long talked of question, known as the Fenian movement, is likely to come to some critical point which will call forth the energies of the colonists to protect themselves. That the Fenian organization is increasing in strength, and that these people are prepared with vessels and arms, and have the means of doing a great deal of harm to whatever Colony they may enter upon, is very evident. And though the extent of this movement may have been greatly magnified by persons amongst ourselves, for purposes of their own, and though this circumstance may have assisted in a great measure to accelerate the steps by which the feeling in favor of the confederation of the Colonies has advanced of late, yet I think it is our duty to be prepared for what may arise by certain means. Another question which presents an equally serious aspect, is the difficulties which are likely to arise respecting the fishery treaty between the Colonies and the United States of America. The unfortunate abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has, perhaps, led both parties to go to extremes in protecting what they conceive to be their rights. The old treaty which existed previous to 1854, is now revived, and with it, the disputes which existed previous to that year are likely to revive also. It will be singular, indeed, if nothing like a collision between vessels should occur this summer, and if such should take place, it is impossible to say where it will cease. Therefore, I think it behoves us to be prepared for any possible emergency that may arise. I have always been an advocate for putting our militia in an efficient state, and I think we have been remiss in not placing a considerable sum at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose. And though I have stood here as a strong opponent of the projected union of the Colonies on the basis of the Report of the Quebec Convention, and I trust I will ever be such, yet I have not forgotten the obligation which rests upon us as Colonists to defend ourselves as far as it is in our power to do so, and not to seek to transfer to others that which we should do for ourselves. I would be sorry to shrink from doing my part, as an Islander, for the defence of the country, and every able-bodied man should be ready to step forward whenever his commander should call, while those who are not able-bodied men should submit to taxation, such as they are able to bear, so as to make good what they cannot do by their physical powers. I hope the resolution will be acted upon with discretion, guided by reason, which should always prevail and influence a government, but more especially when entrusted with such powers as the Legislature is now contemplating, and that no expenditure will be made—not a pound wasted to gratify the whims of individuals but what is absolutely necessary for the defence of the Colony. I also hope that means will be adopted to put the militia upon a proper and efficient standing, in order that none of the neighboring Colonies, which, I might say, are yielding up their independence, would have it in their power to say that it is their resources that are to defend us. I would keep clear of such an imputation. And when that pressure comes upon us, for it is coming day by day, I hope we will be able to say we have provided as bountifully for our own defence as any of the other Colonies, whether we go into Confederation or not. If we do so, we will take away from those enemies of our liberty, one of the strongest arguments for leading, or ensnaring us into Confederation by their machinations. One thing more I would offer a remark upon, though it may be diverging a little, that is, the burthen of the Lieutenant Governor's salary. I hope every man will be ready and not hesitate to take the expense of paying our Governor upon the Colony, rather than submit to Confederation and the surrender of our independence. I trust, therefore, that the country will come cheerfully forward, now that the resources of the Colony are to be placed at the disposal of the Government, and show, by the most tangible and satisfactory proof, that we are willing to do what we are able to defend ourselves, and to preserve our self-government, which, I am sure, they are convinced is best for the prosperity of this Colony, whatever views may guide the other Colonies. I will therefore heartily concur in supporting the resolution.

Lorenzo Demorest, of Sussex, N. J., announced his own death last week. He said his dead father came to his bedside and kissed him and drew his cold hand over his breast. "That means death," said Lorenzo, "and I shall die to-night," and he did die.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

"CONFEDERATION ON ITS MERITS."

THE editor of the *Examiner*, in the last issue of that paper, has given us a short chapter on Confederation on its merits. He seems to be rather disturbed on perceiving that the anti-Confederate members of the Legislature are alive to the dangers which threaten our Colony in reference to Confederation. He would fain see the people of this Colony rest in all confidence that they are not to be forced into Confederation without first having the question submitted to them at the polls. To lull their suspicions and throw themselves off their guard, is part of the tactics of the Confederate conspirators in this Colony. Such was the part played by Dr. Tupper and his coadjutors in Nova Scotia. They artfully managed to pacify the people of Nova Scotia with the assurance that Confederation should not be attempted against the will of *the Legislature*. The fears of the people, with this promise, became subsided, and in the meantime, the wily Dr. Tupper and his accomplices matured their plan and sold the country. So here, Mr. Whelan and his brother conspirators are endeavoring to deceive the people of this Colony, addressing their arguments, which they think are very plausible, to the members of the Legislature, in hopes to mislead and quiet them until the Assembly rises, and thus to leave the Colony at the mercy of a Government containing *three Confederate members*, with all probability of putting in a fourth at any moment! O, People of Prince Edward Island, beware!! Mr. Whelan is evidently apprehensive that the Government is to be broken up or re-constructed, and some anti-Confederates introduced in place of the Confederate members who now form such a strong and dangerous party in it. This is all very natural in Mr. Whelan—a man who has cast the die on the stakes of Confederation—whose soul's whole object is now to see that measure accomplished, and to receive the reward which corrupt Canada is to bestow on him. He would doubtless become uneasy at seeing any change in the construction of the present Government—a Government in whose confidence he is supposed to be—a Government he has displayed no little ingenuity in supporting for the last twelve months—a Government which has given him, during that time, some very large crumbs,—if the Public Accounts do not belie him. We are, therefore, not surprised at Mr. Whelan's alarm about the exclusion of Confederate members from the Government, nor at his attributing the causes of that alarm to his old *friend*, the Hon. Mr. Palmer. If there is one man more than another that has blasted Mr. Whelan's ardent hopes of Confederation, it is Mr. Palmer. With reference to this gentleman, Mr. Whelan says:—"The opponents to that measure (Confederation) led by the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Palmer, appear to be anxious to pledge the Government not only to a very emphatic declaration against Confederation, but to a positive refusal to entertain any application for joining in any future delegation," &c., &c., &c.

Whether the opponents of Confederation are led by Mr. Palmer or not, we cannot say. Mr. Whelan, we confess, is more likely to know than we are the troubles which his faithful friends, the Confederate section of the Government, have to contend with. He no doubt shares with their sympathies, and is more in their confidence than Mr. Palmer; but be his assertion true or erroneous, we should surmise that, as far as Mr. Palmer's political integrity is assailed, or his interest endangered by Mr. Whelan's version of the state of matters, we think his attempt to damage Mr. Palmer only serves to raise that gentleman still higher in the confidence of the people of this Island. While unfortunately for Mr. Whelan, it displays too clearly the old leaven of malice which still rises in his soul when Mr. Palmer is supposed to be active in frustrating the designs of Confederate conspirators. We have been unable to procure the resolution submitted by Mr. Whelan in amendment to those tabled on Saturday last by the Hon. the Leader of the Government; but when they do appear, it will be seen that their object is to place the country in a false position by committing it to Confederation in the abstract, which would be equivalent to accepting the Quebec scheme. We will endeavor to give both sets of Resolutions, with comments on the debate thereon, in our next. As we write, the debate is progressing, but the Hon. Mr. Pope's resolutions, which strongly repudiate, on the part of this Island, the Quebec scheme, and any attempt to include this Colony in a Confederation upon that or any other basis will, in all probability, be carried by a vote of twenty-four to four! The Government, too, we sincerely trust, will be muzzled on this question during the coming recess of Parliament.

DESTRUCTION OF VALPARAISO.

THE latest news from the South American Republics, informs us that the town of Valparaiso had been bombarded on the 3d March last by the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Nunize. The principal government and public buildings, including the Custom House, were destroyed, and also neutral property to the estimated value of $20,000,000. Valparaiso, we may state, for the information of our readers, is the principal commercial town of the Republic of Chili, which, in conjunction with Peru has been waging war against Spain for some months past; but upon what precise grounds we scarcely know and care less. It is evident that although Spain, as a nation, has fearfully lost in power influence and prestige within the last century, and especially since her bloody and protracted struggle against the First Napoleon, she yet retains sufficient strength to thrash any combination of South American States that may be disposed to enter the lists against her. The only real danger Spain has to fear in the war in which she is now engaged is, the interference of the United States and the English Governments, and the only thing that intervened to prevent the American and British fleets in the Chilian waters from attacking the Spanish Admiral was the want of an understanding among themselves—the British refusing to back the Americans up. If the belligerents are left to themselves, the Spaniards we anticipate will soon force their foes to sue for peace, which, the sooner restored, the better for both parties.

The Anti-Confederates in both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature have forwarded an Address to the Queen, which sets forth in a strong light their objections to the Quebec Scheme,—and indeed to any scheme not approved of by the people of that Province. The Address concludes thus:—

"Our prayer to Your Majesty, therefore, is that no measure, to effect grave changes in the constitution of this Province, may be sanctioned by Your Majesty, or submitted to Parliment, till it has been published in the Province, considered in the Legislature, and submitted to the deliberate acceptance or rejection of the people at the polls."

ENGLISH MAIL.—The "China" arrived at Halifax on Monday last, and the Mail for this Island was received here on the same night per "Heather Belle" from Pictou. The latest dates are to the 28th ult., but the news is not of a very important nature. A steamer named the "City of Washington," had been lost on the Irish coast; her crew, passengers and mails were rescued. Two members (supporters of the Government) have been expelled the House of Commons on a charge of bribery. The Cattle Plague and the Reform Bill continued to occupy a large share of public attention. Assurances from Prussia and Austria are of a pacific nature. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar of Russia. The foregoing is the gist of the news by this mail.

☞ The Fenian excitement has nearly subsided along the frontier. A Fenian privateer is said to have left Lubec on the 2d inst. for parts unknown, and a United States steamer started in pursuit of her shortly after. We do not pay much attention to these stories.

☞ In order to hurry through with the Legislative proceedings, we are obliged to leave over several favors on hand, and also some editorial matter prepared for this and last week's issue.

A FIRE broke out on Thursday last, from a defective grate, in the dwelling house next to the Drill Room, on Grafton Street, belonging to the Hon. J. C. Pope, but occupied by Mrs. D. J. Roberts. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. We are glad, in this connexion, to announce that the Legislature has given a grant to the city of £300 to assist in purchasing a Steam Fire Engine.

☞ E. Parker Scammon is the name of the gentleman who has been appointed to succeed the late Capt. Covill as United States Consul for this Island.

☞ A General Election appears to be inevitable in New Brunswick, since a majority in the existing House cannot be bought. We trust our Sister Province will give as good an account of herself during the coming struggle for Self-Government as she did in the winter of 1865.

The Legislature will rise either to-day or to-morrow.

The St. Dunstan's Temperance Society gave a very pleasant entertainment—consisting of vocal music, addresses and recitations—on Monday night last—being its regular monthly meeting. An admission fee of nine pence was charged.

☞ The Bark *Undine*, Kickham, Master, with a general cargo of Goods for this Port, arrived on Friday morning last in 29 days from Liverpool—being the first arrival from great Britain this Spring.

THE bark "Lelia," also from Liverpool, arrived here on Tuesday morning.

☞ The steamer *Commerce* left Boston yesterday for Halifax and Charlottetown.

FLAX SEED.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Flax Seed, purchased by the Government, has arrived by the *Undine*, and may now be obtained on application to the SECRETARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, or to the Hon. John Aldous, Colonial Building, Charlottetown. Those Farmers who purpose the cultivation of Flax, this season, should not delay in immediately procuring seed, it being advisable to sow as early in May as possible.—*Isl.*

The *Telegraph* on Tuesday published a frightful tissue of blasphemy and nonsense, which it is stated is the Fenian oath. It does not give the authority on which the statement rests, and the document bears several intrinsic proofs of its being a wicked forgery. In all the trials of Fenians in Ireland the Fenian oath was repeated by the Crown witnesses, and it bore no likeness whatever to the horrible composition concocted for the *Telegraph*.—*St. John Freeman.*

The *Reporter* tells the people of York—

"By latest advices from St. John, Confederation stock is on the increase, and hundreds of those who were in opposition last March are ranked among its present supporters."

This is untrue or worse. It is published to deceive the people of York! When election day comes the people of St. John will show the Province that they are as much opposed to tyranny and despotism, and irresponsible power, and as much attached to freedom and independence as ever!—*Ib.*

And so the Fenians disappear from the frontier as strangely as they came. *Will they turn up again in the nick of time just when the elections are about to come off?* Let our readers ask themselves this question and wait a little while for the answer.—*Ib.*

☞ We notice that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, N. B., and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, are at present on a visit to this city, and are guests of His Grace the Archbishhop of Halifax. Both Prelates officiated at St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday.—*H. Express.*

Dr. Bayard received a telegram from Halifax on Saturday, informing him that it is not the cholera that is on board the steamer "England," but a malignant form of fever and dysentery.

A few days ago, a woman, who resided in the South-end of this city, deserted her husband and family, and married a soldier. She is mother of ten children, five of whom are now living. We understand that she will be prosecuted on a charge of bigamy.—*H. Chronicle.*

'Ole Bull,' the celebrated violinist, died in Quebec on the morning of the 11th ult.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday last, being the first of May, the pupils of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame gave a Musical and Literary Entertainment to a select audience, under the direction of the Ladies of the Institution. The selection of Musical Pieces indicated the most correct and highly cultivated taste, and were performed on the Piano Forte with admirable effect. The Dialogues and Dramatic Pieces were also excellent, and evoked frequent bursts of applause. A dialogue, celebrating the advent of May, was particularly interesting, in which all the young ladies of the Convent were enabled to participate, and in which they each and all distinguished themselves.

The audience was chiefly composed of members of the two branches of the Legislature, especially invited by the good Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and the entertainment was chiefly designed for them. His Worship the Mayor, and some members of the learned Professions, apart from the Legislature, availed themselves of a generous invitation to be present; and seemed to be animated by a profound gratification at the delightful entertainment afforded. The Mayor, in a few graceful words, complimented the Ladies of the Convent on the excellent training of of the pupils, and requested the Lady Superioress to give them a holiday, which request was readily granted. The Hon. Mr. Coles, and the Hon. Mr. Hensley, and Mr. Whelan, also spoke very briefly in commendation of the admirable entertainment which had been given to them, and expressed their thanks to the Ladies of the Convent for inviting them on the occasion.—*Examiner.*

Medical Notices.

Holloways' Pills and Ointment—A Word of Promise—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections and skin diseases may confidentaly commence the treatment of their several infirmities with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Holloway's well tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect, and in progress of the cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use" enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills, will enable every invalid to take care of himself.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It corrects acidity of the Stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. 25 cents a bottle.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—The beneficial effect resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have their efficacy.

Died.

At McAskill's River, on the 2d of April, Margaret McKinnon, aged 26 years, daughter of Alexander McKinnon. She suffered her sickness with pleasure and resignation to the will of God.

At Monaghan, in this Island, on the 5th ult., aged over 98 years, Mr. Peter M. Roan, who emigrated to this Colony from Mullolaughan, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, many years since. Deceased was an intelligent, kind, honest, unassuming and good neighbor. He bore a command in the United Irishmen during the unfortunate times of "Fatal Ninety-eight," and he successfully eluded the traps frequently laid for him by the then host of informers in the pay of Castlereagh, Fitzgibbon and Major Sirr, of accursed memory. May he rest in peace. (Belfast Northern Whig and Monaghan Standard please copy.)

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 8, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 8d to 1s 10d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 8s
Do by the tub	1s 6d to 1s 8d	Geese,	
Lamb per lb.,		Carrots per bush.	
Pork	6d to 6½d	Fowls	1s9d to 2s 3d
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d	Chickens pair,	
Beef (small) per lb	5d to 9d	Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Do. by qr..	4d to 8d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	10d to 1s	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	45s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2½d to 3d	Hay, per ton.	90s to 95s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per doz	9d to 11d	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes p b.	1s 10d to 2s3d	Calfskins, per lb.	8d to 9½d
Barley	3s6d to 3s9d	Hides, do	4d
Oats	2s 8d to 2s 6d	Sheepskins,	4s 6d to 6s 6d
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 0d to 2s	Timothy per bush.	28s to 30s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. WILSON

WOULD inform the public that he is now moving from the corner of Great George and Kent Streets to the Shop long occupied by DONALD MCISAAC, Esq., on Queen Street, immediately below the Market Square. Having refitted this Old Business Stand, and put it in perfect order for a

DRY GOODS STORE,

he shall be happy to welcome his numerous customers at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, and will be in a position, on the arrival of the *Ariadne* from Glasgow, and the *Lotus*, from London, to supply the public with every article of

MERCHANDIZE

common to the Trade

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866.

JUST ARRIVED,

PER Brig "ANNANDALE," direct from the

WEST INDIES:

200 puncheons choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

DAILY EXPECTED:

Per Bark "LOTUS" from LONDON, *Undine*, from Liverpool, Brig *Ariadne*, from Glasgow, also Steamer *Ottawa*, from London to Halifax,

60 hhds. Holland GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 do. Port and Sherry WINE.
hhds. Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey,
500 doz. Edinburgh and Burton Ale,
50 doz. Guinness' Porter,
200 chests and half-chests Congou TEA.
hhds. Sugar, bbls. Crushnd Sugar,
boxes Soap, boxes Candles,
40 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
sets Plough Mounting, Plough Traces,
60 puns. Demerara Rum.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866. 2m

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

Sail Maker,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to his Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the *L. C. Owen*, from Liverpool, and *Ariadne* from Glasgow, open a

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. HYNDMAN, head of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, viz:—

Cordage, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Anchors, Chains, Iron, Steel, Spikes, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

May 9, 1866. 6in

INTENDED REMOVAL.

WE intend, in a few days, removing to the SHOP in QUEEN STREET, adjoining that of JAS. MCCRAITH, Esq., and opposite Hon. Daniel Brenan's, where, on the arrival of the English vessels, we will open a large Stock of

General Merchandize.

Intending, for the future, to conduct our Business entirely on the

CASH SYSTEM,

we will mark our Goods at much less than the usual rate of profit, as an inducement to Cash Buyers to favor us with their patronage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Those indebted to us, whose accounts are overdue, will oblige us by settling them immediately.

D. & H.

May 9, 1866.

COAL!!!

THE Subscriber has always on hand—

Pictou Round and Small COAL.

FRANCIS STANLEY,

Fairbank's Scale, head of Queen's Wharf.

Charlottetown, May 2, 1866. rw b 3m

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal,
50 do. do. small do.
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also,—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes.

Apply to J. P. IRVING,
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 2, 1866.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscribers—to make room for new importations—will sell the balance of their

Choice retailing Barbadoes Molasses,

for Three Shillings per gallon.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

April 18, 1866. 8in.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER requests all parties indebted to him, who have not paid their accounts up to 31st DECEMBER last, to come forward and settle the same without delay.

JOHN BELL.

Queen Steert, April 11, '66. 4w

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—

Flour,	*Tea*,
Sugar,	*Rice*,
Kerosene Oil,	*Molasses*,
Tobacco,	*Pork*,
Soap,	*Candles*,

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

DOUGLASS'

Furniture Warerooms

are situated on the

Corner of Kent Street and King Square,

and are stocked with

The Largest Assortment

OF

Ready-made Furniture

TO BE

Found in the City.

April 11, 1866.

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)

Retailing low at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)

Wholesale and Retail at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particulary invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

April 11, 1866. 6m

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Celatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by—

W. R. WATSON,

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

FOR SALE!

Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains!

FOR a small SCHOONER of about 35 tons burden. The Sails have been in use for one summer only, and are nearly as good as new. The whole will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at this office, or

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Prince Street, Ch'town, March 14, 1866. 6in

Farm for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale 40 Acres of FREE LAND, situate on Lot 54. There is an excellent site for a Mill or Mills on the premises, as one of the best vacant streams of water in King's County runs through the Farm. 15 acres are clear and in a good state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a heavy growth of Fine and Spruce. Apply to the subscriber on the premises,

DONALD B. McPHEE.

Queen Creek, Lot 54, April 11, '66. 6

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, 1865.

LETTER FROM MR. HOWE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN :—

Since I last addressed you, the vexed question of Confederation has been pressed, with impolitic and indecent haste in both the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We have been informed by the officer in command that three thousand Fenians are hovering upon the frontier of New Brunswick, and the presence of the 17th Regiment and of three or four men of war, the Flagship included, has been required to check and overawe the turbulent elements which menace the peace and security of the Colony. At such a time, if ever, a true patriot and lover of this country would suppose that all attempts at organic change would be postponed—that union, and harmony among the population, would be cultivated—that their energies would be concentrated on defence—that a sense of common danger would bring the New Brunswickers together as a band of brothers, with but one thought uppermost in their minds, the honor of our national flag and the protection of the country.

Other counsels have prevailed. While the Bay of Fundy is alive with ships of war, and the frontier is bristling with bayonets, what have we seen at Fredericton? For three weeks after the opening of the Session the Parliament has been divided by a vote of want of confidence, growing out of this Confederation question which the movers were unable to carry. Despairing of overturning the Ministry by fair means, they have been driven out by an intrigue. Somebody has counselled the Lieut. Governor to disregard their advice, and to play into the hands of the Opposition. The Ministers, like high-spirited gentlemen, finding their counsels disregarded, at once resigned; and, it is said, were prepared, backed by a majority of 23 to 17, with a friendly Speaker in the chair, and one of their men away, to carry a resolution asking for the Governor's recall. A provisional Ministry has been formed, and to avoid a vote on the resolution, and to give time for the re-election of such of its members as have seats to seek, the House has been prorogued to the 15th of May, leaving all the public business to be done at a season when no man engaged in trade or law, or agriculture, can give time to it without serious damage to his private affairs. A dissolution of Parliament seems imminent, and before a month a loyal and noble Province, as large as the Kingdom of Sardinia—convulsed by a general election only a year ago—will be distracted by another, for no better reason than because certain persons have taken it into their heads to break down its institutions—to deprive it of the priceless blessing of self-government—to annex it as an outlying dependency of Canada, with a representation of 15 members in a House composed of 197.

New Brunswick, whatever her fate may be, will have this melancholy satisfaction: she has had the opportunity once to condemn, in the most emphatic manner, the Quebec Scheme of Confederation. If the House is dissolved she will again have the chance to defeat it, if she chooses. Should she accept it and it works badly, her electors, and not its framers, will be to blame.

You are to have no such privilege. Three years ago an election was held in Nova Scotia, and nobody ever heard, on any hustings, Confederation mentioned. The constituencies, as I believe, were deluded upon three or four prominent questions. They were told that the Opposition could save $70,000, including $8,000 of additional expenditure upon the Militia. As Ministers, they have retrenched nothing, [illegible] ture, and have been compelled to vote ten times the sum for the support of the Militia that in 1863 they promised to save.

Then we are told that railways had ruined the country, yet no sooner were the Opposition in Office, than they not only adopted the policy of extending railways, but took powers from the Legislature to hawk railway contracts, for enormous sums, about, without any security for stringent control or fair competition. I may by and bye turn your attention to this branch of our public affairs, but for the present pass on.

The mode in which the financial affairs of the Province have been dealt with and mismanaged formed another prominent topic at the hustings; yet, for three years, not a figure of the Tariff we bequeathed has ever been changed, and year by year it has filled the Treasury to overflowing. There has been some tinkering, this winter, in the interest of Canada, and we shall see by and bye with what effect on our revenue and our trade. The elections of 1863 turned mainly on those three questions and on every one of them the policy of the Government displaced has been sustained. The Franchise Bill, so much complained of, has never been repealed, and I assume has won favor even in the eyes of its opponents.

As I have said before, there was no scheme of Confederation before the country at the last election, and, to this hour, you have had no opportunity, as a people, to express your opinions in reference to that which is about to be thrust upon you in a manner so violent and unconstitutional, that even if framed by the highest political wisdom, it would never give satisfaction to a free people—arrogantly deprived of their self-respect and self-control and treated like serfs and bondmen.

The vote has passed, and thirty-one gentlemen have affirmed their right to annex this Province to Canada, without your counsel or consent. They were aware that in three populous Counties this Scheme of Confederation had been voted down, and they know or ought to have known that as a people you stood ready to vote it down whenever it was presented for your indignant condemnation. That die is cast, however, and your fate is sealed, as far as these gentlemen can seal it. For my part I shall sleep all the sounder, that before this act was done my protest against it was on record.

You have now no other hope of protection than may be afforded by the public spirit and independence of the other Provinces, and by the sagacity and justice of the House of Commons. You are bound for sacrifice, but there is yet time for self-exertion, and there is hope in the merciful interposition of a kind Providence by whom the schemes of politicians are often overruled.

Only a year ago, Prussia, wanting the seaport of Kiel and some extension of coast territory, in conjunction with Austria, overran and wrested Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark. At this act of spoliation all Europe cried shame. In diplomatic correspondence—in Parliament—in the Press—wherever Englishmen congregated and expressed their sentiments, this intrusion was denounced. The conquerors are already quarreling over the prey, and a bloody war, growing out of this act of spoliation, unblessed of Heaven, now threatens to deluge Europe with blood.

Canada is as large as Great Britain, France and Prussia put together—yet, pressed by her political necessities, or inflamed by greed of territorial extension, she seeks to seize upon the Maritime Provinces and bring them under control. It is not enough that our seaports are open to her ships—that we offer not only the right of way for her railroads, but money to construct them. Is it not enough that we swear allegiance to the same Sovereign, and live under the same flag—we must take 80 cents a head for our revenues, and permit her to appoint our Governors, Councillors and Judges—to rule us, in fact, with dominion as resistless as that in which Schleswig has been subjected by the sword. And all this is to be done, not in a manly way, by conquest, but by a wretched intrigue, and without the people who are to be thus despoiled having a voice in the future fate and fortunes of their country. Will this act, thus consummated, be blessed of Heaven? I do not believe it. It will not be long before the spoilers quarrel and tear British America by their dissensions; or, grown arrogant by increase of dominion, assert their independence of the mother country; and these Maritime Provinces, more essential than Gibraltar to the consolidation of British power and security upon the sea must follow the fortunes of Canada, which has not a ship to protect them, or a soldier to spare, and may find themselves swung out of the Empire some fine day as they are now being swung into Confederation, without their own consent.

I noticed that the Provincial Secretary attributed to me an article signed "Brutus," and made it, as he is apt to do, the foundation of a somewhat elaborate assault. I am not disposed to bear anybody's sins but my own. I did not write the letter, or a line of it, never saw it till I read it in print, and certainly have not, up to this time, charged any gentleman, on either side of the House, with being "bribed and corrupted." When I was in the House, the Provincial Secretary never found me shrink from the avowal of anything that I had written or said, and now that I am out of it I sometimes fancy that he should bear this in mind.

Believe me, yours truly,

JOSEPH HOWE.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND observe that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition differed in opinion from the great reformer across the waters, Mr. Bright, who passed such high encomiums upon the Republican Government of the United States. The Reciprocity Treaty was now one of the things of the past, it was therefore the duty of the Provinces to adopt the best measures they could devise to make up for its loss. Not only, he said had the Americans had the advantages derived from exports of agricultural products, but also access to that larger and more valuable source of wealth, our Fisheries: the annual value of fish imported into the New England States was some six millions of dollars. The United States Congress have, by their policy touching that treaty, proved recreant to the principles of free trade. They have had an eye to the Monroe doctrine with the view of starving us into annexation, and thereby driving Monarchical institutions from the soil of America. The taxation of the general Government of the United States averages about ten dollars a head, and that of the local States Governments fifteen dollars per head; every American citizen was, therefore, liable to a taxation of twenty-five dollars a head. In Great Britain the tax was about ten dollars, and in Canada, at most, five dollars including municipal taxes. This would be sufficient to show that annexation to the States would not be a very desirable step for Provincial interests. The Americans need not think that four millions of British Americans, with a territory of four hundred millions of acres, will be starved into annexation. Our soil is as productive, and our people are as talented, robust, and stalwart as those of the United States, and, thrown on their own resources, would prove equal to the task of self-support. The protective principles of the great protectionist, Morrill, seem to have swayed Congress. That gentleman's doctrine would be more applicable to trade 200 years ago, than now in the latter part of the 19th century. As a proof of the ignorance of that gentleman, and of those who are at present led by him: he (hon. Sol. General) might just observe that at the Detriot Convention, a State of Maine member objected to Canadian lumber as interfering with the trade of his own State in that article; a Pennsylvania member protested against Nova Scotia coal coming into competion with the coal of his own State; and a member from Vermont opposed the trade in butter and eggs from the Colonies, as interfering with the prices of the farmers of Vermont and New-hamshire. He (hon. Sol. General) differed from the Hon. Mr. Coles in his remarks touching the conduct of the Canadian delegates when at Washington last autumn; they were not to be censured for doing their utmost, consistently with their position, to induce their American neighbors to continue a trade mutually beneficial to all. But when the American Government had not the courage to treat with them personally, but only through the Committee of Ways and Means, they, the Provincial delegates, should, in his opinion, have at once packed up their papers and held no further communications with them. Good, doubtless, would arise out of the abrogation of the treaty. It would arouse the best energies of the Colonies, and cause them to trust to their own resources for mutual protection and support. When the Americans should find that we could not only exist without them, but also expand our trade and commerce with other countries, they would come to their senses, and be but too glad to renew the commercial and friendly relations that existed between themselves and the Colonies, and which had proved mutually beneficial during the last ten or twelve years.

Hon. Mr. COLES. At the Detriot Convention, there were several American Delegates, and the ignorance of the fudamental principles of trade and commerce, which was manifested by them, one and all, did indeed very much surprise him. Each of those delegates, representing a seperate and distinct state, apparently conceived it to be his bounden duty to consider only what would be for the sectional or local interest of his own individual state, altogether ignoring or disregarding the general interest of the United States. Well indeed might the hon. the Sol General say the people, generally speaking, of the United States were, as regarded their knowledge of political economy, two hundred years behind the people of England and France. By their narrow-minded policy, seperately manifested by each of their delegates at the Detriot Convention, that was made very evident. It was, however, he was proud to say, very different with the delegates from the British Colonies. They were actuated, not by any exclusive or illiberal regard for the mere local interests of their seperate Colonies, but by large-minded and comprehensive views of what would contribute most to the general interests of the whole of these Colonies. Whilst at Detriot, the universal mental impression by which the American delegates were actuated was evidently that, if they refused to renew or to recommend a renewal of Reciprocity, these Provinces would, in a body, walk over to them, and solicit admission into their Union. On that occasion, Consul Potter—declaring the action he was about to take to be fully authorized by the American Secretary of State—called a meeting of the American Delegates then at Detroit, for the purpose of intimating to them the line of policy which, with respect to the question to be discussed or determined by the Convention, it was the wish of the American Authorities they should pursue. On being made aware of Consul Potter's intention, the delegates of the Colonies held a private meeting for the purpose of considering whether it would be right or prudent for them to attend the meeting called by Consul Potter, when it was unanimously agreed that the most prudent course for them to pursue, as a body, would be wholly to disregard it; and they acted accordingly. He, however, finding that Consul Potter's meeting was open to the public, thought there could be no harm in his availing himself of their open doors for the purpose of gratifying his own individual curiosity, with respect to the advice which Consul Potter was about to give to the State Delegates, and he accordingly ventured into the room in which the meeting was being held; and he had not been there above a minute, when Consul Potter informed his countrymen that he had it on the best authority, that, provided they refused to renew the Reciprocity Treaty, the British Colonies were prepared to join the United States. Hearing this, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) took the liberty to interrupt Mr. Potter by saying, "No; not the Maritime Provinces, at all events." To this remark, Mr. Potter replied that he (the Hon. Mr. Coles) was right; he (Mr. P.) meant Canada—Lower Canada in particular. This declaration on the part of Consul Potter, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) however believed to have been very beneficial. The implied imputation of disloyalty expressed by it, woke up and increased the loyalty of Canada, or rather, it gave it a new impulse, and strengthened their determination to preserve it untainted or unshaken. The idea entertained by the American delegates themselves appeared to be precisely that entertained by Mr. Potter. They would, however, before long, be fully convinced of the fallacy of that idea, and whilst bitterly regretting the abrogation of the Treaty, they would, besides, have the mortification to know that, for its nullification, they had themselves only to blame.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH expressed the great pleasure which had been afforded him by the luminous explanation of the position of these Colonies in their relation to the United States, given by the Hon. Sol. General. He was not, however, surprised at the conclusion which had been arrived at with respect to the Treaty; for, from the sentiments expressed with respect to it by the American Delegates at the Detriot Convention, it was quite evident that it was then a foregone conclusion with them. It would be the duty of that hon. House, as representatives of the people, in connection with the other Provinces, to endeavor to extend our trade with them on the broadest principles of free trade. The Fishery question was one upon which they were not then called upon to deliberate. Our rights in relation thereto would be fully protected and upheld by the Imperial Government; nor would our local Government fail in a proper exercise of their power to protect them. He was happy to say that it was not the intention of the Imperial Government that our interests should in any way be sacrificed to the demand of the United States, or that we should be forced to succumb to them. The Republic of the United States was undoubtly a great country, and it would be for the benefit of our interests to cultivate friendly relations with them; but our endeavors to do so should never extend so far as to involve the acceptance of such trade and commercial relations as would evidently be injurious to our own independent position. He would not then go into the question whether the proposals which had been submitted at the Detriot Convention, on which to base a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, had proceeded from the American or Canadian Delegates. He did not, however, think they had proceeded directly from the Canadian Delegates, although the fact was they had been acquiesced in by both sides. He was forced, however, to say that, in his opinion, the Canadian Delegates had gone very far in acceding to the terms laid down by these propositions. It would, indeed, have been of the greatest advantage to us, and the whole of the Maritime Provinces, could that treaty have been renewed upon fair, equitable, and truly reciprocal terms. It was not necessary, however, that he should then say more on that subject, as he had already expressed the satisfaction which he felt at the luminous exposition of the question, which had been given by the hon. Solicitor General. One additional observation, however, he might be allowed to make, and that was, that he was happy to say Prince Edward Island had not been represented at Washington last autumn, because he would be long sorry to think that we should have been put in so degrading a position as, in our endeavors to effect a renewal of the Treaty, to be handed over by the American Government to an irresponsible individual, such as Mr. Morrill, the chairman of Ways and Means in Congress.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said it was not necessary at the present stage of the proceedings of the hon. House, to enter very fully into the question of Reciprocity, as it would again come up in a different and tangible form. He concurred in the sentiments expressed by his honor the Solicitor General, touching the spirit by which the American people were actuated towards the Colonies. The sympathies of our people were, to a large extent, enlisted and expressed in favor of the Southern Confederacy, when the adherents of that Confederacy were struggling for their independence, during the unfortunate civil war which had recently terminated. In consequence of these sympathies, it appeared a pique had been indulged in by many of the leading men of the Northern States, against the Colonies, which inclined them to do what they could to obstruct and retard Colonial interests. He well recollected the time, previously to the Reciprocity Treaty, when we had no trade with the United States, and he was free to admit that our trade extended advantageously, and had been accompanied by great prosperity under the working of that Treaty. He was, however, pleased to see that an independent spirit had arisen, and was manifested by the Colonies, and that, in consequence of the abrogation of the Treaty, steps had been taken for the encouragement and opening of trade with the West Indies, Brazil and other parts of the world; and he hoped that such energetic and enterprising means would be adopted, as would supply the want that might otherwise be felt, through the abrogation of the Treaty. Our Fisheries were, he said, the best guarantee we had that the Americans would, when the feelings unfortunately created by the late war had subsided, reflect upon their obstructive policy in relation to the treaty, and consent to its renewal on terms that would prove equitable and advantageous to all parties.

[To be Continued.]

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts of the Island, in good cultiva,not well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid ti tles, and immediate possession can e 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 speculatorspurchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

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

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

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. 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 Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. MCLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. MCDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in state of cultivation, with a goodDWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix,

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!
BY
HOLLOWAYS 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 cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty 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 y under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it nait concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certai n.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

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

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, y 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, Mumps, 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 scrofular nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-disease
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
		Scalds	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 are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Fresh Jersey Peaches, IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1864.

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. 11, 1865. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a* ***Cough*** *or* ***Slight Cold*** *in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* ***Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,*** *the Hacking Cough in* ***Consumption,*** *and numerous affections of the* ***Throat,*** *giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 11, 1865.

STELLA COLAS
Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
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Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
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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, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without in ury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing 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. WATSO

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.