The Herald.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, March 25.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: Your honors will observe that I said "perhaps" it was so. I did not speak positively, although painful recollections, the result of personal observations, convince me that my statement is not much beyond the mark with regard to some of those establishments.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: There is a strong objection on the part of many persons to having a tavern in their neighborhood, and not without reason, for it tends to immorality and bad habits. There are very few who like to have a tavern in their midst; but still, every one must acknowledge that it is necessary to have taverns for the accommodation of the travelling public. The public cannot travel without accommodation, and I believe it is well understood that no man will open a house of entertainment unless he has the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, for it is known that it does not pay. And though people may not drink any spirituous liquor at home, yet there are very few who will not enjoy a glass of brandy when they are travelling. Therefore, I believe that taverns are necessary, particularly on the main public roads. But I am not inclined to think that the people in any settlement would be disposed to close a house where the sentiments of the public declare that it is necessary to keep it open. If they did it would cause trouble to themselves, for persons travelling would have to call at private houses, and thus cause trouble and inconvenience to them. I do not apprehend any danger of having them shut up by giving the people power to say whether such and such houses should be closed or not. I think it should be left to the good sense and judgment of the people to say whether certain houses should be continued or not. It will also give power to the people to shut up those little shops on back roads which are only a nuisance. If one good house were kept in every ten or fifteen miles on the main roads it would be sufficient. I would therefore support the bill, trusting to the good faith of the people not to shut up houses that are necessary, and I have no fear that it will be taken advantage of.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am happy to hear that there is some prospects of a movement being made to establish temperance houses. I think they are necessary, and I know there are many in the country who are of that opinion. I would give my support to a measure to prevent a tavern from being opened within a certain distance of a temperance house. That would be an inducement to persons to open such temperance houses, where a man could get a cup of tea or coffee, and which would be just as good on a cold day as a glass of liquor.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I am aware that many of those public houses are public nuisances, and it should have my support. I introduced to close them often a great annoyance, and I am not [illegible] that any one of your honors would like to see your next neighbor open a public house. If any way could be devised to place houses of entertainment where they are required I would support it. If the Magistrates were authorized to decide where it was necessary to have public houses I think it would have a very good effect. Take, for instance, the road to St. Eleanor's, if two or three Magistrates were to travel the road and say where a public house was necessary, and a man in that district only allowed to take out a license, it would answer a very good purpose. As the law is at present, we might have fifty taverns between this town and the North Cape. Houses of entertainment are necessary, but when there are too many taverns, as there are at the present time, they become a nuisance. I was surprised to hear the account given by his honor from Queen's County, (Mr. Henderson) of the number of deaths caused by intemperance, and I hope his calculation is not correct. I would be sorry to think that one death in five hundred had been caused by drunkenness, or that one in five of the inhabitants is a drunkard. I do not think it is the case at the present time. A great reform has taken place in the drinking custom of society. His honor said it was the duty of the Government to encourage temperance houses; but I would ask how the Government can be expected to encourage them? Can the Government be expected to give them a subsidy? Perhaps it would not be a movement in the wrong direction if they did. Very few men are willing to open houses of entertainment unless they are allowed to sell liquor, as it is considered that it will not pay.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I regret to have to rise so frequently, but his honor who has just spoken has misunderstood my sentiments. I said it was the duty of the Government to provide accommodation for the travelling public, but I insist that the temperance men should take the lead, and that the Government should not discourage them by legislation. In a part of the district which I represent there is a temperance house, kept by Mr. Godfrey, within a half or three quarters of a mile of a tavern. At that house the public can be as well accommodated, and it has successfully competed with the tavern for several years. That shows that temperance houses will pay when they are well conducted. The public should not frown upon such houses, but should give them every encouragement in their power, and if they would do so I believe they would succeed without any subsidies from the Government.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I was going to allude to that circumstance. I have travelled many times on the Anderson road, and have been well accomodated at Godfrey's. And if a house of that description can be kept on that road, and successfully compete with a tavern within half a mile, why cannot the same be done on other roads? If such houses were kept, as I believe they could be, if they were more extensively patronized, there would be very little necessity for taverns. In a part of the district which I represent there are too many public houses. The people complain that they are a nuisance and they want the power to shut them up. This Bill gives power to two thirds of the inhabitants of a district to close public houses, or to prevent them from getting a renewal of license, but I do not think there are any grounds of apprehension that they will close houses that are really necessary for the accommodation of the public. I think there will be good faith enough in the people to allow a public house at every ten or twelve miles on the main road.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I dare say those temperance houses would do very well. There is one upon a road which I often travel, and I get as good accommodation there as in any house in the Country. Still, I am apprehensive that this bill will be the means of closing many houses that are required, and some of those men who would close up the public houses would be the last to open their doors to a person who was travelling. I would like to see one door opened before another is shut.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: There is a law now on our statute book requiring the sanction of two thirds of the inhabitants of a district before a man can open a tavern, and it is evident that the law has not been abused from the fact that there are complaints that they have sanctioned too many. Therefore, I do not think there is any danger in leaving it to the good sense of the people, and I am persuaded that they will not close houses which are required for the accommodation of the public.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: The law requiring two thirds of the inhabitants of a district to sign a certificate before a man can get a license would be a very good one if it were not so often evaded. I am aware that persons often go round and get the names of parties to a certificate who are averse to opening a tavern, either from those parties being in debt, or by bringing a pressure to bear upon them in some other way. I think the bill might be so framed as to prevent an house of this kind. If a person going round to get signatures to his certificate had to take a magistrate to see that no undue influence were used I think it would have a good effect. Sometimes, I believe, persons names are appended to a certificate without their consent, and thus taverns are opened where the majority of the inhabitants are not willing to have them, but if the plan I have suggested were adopted it would prevent abuses of that kind.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I have not much faith in temperance houses. Licenses were required in Pictou at one time but there was just as much liquor sold as before. It is generally understood that temperance houses will not pay. There was one opened by Mr. Worth at Glasgow Bridge, but he soon found that it would not pay and he had to close it. It was a great deal of trouble, for people travelling would often rouse him up in the night; they would warm themselves and go away without paying anything. I do not like those little shanties which sell liquor but keep no accommodation for travellers. I consider them a curse to any settlement, and I would like to see them closed up. At the same time I would like to encourage good houses, and I do not know how far this bill will have that effect. I am afraid that two thirds of the inhabitants of a district might refuse license to a man who would keep a good house where it was required.

Hon. ATTY. GEN.: I consider this a very necessary amendment to the present law which places the power of granting licenses in the hands of two thirds of the inhabitants of a district. When that law was passed there was no provision made for the renewal of license; so that if a man once obtained a license by a two thirds vote of the inhabitants, he could [illegible] as long as he chose, though his tavern may have fallen off, and he himself from being a good man to the worst specimen of humanity. I think this is a very wholesome check upon taverns which may become disorderly or bad in their character. I am sorry that we are so often called upon to legislate upon the tavern license laws. I certainly agree with many persons that it is almost impossible to cure the evils and abuses of spirituous liquors by legislation. So long as the laws legalize the indiscriminate use of the article so long will people make an improper use of it. At the same time a great deal may be accomplished by legislation. Houses of entertainment are indispensable; but while spirituous liquor is permitted to be sold at such houses, we should endeavour to keep it under such wholesome restrictions as will lessen the evil as much as possible. An inn we know, when properly conducted, is very acceptable to the travelling public, and the best way to secure good houses is to put down those little dens which are established in many places to make a living out of the sale of spirituous liquors, when the persons who keep them do not care what kind of accommodation they have for man and horses. Respecting many of those places where bad spirits is sold it is very lucky if the violation of the law is winked at by those whose duty it is to see it enforced. A person is forced to that conclusion when he looks at some of those shanties which are licensed to retail spirituous liquors, for a man could hardly get into them without doubling himself up. There is hardly a place to shelter a horse, much less could you find a bed for yourself. Everything about them has a repulsive appearance. I think this bill will have the effect of putting down those houses.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Though the country is improving in every other respect, I do not think the accommodation at public houses is as good as it was 20 years ago. There are licensed houses between this place and New London in which a man could scarcely get a meal of victuals. A few years ago a man established a good house at New Glasgow and got a license, but by some means it was taken from him, and now there is not a house on the road fit to accommodate travellers. If a man were caught in a snow storm he might experience great inconvenience for want of a house to put up at. Few men like a public house at their doors, and I do not know that we can blame them, but still the public suffer.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: As it is necessary to have houses of entertainment I would be disposed to support the suggestion of his honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) that a Commission should be appointed to go through the principal roads and fix rates for them at regular distances. Then it would be worth a man's while to keep a good house. Under this bill, if a man were to open a good house, he would not know but next year two thirds of the inhabitants of the district might vote against him getting his license renewed, by which means he might be subjected to great loss. If the public require those houses for accommodation I do not know any better way than to appoint a commission to say where they should be placed. If there was one at every ten or twelve miles it would be close enough.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: As regards the remark of his honor the President, that the accommodation at the public houses, instead of improving is deteriorating, I can only say that in King's County the reverse is the case. I know that the accommodation at houses there has been greatly improved within the last two or three years. A person can now get good accommodation on all the main roads. There is no law, I believe ever passed which is more difficult to make perfect than the liquor license law, for it is no matter what changes are made they do not appear to meet the views of some parties, and every session there are petitions before the Legislature for further changes. The clause under consideration leaves it to two thirds of the householders in a school district to say whether a man shall get a license or not, and I presume that those only are intended who are qualified to elect Trustees for the school. I therefore think the clause is imperfect, because a number of the householders may not have children of the ages which would entitle them to vote for Trustees, and therefore the case might be decided by one third of the householders in place of two thirds, while those who would be prohibited from voting might be just as capable of judging whether a tavern were required or not as the others. Besides, I believe the bill does not go to the great root of the evil. In my opinion it is those little shanties which sell inferior spirits without license that cause the greatest amount of evil. And however much a few persons may wish to put them down still where they are supported by a large number it is not easy to get them abolished. I believe that from the number of houses returned as having licenses a very large number must be selling without license, and we should endeavour to legislate so as to get at those houses. There may be cases where a man would get a license and afterwards become addicted to the immoderate use of liquor himself, so that it would be necessary to shut up the tavern, and it it were left to two thirds of the resident householders I think it would meet the wants of the case.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I knew a case since the present law went into operation where three taverns were opened in one district. The first man went round and the people signed his certificate, the second went and they signed his, and the third likewise; they were all good friends together. Three houses were a great nuisance, and if a law like this had been in operation I think only one of them would have got license. However, two of them have since been closed.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I am glad to hear that two of them went down, and I hope it is a very exceptional case. It does not say much for the inhabitants of the district. I think this clause aims well. It gives the power to those on whom the greatest responsibility rests—those who have children growing up. The law already provides for the suppression of those dens, as they are called. When a Constable is sworn in it is in his obligation to report houses that he knows to be selling liquor without license. That is a good provision, but much depends upon the character of the people themselves.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: According to that clause the best houses, and kept in the most eligible situations, might be shut up. The Sons of Temperance and Good Templars might have it in their power to close them, and would do so, no matter how necessary they might be, for I believe it is the obligation of the members of those societies not to grant a certificate to obtain a license.

Hon. ATTY. GEN.: That is the very intention of the act—to place it in the power of two thirds of the inhabitants of a district to close a tavern no matter what motive they may act from. If the householders think, in their own judgment that there is no necessity for a tavern in a district, they may prevent a license from being renewed, no matter what kind of house it is, good or bad, we cannot make a distinction. As far as I know the members of these societies are under no obligation to take up a prosecution against every man who sells liquor. If that were the case they would have to proceed against well regulated houses as well as others; but we not to assume that there is nothing unfair or improper in them asking power to put down bad and unnecessary houses.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am as anxious as any of your honors to afford proper accommodation to the travelling public, but I do not think the clause will effect any good houses. On the other hand, it is a safeguard against houses which are not properly conducted, being allowed to continue—houses which, perhaps, were good once but have fallen. I do not concur in the propriety of legislating upon men's interests every Session. I do not think it is a sound principle to legislate upon individual rights; but still, I think we are safe in passing this Bill. Perhaps it will not shut up three public houses on the Island; at least, not three which are entitled to the name of houses of accommodation.

Clause agreed to—Clause relating to store license read.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: That is a part of the Act which is often evaded, and I have often heard it said that those stores are not much better than grog shops. Perhaps the parties are not allowed to drink in the stores, but they take their bottle outside and drink it, and then go in and get another. I think many of those stores are a public nuisance, and I would not allow them to sell less than two gallons.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not speak against this amendment, and pint license may be an injury in some cases if people will take bottle after bottle and drink it; but, suppose a little brandy or wine is required for sickness, how would his honor like to have to pay for two gallons, as he would have to do if there were no store licenses granted? Perhaps, if he only wanted a pint, he would have to pay £3, for you cannot get good brandy for less than £1 10s. per gallon. No doubt, the benefit intended to be derived from store license is often abused, but still, there is a strong argument in favor of pint or quart license, if there is any good in the article at all, and I think there is, for I have had a very fair trial of it.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: I think it is a very necessary feature of the Bill. Sometimes it is necessary for medicinal purposes, and the stores are the only places where there is any probability of getting a good article. A person would not like to go to a tavern for it, where they generally sell bad, adulterated stuff. There is a store in Georgetown, and I never heard of them drinking over the counter.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: By that clause, a man has to get the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants before he can open a store. The regulations in regard to stores are already very stringent, and if it is to be the case that a man has to get the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of a district before he can sell less than two gallons, we might as well say that no person should sell any quantity without the consent of the inhabitants. Therefore, I do not feel disposed to support that clause.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: I think Georgetown and Summerside should be exempted from the operation of that clause.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I consider it absurd to require the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants of Georgetown and Summerside before a man could open a store—the very same as a tavern license. I would, therefore, oppose that clause.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I do not see why they should not be put upon the same footing as tavern license. There is no end to the extent to which those store licenses have been abused, and, therefore, I would be sorry to see that clause struck out of the Bill. If there are localities to which it is not applicable, let it be shown. We cannot use the same arguments in favor of the stores which have been used with regard to the taverns or houses of accommodation.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: If Georgetown and Summerside are exempted, why not exempt St. Eleanor's and Cascumpec, and other thickly populated places. If we make any exemptions, I think it would be considered class legislation.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: There is some force in the arguments on both sides. If a man wants a little good liquor, he would go to a store for it where he would be most likely to get a good article, and, on the other hand, it is often considered a great nuisance to have a store in a settlement. Persons will go and buy a pint and just go outside and drink it, and perhaps drink a little inside, too. I do not exactly agree with the clause, but I do not see how we can improve it.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am sorry to have to disagree with some of your honors, but I do not see why a different rule should apply to this from the last evil we were trying to obviate. It has been found that the old law did not work well. It is just as much abused with regard to the store license as the tavern license. If a person wishes to purchase a little so take home, he can get it at the tavern, and to sell it in stores is interfering with the proper business of the taverns. As to the objections which have been urged against the clause, on the ground that it would prevent facilities for procuring small quantities for medicinal purposes, I cannot see any force in them, for a man can get it at the tavern as well as at the store, and wherever there is a store there is generally a tavern within a few miles of it. I have heard the law, in this respect, very much complained of, and several persons have said to me that it was a pity that the license had been reduced to a pint.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The reason it was reduced was, that it was considered absolutely necessary to allow persons to get small quantities for medicinal purposes. It would be very hard to compel a man to purchase two gallons when he only wanted a pint. I happened to go to a store not long ago, and the man told me that he had just run out two gallons of wine in pints for sick people. Under this clause, I believe there is not one store keeper in ten that would take the trouble to procure license. I am not in favor of affording facilities for obtaining liquor, but it is often wanted as a medicine, and it is no use to try to make laws to put down drunkenness.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I would just remark that I have frequently to do with cases of sickness, and the instances where wine or brandy is required are few and far between. And I think your honors should find that immorality has resulted from pint licenses in twenty cases for every one in which it has been a benefit in case of sickness.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think it is worth while to alter the clause, for it is certain that there will be applications to alter it next year again.

The question of concurrence was then put on the clause under consideration, and the Committee divided:

CONTENTS—Hon. the President, Hon. Messrs. Henderson, McLaren, Ramsay, Goff, Lord, Dingwell, and Walker—8.

NON-CONTENTS—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Anderson—2.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The House was then resumed, and the Bill reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, March 27.

A Bill in further amendment of the laws relating to the sale by license of spirituous liquors, and a Bill to incorporate the Summerside Bank, were severally read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, with a Bill to repeal the laws now in force establishing and regulating the rate of interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject, and a Bill to alter the time for holding certain terms of the Supreme Court in the several counties of this Island.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration a Bill for the regulation of Merchant Seamen, and the Hon. Attorney General proposed the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Folio 32. Line 4,—Leave out "in any part of the Island," and insert "for the County in which the owner or part owner of the ship resides; or, in case the owner or owners reside abroad, then for the County wherein such ship was last in port."

The House was then resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to with several amendments.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

A Bill to amend the Act for constituting Boards of Health, was then read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I observe that this is merely an amendment to the present Act, and I suppose the intention of it is to save the Health Officer a little trouble. We had a similar Act in force a few years ago, and many a time the owners of vessels had to pay the fee without the Health Officer seeing them at all. The law is not as well carried out now as it was some years ago, in nine cases out of ten the passengers are ashore and get their dinner, or something else before the Health Officer is on board. I think the Health Officer must have friends in the other end of this building, or we would not have such a Bill brought before us. I would like to know what sized vessels it refers to, or whether it refers to Colonial, as well as foreign vessels?

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It refers to all vessels suspected of having sickness on board.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Well, I consider it an extreme hardship that owners or masters of small coasting vessels—perhaps only running over to Nova Scotia—should have to pay the Health Officer's fee at the custom house before they could get a clearance. At all events, there should be something to show that the Health Officer had really visited the vessels before the fee would be demanded from them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It does appear to me that the health officer should leave his account with the collector of customs; otherwise how is that officer to know whether a vessel has been visited or not?

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think that clause is rather too sweeping. I would like to protect the health of the city and of the country, but I do not wish to give unnecessary trouble and expense to owners or masters of vessels. By this clause, every master of a vessel would have to pay the health officer's fee before he would get his clearance, therefore, there is no inducement held out to that officer to do his duty. If the health officer is to have fees he should earn them.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor (Mr. Dingwell) has exactly spoken my sentiments, and I think it is out of the question to expect the health officer to board vessels and do his duty unless he is provided with a boat and two men, with the yellow flag flying at the stern. He cannot provide himself with a boat out of the small fee which he is allowed at present. That vessel with the small pox was at the wharf last year before the health officer was on board. I would like to oblige the health officer, but I cannot support that clause.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: The observations of his honor who has just resumed his seat are very proper and worthy of consideration. The health officer is authorized to board vessels in his discretion by the Act of 1857, and vessels which are not suspected of having sickness on board will not be boarded by him. But, as observed by your honors, the collector of customs will not have any opportunity of knowing what vessels have been boarded by the health officer, unless he gets some intimation of the name of the vessel boarded. It will rest with the health officer himself, and I think he has the right to collect his fee when he boards a vessel, but if he does not do so, he will have to give some intimation to the collector. Therefore, I think the clause requires amendment.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: The law should contemplate two things, the safety of the citizens, and to avoid any factious interference with vessels putting into the harbor, such as would be detrimental to trade; and with these two objects in view, our enactments on this subject cannot be made too pointed. But I have doubts whether what is desired can be accomplished by this Act. The health officer has not the means of accomplishing what is required of him, therefore, I think the Bill requires amendment.

The Hon. Attorney General then submitted the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Folio 2, line 11,—After "House," insert "after notification by the health officer to the said collector that such fee is due and unpaid."

(Some discussion arose upon the necessity of providing a boat for the use of the health officer, to enable him to board vessels suspected of having sickness on board, before they should come in close proximity to the town. The Hon. Attorney General proposed an amendment to provide a boat, at the expense of the Government, for that purpose, which was agreed to by the Council, but was subsequently disagreed to by the House of Assembly; provision having been made in the appropriation bill for that session.

The House was then resumed and the Bill reported agreed to with several amendments.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Haviland, with a Bill to amend the law of real property. Also, by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a Bill to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JURISDICTION OF THE MAYOR'S COURT.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court.—Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beer moved that the Bill be amended by adding the following clause:

"It shall be lawful for the City Council, of the City of Charlottetown, to license boarding houses, victualling houses, saloons, and houses of the like description, within the limits of the City, to sell spirituous liquors, and by a Bye-law to fix the rate, and prescribe the conditions under which such licenses shall be granted."

I believe, said his honor, (Mr. Beer) that there will be no objection to this clause. The City Council have found it necessary to have such houses under their jurisdiction. At present, they cannot license them when they have not the accommodations required by law for a tavern, and the License Law which we have passed this session does not apply to the City.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I very much doubt the propriety of inserting a clause of that kind, though it is limited to the city. The great protection which we have at present against having the city overrun with those low taverns, is, that no person shall obtain license to sell liquor, except store license, unless he has the accomodations required by law for a tavern. I do not know any reason why such extreme facility should be afforded to obtain licenses in the city, but, on the other hand, I see very great objections to it. If such a law were passed, every shanty about town would be a "licensed tavern." A man may write a sign over his door in the finest gilt letters, and then say he is entitled to a license to sell spirituous liquors. He may call it a shop, or a saloon, or whatever he pleases. We would soon have a nice nest of shops if such a permission were granted. Black Bill may go to the City Council and say he has opened a fine saloon for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and will be entitled to a license.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It would also extend to private boarding houses, and I think the city authorities have sufficient power in regard to granting licenses already.

Hon. Mr. BEER: At the present time no houses can be licensed unless they have the accommodations required for a tavern, and the authorities desire to have power to license saloons and boarding houses to sell liquor. But I must admit that there is some weight in the objections of his honor the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I am much of the same opinion as his honor the Attorney General; and I am confirmed in that opinion by the painful recollections which I have of the effects of gin palaces in England. After a trial of two years, their effect was found to be so demoralising that they had to be put a stop to by an Act of Parliament. What I have seen is sufficient to convince me that they would have the same effect here and in other places. Unless we can presume on the morality of the citizens of Charlottetown, we may conclude that it would lead to degradation.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I do not think Charlottetown is badly off for grog shops. I would think that if a Bill were introduced to reduce their number, it would be a greater benefit than to increase them. I certainly would not consent to a Bill to open more of them. There might be some reason in giving a little more liberality to respectable boarding houses, but as the same privileges would extend to all, and would be likely to lead to immorality, I cannot support the clause.

Amendment withdrawn.

The House was then resumed, and the Bill reported agreed to without any amendment.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a Bill for raising a Revenue.

DEFAMATORY WORDS AND LIBELS.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a Bill to amend the law respecting defamatory words and libels was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the Bill be amended by adding the following section:

"In every case, civil or criminal, where a trial shall be had for a libel published in any printed Newspaper, Magazine, or other periodical publication, evidence may be given of the printing or publishing of such libel by the production of the actual Newspaper, Magazine, or other printed publication, containing the alleged libel, and which shall be proved to have been published or printed by the said defendant, or by his authority, express or implied; and it shall be *prima facie* evidence of such printing and publishing to produce any printed document containing the libellous matter complained of, and which, amongst other printed matter contained therein, purports to be printed and published by the said defendant, together with the testimony of any competent witness, who shall, on oath, state to the effect, that he knows the said defendant, and verily believes that the printed paper, so offered in evidence, has been printed or published by the authority, express or implied, of the said defendant."

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to with a certain amendment

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a Bill to carry into effect certain unexecuted agreements, made by the late John Hodges Winsloe, for the sale and leasing of certain parts of his estate.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 28.

The following petitions were presented to the House:

By the Hon. Mr. McDonald.—Of divers inhabitants of Georgetown and Royalty, praying that an Act may be passed to authorize the erection of a pound, or place of confinement for unruly cattle, on the public Square in Georgetown.

By the Hon. Mr. Palmer.—Of divers tenants settled on the south part of Lot 34, the property of the Rev. James F. Montgomery, praying that an Act may be passed to enable the tenantry of this Island to avail themselves of the provisions of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill passed last session.

By the Hon. Mr. Ramsay.—Of divers inhabitants of Summerside, praying that an Act may be passed to incorporate the said town.

The last named petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Ramsay, Palmer and Goff, to report upon next session by bill or otherwise. The other two petitions were ordered to be laid on the table.

A Bill relating to merchant seamen, a Bill to amend the law respecting defamatory words and libels, and a Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court in the City of Charlottetown, were severally read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a Bill to carry into effect certain unexecuted agreements made by the late John Hodges Winsloe, for the sale and leasing of certain parts of his estate, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

A Bill to alter the time for holding certain terms of the Supreme Court was then, on motion, read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: This Bill, your honors, involves the same principle which was contained in a Bill which was before the Legislature last session, and which was disagreed to by this House. I do not offer any objection to the alteration as regards Hilary Term, the first Tuesday in January to the second. The first Tuesday is found inconvenient on account of the uncertainty, or rather, I might say, the certainty of the weather; for we are almost certain to have bad weather at that season. Then, as regards the change of the June term at St. Eleanor's from the first to the second Tuesday, it is a question which your honors who represent that County are more capable of speaking upon, but, as far as I understand, it would be an acceptable change. Last year I was rather opposed to this alteration, because I thought it was doubtful whether the second Tuesday would not be as valuable to the jurors and suitors as the first; but as far as I can learn, I believe the inhabitants of the County would prefer the change, as their agricultural operations would be more likely to be brought to an end. I therefore waive any objection which I may have had to that alteration. But I feel differently inclined with regard to the proposed alteration of the term in King's County from the second Tuesday in March to the last in February. It is desirable to have as even an interval between the different terms as possible, and we are proposing to carry the January term for Queen's County one week further into the year, and the other two weeks further back, leaving a very short interval between them. Besides, the last Tuesday in February is most likely to be inconvenient as regards the state of the travelling. I remember when a term was held in Charlottetown in February, and it was proverbial for a great snow storm. I therefore think it is by no means an improvement. I think it would be better to leave it as it is, or at the farthest, it should not be altered more than one week. For those reasons, I will object to the alteration as regards King's County.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: As regards Prince County, I think the second Tuesday in June would answer much better than the first; but, if to change the Term in King's County to the last Tuesday in February would bring back the old fashioned snow storms, I do not think it would be a desirable change, for I remember having to attend the Court here once in February and I had to go home on snow shoes.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I am aware that the change will meet the approbation of the inhabitants of Prince County. Farmers in that County seldom get their agricultural operations completed before the tenth of June, and it is a great inconvenience to them to be called away from their work in the first week of that month, which is one of the most busy weeks they have. When jurors and suitors have to come a long distance, perhaps from the North Cape, it is not only the loss of their own time

which they complain of, but the inconvenience of taking away their horses at that busy season. However, this change will remedy the evil in a great measure. As regards the change in the other Counties, I cannot speak particularly, but I have heard complaints with reference to the term in King's County, on account of the state of the travelling on the second Tuesday in March.

DEFERRED MATTER.

"Temperantia iter ad astra."

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The last lecture before this Society was given by the Rev. D. McDonald, P. P., East Point, on the evening of Monday, the 6th March There was a large and respectable audience in attendance, and certainly the time and attention of those present were well repaid by listening to the excellent lecture which was read to them by the zealous and reverend gentleman, who came all the way from the East Point for the special purpose of endeavoring to promote the cause of Temperance. The Rev. Mr. McDonald produced many striking illustrations from the writings of distinguished medical gentlemen and others, of the advantages, in all cases, both to individuals and society,—to the mind and to the body—of temperance over intemperance. His own experience and observation in various parts of this Island were also given in favor of total abstinence. The Rev. gentleman's lecture was well delivered, well received, and, what is of more importance, has been productive of good results, in stimulating the members of the Society to active exertions in the cause of Temperance, as the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, on the 20th inst., clearly demonstrated. The ostensible object of that meeting was the election of several office-bearers, who had not previously been appointed; but a Constitution was, at the same time, submitted, clause by clause, to the members, by the President of the Society, D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., and, with one slight alteration, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was largely attended by the members, both old and young, and various suggestions, for the good of the cause and the success of the Society, were submitted and commented upon. The greatest unanimity and harmony prevailed. The Society will, for the future, or until further arrangements be made, meet twice a month until the first of May next, and once a month during the summer season. Due notice of these meetings, and the objects for which they will be called, will be given by the Secretary. The adoption of badges by the members of the Society was unanimously resolved upon—the only difference of opinion being as to the design—which will be submitted at the next meeting. It is also in contemplation to have a Tea Party, under the auspices of the Society, during the ensuing summer, and we trust that this will be a strong inducement to the juvenile portion of the community to array themselves, without loss of time, under the banner of the ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, and that on next night of meeting, and on each succeeding one, there will be a large addition to the number of its already numerous body.

Before the meeting was dismissed, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V.G., who has taken a lively interest in the Society since its commencement, expressed his approval of the evening's proceedings, pointed out some of the benefits which are already to be witnessed from the adoption of total abstinence principles, and encouraged present to renewed zeal and perseverence in the good cause which they had taken in hand—a cause which cannot fail to promote their own best interests, as also those of the community in which they live. By the good example which the members of the Society would doubtlessly exhibit rather than by indiscreet officiousness and disputation, the principles of Temperance may be reasonably expected to make head-way, until finally, those who are now hostile or indifferent, will be brought to recognize the necessity, the justice and the benefits of those principles.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Vice President, Mr. E. Reilly, delivered a short but interesting lecture on Temperance, before this Society on Monday evening, the 3rd inst. St. Andrew's Hall was densely crowded on the occasion, with an appreciative and attentive audience, upon whom the lecture evidently made a favorable impression. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V.G., spoke, after the lecture, in language of compliment to the lecturer, and of encouragement to the Society and the cause of Temperance, as did also other gentlemen who gave expression to their views. When the meeting was dismissed, shortly after nine o'clock, some formal business was transacted by the Society, and several new members were added to its numbers, after which it was adjourned for a fortnight.

On Monday, the 17th instant, there will be a general meeting of the members of the Society.

April 4, 1865. P. BLAKE, Sec'y.

☞ A correspondent in the last *Islander*, who signs himself "Humanitas," complains that the Committee which was appointed at a public meeting held in the Court House in February, 1863,—having for its object the consideration of the propriety and necessity of erecting a House of Industry in Charlottetown for the worthy and indigent poor of both sexes, and all ages,—to report on that matter, have not done so yet, although nearly fourteen months have elapsed since they were appointed. We, ourselves have often wondered what became of that Committee, as their long silence would lead us to the conclusion that they were defunct. We trust the press and the popular voice will awake those gentlemen from their long dormant condition, and will lead to some prompt action in so important a matter. Is a House of Industry necessary, and shall we have one or not—these are the questions to be answered.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's papers of the 22nd ult. have been received. The question of Union of the Colonies had been discussed in the legislature, and a resolution adopted declaring no decision should be arrived at until after the next general election, which is to be held in November. A statement from the St John's Agricultural Society, laid on the table of the Assembly, states that during the past five years 4316 sheep, 82 cows, 7 horses and 228 goats, were destroyed by dogs in various parts of the Island. The vessels comprising the sealing fleet of St. John's, including the steamer *Osprey* from Halifax, had proceeded on their voyage. The outfit of vessels, men and tonnage, does not materially differ from last year. The *Ledger* states that there remain of the sealing fleet in Harbor Grace, 7 vessels, and that none have yet sailed from Bridges or Carbonear. Intelligence from the westward report fair prospect for a successful codfishery. There is a general scarcity of provisions in the market.—Flour has advanced in price.

The negro troops, under Weitzle, who first entered and took possession of Richmond, are having their praises sounded through the Union for their valor.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

THE POSSE COMITATUS.

FALSTAFF: How, now, lad? is the wind in that door, i'faith? must we all march?

BARDOLPH: Yes, two and two, Newgate fashion.

FALSTAFF: Bardolph, get thee before to Coventry: fill me a bottle of sack; our soldiers shall march through; we'll to Sutton-Coldfield to-night.

BARDOLPH: Will you give me money, Captain?

FALSTAFF: Lay out, lay out.

—Henry the Fourth.

We briefly announced in our last issue that the Sheriff of this County, John Morris, Esquire, had called out the *Posse Comitatus* to enable him to arrest a person named Fletcher, who resides some eighteen miles from Charlottetown, on the Georgetown Road, and close to the County line. The Deputy Sheriff says that Fletcher was rescued from him by the tenant procession that paraded our streets on St. Patrick's Day; but several persons say, we don't know how truly, that the Deputy is in error, that the person whom he attempted to arrest is an inhabitant of East Point, and, therefore, out of his bailiwick. However this may be, summonses were issued and served upon very many of our citizens, commanding them to render their assistance to the Sheriff in enforcing Her Majesty's laws. The *posse* was composed of nearly every class in the community—merchants, mechanics, proprietors, land agents, sea-captains, natives and foreigners; and much indignation existed among the conscripts at the action of the Sheriff, who, in their opinion, unnecessarily resorted to an obsolete practice. But those who make the Sheriff the butt of their indignation, do that officer a great injustice, as it is well known that he acted under the direction and in accordance with instructions received from the Government. He, therefore, did not exceed his duty, and should not be held accountable for this outrage upon the feelings of the citizens of Charlottetown. To the Government, and to the Government alone, must attach the blame, and that, too, not merely for having the *posse comitatus* needlessly called out in this instance, but for having the country in the disturbed state in which it is at present. Meetings were held at nearly all the street corners, besides three or four at the *Weekly* office and the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, which were largely attended by those summoned, and also by those who *expected* to be summoned to attend the Sheriff on Friday morning in the discharge of his duty. The lawyer's offices, too, were crowded with members of and delegations from the *posse*, all in quest of some musty volumes of forgotten lore from which they might either prove the whole procedure to be illegal, or show that exceptions should be made in favor of some particular individuals. *Bacon's* and *Viner's Abridgements*, *Harrison's* and *Comyn's Digests*, *Coke upon Lyttleton*, *Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England*, *Hale's* and *Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown*, *Watson* and *Impey on the Duties and Office of Sheriff*, *Evan's Statutes*, with nearly all the other statutes passed since the reign of Henry the Fifth, together with a number of other works of anterior date "too numerous to mention," were all "turned over" and partially perused with great avidity by the gentlemen of the *posse*, more than one of whom urged age and hoary locks as a plea for exemption, whilst others claimed to be afflicted with nearly all the ills that human flesh is heir to: but all to no purpose. Notwithstanding that they acquired a great deal of valuable information from the Law Books, still visions of fine and imprisonment were before their eyes, and placed them in utter darkness as to what course they should pursue under the circumstances. The question was discussed in its various aspects—such as the power of the Sheriff to summon, the consequences of a refusal to attend on the part of those summoned, and the probabilities of resistance on the part of the tenants. A remonstrance was sent to the Lieutenant Governor, but His Excellency refused to interfere in the matter. It was finally acquiesced in that, however uncalled for and injudicious the act of the Sheriff might be, he was, nevertheless, empowered with the authority to call out the *posse*, nor could the latter, without the most serious consequences to themselves, in being fined and imprisoned, and to the Colony, in having martial law established and our independent Government irrevocably taken from us—a state of affairs which would, doubtlessly, afford much satisfaction to the Colonial Secretary and his brother Unionists—refuse to obey his call. Protests and expressions of sympathy for the tenantry were embodied in resolutions by a majority of the *posse*, however, and forwarded on the morning of Friday to the District wherein Fletcher resided, so that no show of resistance should be offered. On Friday, about 8 o'clock, the motley crowd composing the *posse* assembled, according to order, in front of the Sheriff's house, on Queen Street, where that latter functionary proceeded to call the roll, and some twenty-five were found to be absent. The remainder, about one hundred in number, were then commanded by the Sheriff to attend him immediately to Prince Street Wharf, and thence to Southport, where the roll would be again called and further instructions issued. The march immediately commenced—the *posse* being attended by a large concourse of people who assembled to witness the embarkation on board the Ferry Steamer "Ora." Some of the *posse* were mounted, others in carriages, and others again on foot, but all appeared to have paid due attention to the commissariat department, judging by the number of knapsacks strapped on their backs, and the black bottles that peered from sundry side-pockets of many of the conscripts. From the frequency and agility with which the fluids were passed round even before leaving the wharf, it was greatly feared that demoralization would overtake the *posse* before they should proceed far, and that their tracks in the almost impassable mud would be wide in the extreme. However, the steamer, in two trips, having hurried them from our sight, we are indebted to a gentleman who formed one of the *posse*, for the following truthful account of the accidents and casualities by the way, and the results of the raid, which, it is needless to say, was a most gigantic farce, as half a dozen constables would have been quite sufficient to perform the duty for which the *posse comitatus* were called out.

Nothing very remarkable transpired during our passage over the Hillsborough, nor indeed until after the Commander-in-Chief had called the roll and drew his army up in order. The word was then given, and, with a truly military dash, the infantry—under Brigadier General Curtis—commenced their march through the tenacious mud. On splashed the horsemen, all but *one*, whose steed, no doubt, indignant at the ridiculous expedition, *in toto*, bolted, and, coming in contact with the corner of a building, seperated the fore wheels from the body of the chariot, and the charioteer, alas! was precipitated full length. (W.—right into a mud puddle.) "*A braver youth, of more courageous heart, ne'er spurred his courser at the trumpet's sound.—But who can rule the uncertain chance of war.*" Little dismayed at this, the survivors pushed on through mud, mire and muck, burning with a sort of *joyous indignation* at every body and every thing—that gave rise to the raid.

On reaching the Five Mile Run, the gallant steeds, like several of their brave riders, *went in for a drink*, when one of the chargers—a never-to-be-forgotten nag—selecting the centre of the stream, proceeded gently to descend until he had reached a lying posture. The rider, seeing his danger, at once disengaged his feet from the stirrups, and prevented further accident. On reaching Pownal, great preparations had been made to welcome the *posse*—flags, mottoes, etc., stretched across the road. As we passed the farm houses, scarcely a man could be seen—every one that was able to shoulder a broomstick was supposed to have repaired to the seat of war. A horn would occasionally sound in our ears, but nothing dismayed, on we pressed, with valor truly patriotic, until one spot brought us to a stand: 'twas a blacksmith's shop, around the sooty front of which a grotesque battery had been erected, which was composed of several pieces of old stove pipe pushed through as many pieces of old board, behind which stood the gunners, with wooden legs, straw bodies, paper faces, and night caps, etc., etc. On nearing our destination, we found no opposing force, all was quiet; no man stood in our way but a man of straw, who had been placed at the main gate. I believe he was captured and conveyed towards the metropolis. He was treated in a much better manner than any of the *posse* were, who had to pay their own ferriage, costs and charges. Several small accidents occurred on our road homewards, such as breaking carriages, shattering shafts, being run over with wagons, pitched from our horses, galled feet, &c., and some, 'tis said, returned rather swipey from the inglorious expedition.

Notwithstanding the burlesque character of the whole affair, we have to congratulate the tenants for the good sense they have displayed on this occasion in keeping within the bounds of law, as we trust they will on all future occasions, until by constant legal agitation on their part and friendly legislation on the part of an independent and honest House of Assembly, the land question shall be effectually and satisfactorily settled. We can tell them what the consequences of resistance would have been on Friday last: martial law would have been established in this Colony, and its independent or separate Government withdrawn for all time to come—the very thing which a few scheming politicians, and possibly the proprietors themselves, would most of all desire—as in that case all hopes of redress or alleviation through agitation, resistance or legislation, would be both vain and fruitless. When the present crisis in Colonial affairs shall have passed—which cannot be distant more than a few months at farthest, and when a new body of men are returned to our House of Assembly—the combination of time, favorable circumstances, the influence and exertion of the tenants, and the action of the Legislature, will, without doubt, have the effect of removing for ever the rent-paying system which has so long obtained in this Colony and retarded its prosperity. All the advantages which resistance, if successful, could afford, would then be obtained, whilst all the evils and miseries consequent upon unsuccessful resistance would be avoided. Let the tenants take heart; their cause has gained ground by this raid—an effect the very opposite to that expected and foreshadowed by the Colonial Secretary in a recent editorial in the *Islander*; and the proprietors will yet be glad to sell the lands which they claim, upon just and reasonable terms.

The *Examiner* says: "It was Mr. Palmer who advised the calling out of the *posse comitatus*—at least such is the report we have received." Now, as we desire to see justice done to all parties, we must inform our contemporary that the "report" received by him is not correct, and that it was *not* Mr. Palmer who advised the calling out of the *posse comitatus*. A few weeks ago the editor of the *Examiner* informed the public that the Government had no confidence in Mr. Palmer, and that it was on that account, and in order to have a legal adviser at the Council Board, they appointed Mr. Haviland Solicitor General. Is it not, then, more reasonable to presume that it was to Mr. Haviland they resorted for advice in the important matter of calling out the force of the County. We, however, should be sorry to accuse Mr. Haviland with being the adviser of the performance of such a farce. *It was the Government that instructed the Sheriff to call out the posse comitatus.*

ARRIVAL OF THE *COMMERCE*.

THE steamer *Commerce*,—of the Boston and Colonial Line of Steamers,—Snow, master, arrived at this Port on Saturday morning last from Halifax and Boston, having left the latter Port on Wednesday, the 4th inst. She had not much freight, and only a small number of passengers, among whom, we are happy to learn, is I. C. Hall, Esq. To the enterprize of this gentleman, we may fairly assume, is due the credit of having established this effective line of steamers,—the advantages resulting from which were gratifyingly experienced by the farmers, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and, in fact, by every class in the community during the past season, nor can the benefits to this Colony, from having a direct steam communication with Boston and intermediate Ports, be overestimated, or too highly esteemed. There is not an agriculturalist in Queen's County, who has an article of farm produce to sell, nor a laboring man who depends upon his toil for subsistence, but will directly benefit by such communication. So also will the merchant who expects cash for his goods, and all classes, will benefit either directly or indirectly, by the increased traffic, and the free circulation of money, resulting therefrom. The people and Legislature of Nova Scotia, being wiser in their generation than the economists and philosophers who now rule over us, granted a subsidy of $4,000 per annum to this line of steamers, whilst P. E. Island, which is too contracted an area for the display of the sagacity of some of our politicians, refuses to grant one cent towards that enterprize—an enterprise which is admittedly of more importance to us than to the people of Nova Scotia. Let us examine the cause of this *apparent* blindness, and if, in our examination, we are led to wrong conclusions, we shall be most happy to be corrected. We presume that our readers are aware of the existence, in this Island, of a Steam Navigation Company, composed, in part, or altogether, of members of the Government and their supporters in the Legislature. The boats owned by this Company are patronized by the Government to the amount of £2,600 per annum, and even £20 per annum additional is given towards a wharf, owned by the Leader of the Government, at Brule in Nova Scotia. This Company desires, as it appears to us—for in no other way can we account for the fact disclosed in the foregoing—to enjoy a monopoly in steam communication between this Colony and the outer world; and hence it is that they rejected, and brought their influence to bear in causing others to object, the petition of the American Company for a grant towards their steamers. The true interests of the Colony have been attempted to be thwarted, and its prosperity retarded, to assist faction and a monopoly. We might look in vain through British America for a similar exhibition of folly and blindness on the part of a Legislative Assembly—even the annals of Canada—where political corruption is supposed to exist in all its putridity, would fail, we believe, to reveal such an example of selfishness and unwise legislation, as we have manifested. We have not the slightest objection in the world to our local Company receiving every encouragement from the Government; and had they, or any other enterprizing body of gentlemen in the community, the means of running a good line of steamers between this Island and Boston each week, we should say, by all means give them the preference; but we do detest that dog-in-the-manger policy which refuses to act itself and prevents others from acting.

It is useless to say that the American Company have no right to expect a subsidy from this Colony, or that our revenue will not permit us to grant such subsidy. It must be borne in mind, that for some time to come these steamers can scarcely be expected to pay their working expenses; but, at the same time, they are developing the trade and resources of the Colony and adding to its wealth, and a small subsidy, such as our means would permit, would, at all events, show that we appreciate the enterprize of the Americans. Neither can it be concealed that if so much of the public money were not annually squandered, in sending Delegations to other countries to enslave and ruin this colony, in reviving obsolete, useless offices, and doubling the salaries attached to them, such as in the case of the Solicitor Generalship, and also in paying, out of the contingent expenses of the House, for *wine* and SLIPPERS for hon. members, under the cognomen of STATIONERY, or other *appropriate* name, there need be no such paltry excuse as poverty urged in justification of our refusal to grant a small subsidy to the American line of boats. It would appear, however, that the Americans are to be proscribed, in every possible way, and that the people of this colony are to arm themselves to the teeth, and place themselves in a hostile attitude to their best customers. If we do not succeed in banishing the Americans from our shores, and changing their present friendliness into hostility, we have no reason to be thankful to *some* of our scheming politicians, but rather to the good sense of those whom they seek to insult, and to the general good feeling of the people.

All sorts of Paragraphs.

IMPORTANT FROM THE STATES.—Events of the greatest magnitude are succeeding each other with surprising rapidity in the neighboring Republic. Last week we recorded the capture by the Federal troops of the rebel capital, Richmond, and this week, the despatches announce the capture by Gen. Grant, of Gen. Lee and the greater part of his army. This will undoubtedly hasten the return of peace with all its attendant blessings—a consumation most devoutly to be wished for. The American citizens residing in this city, illuminated their residences on Monday night in honor of the Federal successes, and J. H. Sherman, the gentlemanly United States Consul at this Port, gave a party to his countrymen in the evening. The Volunteer Band was employed by him; and between music and fire-works, the town was all animation until about 11 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—On reading over "Wooden Axle" it seems to us that more blows are aimed at individuals than at the main argument, and by ignorance of science" for building Break-waters, and, therefore, we decline publishing it.

"A Presbyterian."—We do not feel disposed to interfere in the quarrel to which your communication has reference, as our motives for publishing it would doubtlessly be misrepresented. We therefore decline publishing it. We may say, however, that if either "Wooden Axle" or "a Presbyterian" will consent to attach his name to his communication, we will have no objections to publish it.

"Observer" will appear next week.

SHOW OF FAT CATTLE.—The Easter Show of Fat Cattle for this County came off yesterday. There were ten head of horned cattle exhibited, and taken as a whole, are considered by competent judges, to be the best that have been exhibited on Queen's Square for many years. The display of beef on Friday next, may, therefore, be expected to be very superior. There were also some sheep exhibited, belonging to Messrs. Blake and Bridges, butchers Most, if not all the fat cattle were bought by Mr. Blake. Full particulars will be given in our next.

"THE beautiful collection of furs sent hence to the Dublin Exhibition, by W. J. Coleman & son., will attract much attention there."—*Hx. paper.*

WE learn, from "good authority," that our government is about to send, to the Dublin Exhibition a specimen of the *wool*, which the Colonial Secretary seeks to throw in the eyes of hon. members and the country, in order to force Confederation on them. Sure to take "an honorable mention."

WE are indebted to F. W. Wisdom, agent in the Boston and Colonial Line of Steamers for Turner's Express, and who was one of the passengers on board the *Commerce* on Saturday last, for late Boston and Halifax papers.

THE Small Pox is said to be very prevalent in Boston at present, and the Health Officer for this county, Dr. Johnson, senr., has posted a notice to that effect in the Reading Room, and calling attention to the importance of Vaccination, which will be performed by him gratuitously where persons are unable to pay.

We learn from the last *Islander* that the Union Bank is in a very flourishing condition.

The navigation is now thoroughly open, and steam and sailing vessels, are beginning to arrive and depart from this Port.

The Canadian Delegates leave Boston for England, this day, the 12th inst.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 18th ult.

It is said that the New Brunswick Legislature will meet during the first week in April.

The Sackville *Borderer* publishes a rumor that the Hon. S. L. Tilley is going to England in company with the Canadian delegates.

STEAMERS.—The *Commerce* left here for Halifax and Boston on Monday evening. St. *Heather Belle* started for Pictou with the Mails on Monday morning, and returned yesterday morning. The *Princess of Wales* left for Summerside and Shediac with the Mails yesterday morning.

THE Joint Address of both Branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen and also the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council on the subject of Colonial Confederation, will appear next week.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM TOBACCO.—Wm. Thomson aged 17 years, of Pleasant Point, Mariposa, died on Sunday last, the 16th inst., from the poisonous effects of tobacco. It appeart that the young man had such an inordinate love for chewing tobacco that he could not refrain from making use of the weed, even during school hours, and on Thursday last, in order to avoid detection by the teacher, actually swallowed the "quids," juice and all. The poisonous effects of the tobacco were soon manifested by violent vomitting and deathly sickness. Medical aid was speedily procured; but it proved in vain, as sufficient of the poison had become absorbed to prove fatal. He lingered in great distress until Sunday, when death put an end to his sufferings.—*Ontario Observer.*

DEATH AT A BALL.—On Thursday evening, Lutger Quintail, of the Quebec Suburbs, Montreal, while standing in his place to dance, among his friends at a party in that city, turned suddenly pale and fell dead on the floor. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God.

A beautiful young lady named Rogers, sister of John K. Rogers the well-known type founder, while getting out of the cars at the Worcester depot in Boston, Saturday afternoon week, the cars having commenced to back, slipped from the step, and fell upon the track, and the trunk of the car passed over her leg, mangling it from the ankle to the knee in a most shocking manner. She never recovered from the shock, and died during the evening following.

We are informed that it is in contemplation to form five regiments of Halifax Militia, from 1st to 5th, into Artillery Corps. This if carried into effect will necessitate a change of uniform, and cause a large amount of expense and extra drill to the officers belonging to the regiments who are to be detached for that service.—*Express.*

The Toronto *Globe* of the 24th inst., says the result of the action of Nova Scotia in the Federation question, will be that the Canadian Government will speedily be called on to adopt a new policy on the whole subject.

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—This is a pamplet printed it is said, at the expences of the public, and made up of a series of leading articles written by M. Cauchon in the *Journal de Quebec*, in favour of the Ministerial scheme of Union. It must not be confounded with another pamphlet, on the same subject by the same author, but in which views diametrically opposite were put forward, and warmly sustained by M. Cauchon in 1848. If the two pamphlets were bound up together, they would make an extremely funny book.—Montreal *True Witness.*

In a printed circular the United States Secretary says:—

"Passengers, other than immigrants, and the wife and children of any gentleman, accompanied by said gentleman, arriving in the United States from Halifax and other ports in the British Provinces—excepting those in Canada—must be protected by a passport, issued by the proper authority, and duly countersigned by a United States Deplomatic or Consulior officer residing abroad."

The above is important as settling a question about which a number of different opinions exist.

"A correspondent, writing from Savannah, says it is sad to look upon the Southern women, as they pass through the streets with pale countenances and deep mouring garments. Terrible indeed had been the loss of Southern life, and especially of young men of education and good social position. The awful slaughtar in the fields of Virginia, and at the Southwest, has carried disolation to the homes of the South to a much greater extent than at the North. The rebel generals have often thrown their battallions upon federal batteries, (sweeping them into oblivion, hundreds at a time,) with a recklessness of consequences that made, on one occasion, even such a veteran as Gen. Phil. Kearney shudder. It was thus that Magruder's men, advancing in the face of a federal battery of forty or fifty guns to almost certain death.—The South is full of mourners."

The Revenue Schr. *Daring*, Capt. O'Brien, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Sable Island, with wrecked materials and the crews of the Brigt. *Wm. Bennett*, of St. John, N. B. It appears from the report made that the Brigt. with a cargo of potatoes and oats, from P. E. Island, bound to New York, was cast away on the Island on the 19th of December last, and fortunately, through the efforts of those on the Island, the crew and passengers, not however, without the loss of one of the men, who died on his way to the station from the effects of his exertions in rescuing the crew and passengers. The name of this man, we understand, is Peter DeYoung, and, if we mistake not, belongs to the South East Passage. Besides the crew on board there were two female passengers and an infant, and the whole party have been on the Island for three months, during which time they have been comfortably cared for by the Superintendent, of the Island, Philip Dodd, Esq.—*Hx. Express.*

THE VOTE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFEDERATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—It would appear by a telegram to the *Unionist* that the returns give 13 members for Confederatton; twenty-eight against. Whole vote, however, nearly equal—total Anti, sixteen thousand; total Confederate over fifteen thousand! Political parties about equal. We are enabled to furnish our readers with information entirely reliable furnished by telegraph late on Saturday evening, which will cheer the hearts of a good many friends of Union in all the Provinces. Who will doubt for a moment, if the vote east in New Brunswick is so nearly equal, as it appears to be, what is likely to be the case in a very few months more in the sister Provinces.—*Hx. paper.*

Some of the morning papers are laboring to prove that the Anti-Confedegate majority is very small after all—some 445 or thereabouts. The means they take to arrive at such a result are as ridiculous as the calculation itself is absurd.

Omitting Northumberald, in which the contest was a mere party contest, which, although the morning papers claim the whole vote as Pro-Confederation the Attorney General, one of the delegates, was defeated, and Mr. Hutchison, who refused positively to give his adhesion to the scheme, was returned second on the poll; ommitting also the votes given to the Kent canndates to whom we have referred, the whole vote stands thus:—

Against it, - - -	46268 "
For Confederation - -	27509 votes;
Majority against Confederation.	18759.

And this in spite of all the Government influence so unscrupulously used; in spite of the personal popularity of men like Mr. M'Adam, and the personal influence of Mr. Tilley and the associatian with which he has so long worked; in spite of the efforts of the religious papers to create a religious agitation; in spite of the bangling in Carleton County and in Queen's. Never in any country enjoying Constitutional Government have the people pronounced more unequivocally and emphatically on any question submitted to them.—St. John *Freeman*.

CRICKET.—The annual general meeting of the Charlottetown Cricket Club was held at the City Hall on Saturday evening last. After last year's accounts had been submitted and passed, the following persons were duly elected office-bearers for the present year:—His Worship the Mayor, Patron; J. T. Jenkins, President; D. Davies, Vice do.; A. Hensley, Sec'y. and Treasurer; A. Swabey, Ass't do.

Committee—J. Brecken, B. DesBrisay, W. Welsh, G. D. Atkinson, W. Pethick, A. H. Yates, L. H. Davies, and R. R. Hodgson.

Mr. Atkinson was appointed Captain of the field for the present year.

Messrs. D. Davies and W. Welsh kindly volunteered to collect subscriptions and donations.

It is to be hoped that this manly game will be well supported this year and that even those who are not players will contribute something to advance a cause that has done so much to bring our little Island into notice.

News by Telegraph.

(By Telegraph to "Herald.")

NEW YORK, April 7.

Sec'y. Stanton announces that Gen. Sheridan attacked and routed enemy yesterday, capturing Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Bealton, Corse and many other General officers, several thousand prisoners, and large number of cannons. He expected to force Lee to surrender. An attack was made on Mobile, March 30th, by Federal army and fleet, no particulars given;—a monitor was blown up by a torpedo. Confederates killed and wounded in late battle near Richmond estimated at 10 to 12,000, and believed 30,000 prisoners taken.

April 8.

Gen. Grant telegraphs from Burksville to-day, he is driving enemy towards Lynchburg, and is confident of taking Lee and what remains of his army. Richmond papers say no idea of evacuating Richmond until Sunday last. Advices report Sherman has recommenced his northern march. Gold 150.

April 10.

Gen Lee and his whole army surrendered to Grant at noon yesterday. Terms of capitulation as follows:—Officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign like parole for the men,—their commands, arms, artillery and public property to be paroled and stacked, and turned over to officers appointed by Gen. Grant; the officers to retain their side-arms, private horses and baggage; the officers and men are allowed to return to their homes—not to be disturbed by the United States authorities as long as they observe their parole and laws in force where they reside. Gold 145.

NEW YORK, April 11.

A despatch from Toronto, announces the discharge of Davis was as [illegible] raiders, excepting Young. It is said Jeff. cently fought near Tuscaloosa, Ala., between the Federal cavalry force under Wilson, and the rebel Forrest. Latter was defeated with heavy loss, including many prisoners. The General officers, surrendered to Grant, comprise the General-in-chief, 3 Lieut.-Generals, 17 Major-Generals, and 61 Brigadier-Generals. Gold 146.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Gratifying Results.—The merest blotch upon the skin, and the deepest ulceration of the flesh yield to the detergent and healing properties of this celebrated Ointment. Bad legs, burns, eruptions of the skin, and scrofulous sores, can be cured with facility by the proper use of this Ointment, aided by Holloway's purifying Pills. Under this treatment the foulest ulcers become clean, and in a few days florid granulations appear, which gradually grow and fill up the cavity with firm and healthy flesh. No relapse need be feared since the sore is not slightly skinned over, but built up from its bottom with the best materials producible from pure blood, steady circulation, and invigorated vessels.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Luxuriant and Silky Hair. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun, or Hair Dressing, act upon the hair as does the dew upon the flowers; they are easily applied: they dispose the hair to remain in any desired position; by their use the hair becomes soft and silky. Persons using the preparations will preserve their hair through life. Every Druggist sells them.

BIRTH.

On Monday, the third of April instant, the wife of the Hon. E. Palmer, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Morell Manse, on the 15th of March, by Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. William D. Coffin, son of Benjamin B. Coffin, to Miss Sarah Coffin, daughter of the late James Coffin, all of Savage Harbor.

At the residence of the Bride, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Benjamin Schurman, Summerside, to Miss Amelia McKenzie, Charlottetown.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., at Grand River, Lot 55, Angus Walker, aged 59 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace.

At Winslow Road, on the 21st March last, Mr. John Matheson, in the 42nd year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

APRIL 7—Schr. Mary Louisa, Rogers, Arichat; bal. Mary Ellen, Crispo, do., do. Louise, Gerroir, do., do. Margaret, McDonald, Antigonish; limestone.

8—Str. Commerce, Snow, Halifax and Boston; merch. Schr. Ellen, Boudroit, Arichat; bal. Union, O'Neill, Harbor au Bouche; do.

10—Caroline, Prow, do., do.

13—Str. Heather Bell, Bourke, Pictou; mails, &c. Schr. Mayflower, Gerroir, Arichat; bal. Enterprise, McDonald, Antigonish; limestone.

CLEARED.

APRIL 6—Schr. Woodbine, Robertson, Canso; merch.

8—Sarah Caroline, Finlayson, New York; barley, oats. Brilliant, Staunton, St. John's, Nfld.; potatoes, oats, oysters, &c. Mary Ellen, Crispo, Boston; oats. Union, O'Neill, Halifax; pork, oats, oatmeal, &c.

10—Str. Heather Bell, Bourke, Pictou; mails, &c. Schr. Ellen, Boudroit, Boston; oats. Str. Commerce, Snow, Halifax; general cargo.

11—Princess of Wales, Evans, Shediac; mails.

PORT OF SOURIS.

APRIL 4—Sailed,—Schr. Josephene, Chevorie, Boston; produce and passengers. Emily, Gay, Halifax; do. Hudson, Stewart, do., do. Clipper, Forest, do., do.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, APRIL 11, 1865.

Butter (fresh)	1s 6d to 1s 7d	Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s
Do. by the tub	1s 1d a 1s 3d	Geese,	
Lamb per lb.,		Carrots per bush.	
Pork	4d to 4½d	Fowls	1s to 1s 9d
Do. (small)	6d to 7d	Partridges	
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 7d	Chickens pair.	
Beef (small) per lb	4d to 8d	Codfish, per qtl.,	15s to 18s
Do. by qr.,	2½d to 3d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, p. doz.	1s 6d to 2s
Tallow	9d to 10d	Boards (Hemlock)	35s6d to 4s
Lard	9d to 10d lbo	(Spruce)	4s to 6s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d lbo	(Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	56s to 45s	Wood, per lb.	1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2d to 2½c	Hay, per ton,	75s to 85s
Oatmeal	1½d to 1¾d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s to 1s 6d
Eggs, per doz.	8d a 9d	Homespun, per yd.	3s 6d to 6s
Potatoes, p bus.	2s to 2s 3d	Peas p. qt.	none
Barley	3s6d to 4s	Calfskins, per lb.	8d to 9d
Oats	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Hides do	4½d to 5d
Timothy seed bush.	12s to 14s	Sheepskins,	6s to 8s
Clover seed,		Rabbits each,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.

1865. 1865.

B. C. S.

JOHN BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Would call attention to his Stock of

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cassimeres; Silk, Velvet, Marscilles, and other Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings,

which he is prepared to make up to order, at the shortest notice.

J. B. trusts that by strict attention to business, combined with a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a long acquaintance with the requirements of those who so liberally patronized his predecessor, will ensure for him a good share of their commands.

The READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is well supplied with new and fashionable garments, of his own manufacture, which, for quality, style and price, shall not fail to give every buyer the greatest satisfaction, as the motto will not be Cheap Only, but Cheap and Good. Also,

HATS & CAPS,

Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

UNDER-CLOTHING.

250 Pairs Island Manufactured Socks.

Island Homespun in variety.

WORKING MEN, (and who does not work,) are invited to call and investigate the above at

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 12, 1865.

BAZAAR,

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

IN order to aid in raising funds for improving the Fabric of the Parish Church of St. Eleanor's, the Church of England Ladies of St. Eleanor's and Summerside purpose having a BAZAAR, in St. Eleanor's, about the middle of July next; on which occasion the Steamer "Princess of Wales" will make an excursion trip to Summerside; the Volunteer Band from town will perform, and an ample supply of good refreshments will be on hand.

It is also contemplated to have a TEA, commencing at an early hour of the same day, and followed by Music, Recitations, Speeches and Refreshments.

Further particulars of the place, day and hour, will be communicated presently.

April 12, 1865.

CRICKET.

A TEA and CONVERSAZIONE will take place in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on TUESDAY evening, the 18th APRIL instant, at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the "Charlottetown Cricket Club." Tickets can be had at the Stores of W. R. Watson and T. Desbrisay, Esqrs. Price of admission 2s. 3d. Juveniles 1s. 6d.

The following ladies have kindly consented to preside at the Tea Tables, and receive contributions for the same:

Mrs. Alexander,	Mrs. J. C. Pope,
" Albert Hensley,	" F. Longworth,
" J. T. Jenkins,	" B. Davies,
" W. Welsh,	" Heath Haviland,
" William Full,	" A. Swabey,
" D. Davies,	" T. Morris.
" Alex. Brown,	

☞ Vocal and Instrumental Music during the evening.

JAMES PEAKE, Sec'y,

Charlottetown, April 12, 1865.

Found!

BETWEEN Donald Palmer's and James Palmer's, Crapaud, on the 8th instant, a BROOCH and other articles of Jewelry. The owner can have the same, on paying expenses and proving property, by applying at this office.

April 12, 1865. 3i

It is a well-known fact

THAT the BOOTS, SHOES, &c., made at the Prince Edward Island BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, are better and cheaper than can be imported.

THAT Wholesale Dealers can buy their Boots, Shoes, &c., on BETTER TERMS and at LOWER PRICES than they can import them.

THAT Wholesale Buyers can order small or large lots upon the same terms, and can receive them in any part of P. E. Island within THREE DAYS from the time their order is received.

THAT Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c., can prevent a surplus stock remaining on hand by buying at the above establishment.

THAT Wholesale Buyers can have made to order any description of Boots, Shoes, &c., required, at short notice.

THAT all who have bought Boots, Shoes, &c., are decidedly of opinion that it is to their advantage to patronize the "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY."

THAT the Merchants and others who have bought at the above establishment can, with confidence, recommend them to their customers.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and punctually attended to.

GEO. NICOLL.

March 22, 1865. 6i

Boston and Colonial

STEAMSHIP LINE.

First Trips of the Season!!

THE Steamers COMMERCE, F. M. Snow, Master, and GREYHOUND, P. A. Nickerson, Master, will leave BOSTON for CHARLOTTETOWN and intermediate Ports on

the 4th and 11th April next.

For Freight or Passage apply to FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., Boston, or to

J. C. HALL, Agent, Water-street.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1865.

Farm to Let!

FOR a term of years, as may be agreed on—consisting of 96 acres of excellent LAND, fifty of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with hard and soft wood; situated six miles from Charlottetown, on the Tryon Road, being the property of the late MARTIN EGAN, deceased. There are a good Dwelling House and Outhouses on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN LEONARD, RICHARD LEONARD, } Executors.

Tryon Road, Lot 31, April 5, 1865. 3i

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have [illegible] advanced," &c.

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the first physicians, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"* * * I owe much to you for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weariness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Mars, Esq., of 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., NEW YORK.

March 22, 1865.

TANTON'S

FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT

One Dollar per Dozen.

CARD PICTURES,

Suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on Emblazoned Cards, 1s. 6d. each.

OLD STAND:

G. P. TANTON.

Great George-street, March 1, 1865.

PRICES REDUCED!

RENFREW HOUSE!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, from this date, dispose of their STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

Goods at Cost!

Ladies' Furs, Hats, Plumes,	*at Cost!*
" Winter Shawls and Mantles,	*at Cost!*
" Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls,	*at Cost!*
" Fancy Dress Goods,	*at Cost!*
" Balmoral Skirtings,	*at Cost!*
Men's Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves,	*at Cost!*

BLANKETS AT COST!

Skeleton Skirts, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Shirts and Shirtings, and all other Goods

At Reduced Prices

FOR CASH!

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1865.

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, 1863.

Cod Lines, Twines, &c.

15 & 18 THD. COD LINES,

POLLOCK LINES,

No. 1 SALMON TWINE,

3 ply HERRING TWINE,

SAIL TWINE and MARLINE,

SUPERIOR MILL SAWS,

On sale for prompt payment by

P. WALKER.

March 6th, 1865. 3m

A PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE DUNDAS, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.

[L. S.]

GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

WHEREAS, it appears that divers persons in certain parts of this Island have associated, or leagued together, for the purpose of counselling, aiding and assisting one another in resisting the payment of certain Rents, which they became legally bound to pay, as Tenants, on certain Townships in this Island

And whereas it has been brought to my notice that an Officer of the Law has recently been violently obstructed and prevented from discharging his duty by persons who have so combined as aforesaid. Now, I have thought fit to issue this, my proclamation, warning all parties concerned in such unlawful combination that in attempting to carry out such purposes, they do oppose themselves to Her Majesty and the Laws.

And I do command and enjoin all such persons immediately to abstain from all such unlawful associations.

And, I do further command and enjoin all Magistrates Sheriffs, and other Ministers of the Law, and all Constables and Peace Officers, and all other loyal subjects of Her Majesty, to discourage, by every means in their power, such unlawful combination, and to give their prompt aid and assistance, when lawfully required, in opposing, preventing, and resisting all persons, whomsoever, who shall take part in any such unlawful combination, and in arresting and bringing to justice any such persons offending, or having offended as aforesaid.

And I do further solemnly warn all persons that it is my duty to see that the Law shall take its course, and that I shall cause it to be obeyed and respected throughout the Island.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of this Island, at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the Twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

W. H. POPE, Col. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

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

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our Civil War, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS,

No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS just opened a large STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, AlpacCas, Lustres, delaines, wincies, French merinos and delaines,

Grey, white, striped and printed COTTONS,

Shirtings, tickings, osnaburgs, drills, jeans, sheetings in grey and white,

White, red, blue and fancy Flannels; broad cloths, doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.,

Superior Meltons, very cheap; mantle cloths, manties, and ready-made Clothing.

Feathers, hats, shawls, bonnets, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.

Hardware—shovels, hoes, plough-mounting, weevers' reeds, nails, &c., &c.

Table Cutlery, sheath knives, powder, shot, caps, blister steel, &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes, ladies' Wellington Rubbers, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.

Groceries—Tea, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Rais Tobacco, &c., &c.

Hoop skirts, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.

A few Princess Royals, very superior; also, Caps, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Building, Nov. 16, 1864.

Photographs! Photographs!

TAKEN DAILY BY

R. R. MACLELLAN.

The Best and Cheapest in the Colony.

Photographs, 20s. per doz. (whole length.)

Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 1s 6d each.

N. B. The weather makes not the slightest difference by our formula.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Feb. 8, 1865. 8i

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 insure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 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,	Fragolane.
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley.
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur.
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End,	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed. Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury 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.

WM. B. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

BRIGHTON TANNERY.

THE Proprietors of the "BRIGHTON TANNERY" would beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have now their Establishment in full operation, and have spared no expense to make it a

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY.

They are prepared to furnish Leather of all kinds as as reasonable

PRICES,

and on as

GOOD TERMS,

as any

ESTABLISHMENT

of the kind in the place.

Customers can be supplied with

Neats, Harness, Grain, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, at the above Tannery,

OR AT

DODD'S BRICK STORE,

POWNAL STREET.

McKINNON & CO., Proprietors.

P. S. The highest price paid for Hides at the above named place.

McKINNON & CO.

Pownal Street, January 18, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

DR LOUIS DE CHEVRY

Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

Queen Street, - - - Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate.

Advice given daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,

Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.

January 18, 1865. 3m

BARK! BARK! BARK!

1000 CORDS

—OF—

HEMLOCK BARK

WANTED

—AT THE—

CITY TANNERY.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the supplying of the above quantity of BARK, or a part thereof, which will be let in lots from twenty Cords and upwards. All particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber, at his Office.

W. B. DAWSON.

N. B.- No tenders will be received without good security being given for the fulfilment of the same.

January 18, 1865. 3m

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING 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.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864. tf

Poetry.

THE HILLS OF CONNEMARA.

The night mist thickens o'er the town,
The twilight's paling dimmer;
As through the chill, hum-laden air
The gaslights faintly glimmer.
In exile here I sit and think,
My heart surcharged with sorrow,
Of home and friends that watch for me
On the hills of Connemara!
Those glorious hills,
Those kindly hills—
The hills of Connemara!

The night mist thickens o'er the town,
But heavier mists are falling
On the Irish breast bereft of love—
Forpeace and rest long calling;
Alone! Alone! where millions throng,
As it my brain to harrow
With golden dreams of thund'ring streams
On the hills of Connemara!
The loving hills,
The wild eyed hill—
The hills of Connemara!

On Corrib's cheek the moonligat sleeps,
The *curach* skims full lightly,
O'er Clifden's slopes our mountain girls
Now wander singing lightly.
And I must bear this smoke and din,
While memory strives to borrow
One look of love—one sparkling glance,
Of the hills of Connemara!
O soft-faced hills,
O brown-tipp'd hills—
Brave hills of Connemara!

God's dearest blessings dwell with them,
God bless the race they foster;
If Ireland's sons were all as true,
We never would have lost her.
God prosper all my burning hopes—
The hopes to crown the morrow,
When the streams will sing my welcome back
To the hills of Connemara!
My native hills,
My childhood's hills—
The hills of Connemara!

—*Dublin Nation.*

Select Literature.

MY LOUISE.

A LOVE STORY.

"She was a lady, my Louise;
I was a poet, poor and proud;
She was cradled in queenly ease,
At my door Poverty called aloud."

Only four-and twenty, yet I had lost the "fresh feel of life." I was a poet: perhaps this accounts for it. I think it does. My strong sympathies received the experience of others, and I lived in their lives, while the years of my own stayed far behind. I travelled far, far on paths with others which my feet had never touched. I felt their hopes, their discoveries, their surprises, their collapses. And I went on searching for the end, before my own life had ever known the beginning. So I grew to believing unconsciously that I knew life by experience. Love, and love's ways and delights, seemed an old story to me before I had ever been in love. I began to doubt my faiths—to find them slipping from my hold like dreams, because I thought I had proved them false, and they were only a mockery. So I held them so carelessly that they slipped from my sight; and at twenty-four I found myself aimless, uncertain, and half desdainful of life. It had lost its savor for me.

I had an invitation to visit Oakley—the country seat of the Howes. Mr. Howe had published my first book. I began to think it was the last, for how could I write of life and love, when they seemed to lay heavily on my hands, lacking all vitalization; he had said to me:

"Clyde, go out to Oakly this summer and see my family. It's a fine place, if I do say it, and the air will do you good. I am sorry to say you dont write as well as you did. You need a little wholesome exercise, I think. Go out, boy, go out! Mrs. Howe and my daughter have read your book, and will be delighted to see you."

He was a hale, hearty, hospital old fellow; his kind cordiality moved my placid heart a little. I smiled slightly, thanked him, and said I would go sometime. I did not believe I should, though.

The spring had come and gone, but it had brought me no inspiration. The stagnant pool of life I lay in was not rippled by the south breezes, and the sunshine only made it warm and flat. The June days that are so golden and sweet in the country, were only harbingers of exhausting heat in the city. Yet I did not wish to go to the country. I could not see happiness anywhere.

But I found out what all this meant when I lost my appetite, and grew pale and weak. I was ill—worn by a nervous disorder. I should not have cared if I had died, but I had a half-opposed, dumb sense that it was my duty to save myself, if I could, so I went to Oakly in cherry time.

I shall always remember that it was cherry time. Louise Howe came from the Garden at her father's call, wearing a gray dress of some material, with a twig of cherries, ruby red in green leaves, fastened low on her brow. She was slender and graceful, with smooth, dark hair, and a pure, pale oval face. Her lips were red—as red as the cherries—and made me think of the comparison, "milk and wine," when she smiled it away from her white teeth.

"Did you call me, father?" she said, looking up at him with winning eyes, the color of which I could not tell.

"Yes, Louise. This is our friend, Mr. Clyde; he is sick, and I want you to prescribe for him. Can you cure him in six weeks, do you think?"

She was evidently her father's darling; he looked at her fondly. Her white, soft hand was in mine.

"I will try," she said.

I had been over that scene—the first meeting of a man with the woman he is to love—a hundred times, but I failed to recognize it. Miss Louise was a pretty lady. I looked at her with gloomy, indifferent eyes.

I lived in a kind of a brute apathy for a week. They were all very kind to me, but I did not feel it. I could not have been grateful to save my life, only that I ate and slept.

I began to think what Louise Howe thought of me at list. I began to watch her as she glided about the house, almost always in gray, with something crimson, a coral pin or a rose bud, at her bosom. She came and sat near me sometimes, but I think I bored her, for I could not talk. Yet she listened respectfully to my monosyllables, and smiled sweetly with a gentle smile, that had a touch of gravity in it. I watched her a great deal. There was such a soft coolness about her face—such a pure, sweet repose in her manner.

There were a few guests at the house when I arrived; it was soon thronged. The house became very lively. I was drawn into the whirpool of gaiety—I, with my pale, cold face, and misanthropic heart? I did not make the discovery that I was happy, but I was. I began to live my life, instead of taking it passively. I gave my mind to the trifles of the day and found they satisfied better than theories. No, I did not find it—I felt it.

I was late at breakfast one morning. A party of us had spent the day at an Island at some distance from the shore of a neighboring lake, and I had wearied myself at rowing home, and slept late this morning. The party broke into song as we came over the water—the measure of their chorded voices pulsing the still air. From song to song they went; the music rose and fell, and died away and rose again. A pain crept into my heart. I did not know why. The scene seemed a pause in the midst of a summer's revelry. Louise Howe did not sing. Yet I knew her voice to be the clearest and sweetest there. She leaned back where she lay among the cushions, her head on her hand, her loose sleeves falling away from her white arm. I could see her eyes, bright and grave, looking far out across the water; her cheek was very pale in the moonlight, which was reflected in the gloss of her dark hair. She did not move or speak for a long time. And through the water, under the moonlight, our freight of music and human life came ashore at last on the white sands.

When I entered the breakfast-room, there were only two persons at the table—Louise Howe and Waverly West, a young artist, talented and poor as myself. But he was not like myself; he lived to excess when he was able; he squandered the large price of a picture in one night. I knew where he got his models of women—so handsome and sensual. Louise Howe had told me that she did not like his pictures. He, Waverly West, was in love with her; no one knew it but myself, unless she did. I wondered sometimes if she did. It was my belief that he would be a good man, if she married him.

I saw in Louise Howe that morning, the first time, a shy timidity. She did not lose her self-possession, but a rose-tint kept going and coming in her pure cheeks, and the white lids of her eyes drooped heavily. I noticed it more after West left us. She had finished her meal, but she poured my coffee, and sat chatting with me, and playing with her silver napkin ring. But some one called her at last, and she went out. The breakfast-room was upon the ground floor, and opened into the garden; there were people there talking.

"Who is he?" said the voice of a gentleman who had arrived the day before. "Miss Howe, I fancy—"

I did not hear the rest.

"Oh, he's an author. Writes well, I'm told; in fact, is quite promising. But he's poor; a very beggar, and has no social position at all. It's a wonder to me how he ever came here; but he's good company. I presume he's a sort of *protege* of Howe's. Yes, I've noticed that Louise—"

They walked on. I knew how the sentence finished—"is very kind to him." I ground my teeth in a spasm of passion. Poor fool that the last speaker was, he was beneath my contempt; but I quivered with indignant scorn. I knew I was poor, but the fine courtesy of the Howes had made me forget it for a time; but those words thrust upon me the belief that I was looked upon by their guests as patronized by them. My blood burned in my veins like fire. I could not bear the thrust of inferiority. It galled me to the soul. And calm, pure-eyed Louise Howe was considered my patroness, was she? When she came and looked up in my face to talk with me, or lay her white hand upon my arm, she was only kind. The thought almost stung me to death, for I loved her. O, I knew it then!—I loved her. I had placed her high, but not beyond my reach, which was also high; but they, fortune-favored fools! saw a gulf between us. Did she? Was she so sweet and familiar, because she believed I saw the breadth between us, and would not dare?

"Softened, quickened to adore her, on his knees he fell before her,
And she whispered low, in triumph, "It shall be as I have sworn!
Very rich he is in virtues, very noble—noble, *certes*; and
I shall not blush in knowing that men call him lowly born!"

She wore a snow-white wrapper with a tiny bouquet of golden maherina at the belt. I took its sweet scent as she passed near the hall-door, and I begged for one.

"You like them?" she said, smiling. "So do I! Do you know, Mr. Clyde"—giving me three of the fragrant little bells—"I feel as if it were an affectation to wear flowers. It is such an universal custom among the heroines of novels!"

"But, Miss Louise, because they are made to adopt a sweet and beautiful custom, you should not discard it. The heroines of novels are not generally desirable people to copy from in all things, but this simple habit you should love and adopt for its own sweet sake."

"You are right, as you always are," she replied; "but I still cling obstinately to my wrong." And laughing, she tripped down the steps; she had gone to her morning task of gathering flowers for the vases. The next instant, Waverly West sprang from the south door of the house, and joined her.

I watched them with an intense earnestness. She wore no bonnet. As she glided so purely white among the flowers, the sunshine seemed to fall down and fondle her. West kept close by her side; he seemed to be talking, and I thought she moved about as if she would like to be rid of him. She was pulling some purple morning-glories from the wall, when I remembered if I would catch the mail for the letters I had written for breakfast, I must go immediately to the office. I sprang down the steps. As I passed the garden wall, on the other side, I heard Louise Howe say:

"I will marry no man who is not wealthy, and as well born as myself."

I heard the words as a criminal hears his sentence of death. My heart gave a wild, frightened bound, and then lay like a weight of lead in my bosom. I tried to say she was unworthy, and it was not my fault that she was not as pure, and generous, and noble, as I had thought her. I could find no comfort in such reasoning. All brightness, all joy, all hope, seemed to be beyond my reach—never, never any more to be found again by me in life.

I could not but wonder at her after that day. How she could be so intelligent, and so charitable and sympathetic, and yet voluntarily bind her heart within such a wall of cold restraint, I could not divine. She would put her cheek against the white star on the forehead of her horse, and lie down on the grass with her dog, and let her bird feed from her mouth, yet when lover's love was mentioned, she answered from the coldest heights of pride, it was very strange.

But I saw the wisdom in this experience for myself. The summer's life had warmed and vitalized me so that the crust of prejudice had melted from around my heart; it beat fast and humanly again. I could see pleasant places for others, and I believed there were true hearts in the world and unselfish motives; and so I was grave, and not nervously misanthropical, because a heartless pride had met my fresh young love, as love had benefitted me—made me purer and stronger, if sad.

The first of September I prepared to return to the city. Somehow I felt very old and grave. I tould Louise I was going away the following day.

"So soon?" she cried. "Why, Mr. Clyde, the summer has not gone!"

I pointed to a vase of petunias that stood upon the table.

"Those are fall blossoms," I said.

"But they are early, and—O, Mr. Clyde! has the summer really gone?"

Her voice was earnest and her eyes sad as she looked up at me. They were more than sad—there was a pained, startled look in their clear depths.

"You regret it? It has been pleasant to you?"

"It has been the sweetest summer of my life!"

I thought I knew the secret. I believed she had learned to love some one of her wealthy guests.

"I hope you may see many more as happy Miss Louise."

"Thank you, but I never shall. Mr. Clyde, did you ever wish you were back in your childhood?"

"Yes, many times, but it is a cowardly wish. It is a desire to escape from reality to illusion—from life as it is to life as it seems."

"But the temptation is so great when we reckon the sweetness of the illusion! We have roses at some life, but due but once—in the morning. O, the days that we watched its sparkle, and wondered what the still little flowers were thinking about, are always the happiest ones!"

"Miss Louise, I am surprised. I thought life was all a garden of roses to you."

"The roses have thorns, Mr. Clyde."

"Surely," taking the tender, little hand, "you cannot know what sorrow is."

"You would not say that, if you knew what was in my heart?"

"O, if you knew what is in my heart?" I thought.

"I felt something of this the night we rowed across the lake," she said, pressing her hand against her heart, as if it pained her. "But I will not trouble you with my troubles, Mr. Clyde. Which train do you take?"

The troubled sweetness in her eyes, the sad smile on her mouth, gave me a wild desperate resolve. I would tell her that I loved her. Perhaps there was a little hope; and if there were not, it might please her to know it, and it gave me no shame to tell what I felt. Her kindness was excuse enough for that. So I said:

"Louise, there is no one in the world who would receive your confidence more gladly, accept your trust more sacredly, or do more to relieve you, than I would. And do you know why?"

"No," said she, looking a little bewildered.

"Because I love you," I said.

She gave me a quick startled glance, then her eyelids fell, and a soft glow rose to her dark hair. Then her little snowflake hands fluttered into mine.

"And I love you! O Basil, that is what the pain meant! I have loved you all summer."

"But Louise, will you marry me?"

"Yes."

The answer came frank, with her trusting eyes on me.

"Louise, you told Waverly West that you would marry no man who was not wealthy, and as well born as yourself."

"And I will not. You are rich in truth, and honor, and goodness—and why not as well born, since you are as worthy of your manhood as I of my womanhood? Kiss me, Basil!"

And then I gave to My Louise our troth kiss.

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 2d day, 9h. 7m., evening.
Full Moon, 10th day, 0h. 15m., morning.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 8m., evening.
New Moon, 25th day, 10h. 1m., morning.

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

THE HERALD

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E. Reilly, W. W. Sullivan, } Editors.

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CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "Summer Hill is" the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for 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 **Munny'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

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AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the nutrition otherwise lost by age, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

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W. R. WATSON, Agent.

DR. LA'MERT

ON

SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6D.; BY POST, 3s.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. La'Mert, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

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Charlottetown, Nov 4, 1863. 1y

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament 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 follows 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 it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation 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 worse circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

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

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, 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 suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)		Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand-flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumors
		Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	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 civilized world, at the following 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.

BROWN'S

Bronchial Troches

FOR COUGHS, COLDS,

AND

THROAT DISEASES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

IT RELIEVES COLIC.

July 27, 1864. 1y

UNION BANK, P. E. I.

THE Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before one o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864. 2m