

# The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

NO. 38

## THE HERALD

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BY EDWARD REILLY,

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Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD OFFICE.

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m., evening, E.

First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.

Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.

Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.

New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

DAY MONTH.

DAY WEEK.

SUN.

High Water.

Moon's Phase.

Barometer.

1 Monday

2 Tuesday

3 Wednesday

4 Thursday

5 Friday

6 Saturday

7 Sunday

8 Monday

9 Tuesday

10 Wednesday

11 Thursday

12 Friday

13 Saturday

14 Sunday

15 Monday

16 Tuesday

17 Wednesday

18 Thursday

19 Friday

20 Saturday

21 Sunday

22 Monday

23 Tuesday

24 Wednesday

25 Thursday

26 Friday

27 Saturday

28 Sunday

29 Monday

30 Tuesday

31 Wednesday

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 29, 1867.

Provisions.

Ref. (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

Do (medium) per lb.

Do (large) per lb.

Do (small) per lb.

... valuable FREEDOM of the island, in good cultivation, and immediately possession can be ...

... MONTAQUE BRIDGE, and to the ...

... CLARKE.

... AND SAFEST TOR.

... Y'S PILLS.

... Liver and Stomach.

... and Debility.

... Children.

... Stomach.

... Fumigated.

... Diseases.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

... Hair Cleaner.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

... Hawk breed, 15 birds.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

... Hair Cleaner.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

... Hair Cleaner.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

... Hair Cleaner.

... W. R. WATSON.

... ALLS.

only gets £2, it causes dissatisfaction, and for my part I cannot see either justice or reason in it.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I do not see either why the Postmaster at Tignish, for instance, should get an extra grant.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The Postmaster should be paid for the mail delivered at night, people gather in, and wait for their papers and letters.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: At some Post Offices ten times as many letters are received as at others, and at some offices the mail arrives before dark, so that the Postmaster is not under any necessity to keep a room or light for the accommodation of the public.

Hon. Mr. LUND: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I am surprised that the members from that part of the country have not paid more attention to what they might have got £500 for it as easily as £100 or £200.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: As his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) said, we must either pass the bill as it is or reject it altogether, and I do not see any in taking up time in discussing it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not agree with his honor. We have not power to alter the Bill, but we may express our opinions upon it. I think the remarks of his honor from Bedouque (Mr. Anderson) are very just, and I have no doubt but there is as much correspondence through Bedouque Post Office as through the one at Casempeck or at Tignish.

Hon. Mr. LUND: They do get a little more than the £2; it gets twenty per cent upon the stamps they put upon letters, but it does not amount to much.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: There is no difference between the sums voted this year and last, and with regard to those additional allowances, I think it is necessary that there should be some distinction made. At Summerside, for instance, the steamers are calling every day in the summer, and the mails are received from, and made up for, the other Colonies. There must, therefore, be more work done in that office than in those who only receive the mails from the General Post Office in Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: What I complain of is some are overlooked who require special grants, just as much as those who receive them.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think £20 additional for the Summerside Postmaster, where the steamers are calling and mails have to be received and delivered so often, is sufficient. We do not find fault with the sums given, but, as his honor who spoke last said, we complain that the claims of others are overlooked.

Clause agreed to.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I did not wish to convey the idea that the Superintendent of Public Works had not done his duty, but I considered that, when the people had expended so much, if the £100 had been laid out, they would have come forward again, and I am sorry that it was not expended, for if that breakerwater was completed, the harbor of Soutis would be a safe and convenient one, as his honor from Prince County, Mr. Lord, said, I believe it has cost £300 or £100 already.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Perhaps the Superintendent of Public Works thought that the sum being too small, for £100 is a small sum to build a breakerwater, it would only be throwing it away to expend it without something more. I have heard people say that it would be a great advantage, but I think it would take a great deal of money to build out so far from town as to put the centre of the harbor in a safe position, and I think it would be a great advantage to expend £300 or £1000 granted, something might be done, but to grant £100 looks to me like throwing so much money away. The inhabitants have done a good deal, and it is a very laudable thing, and though I live in a distant part of the country, I would not object to a considerable grant for such an object.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I agree with his honor the President in some things, and I am glad to hear that he is disposed to assist that part of the country, but his honor evidently labors under a mistake. He speaks as if a large amount had been laid out on appropriated for that place, which is not the case, and all that has been done has been done by voluntary labor. I am at a loss to know why the place has been so long neglected. We speak of steam communication, but believe in never can have too many of any size calling there till that work is completed. When it is completed it will make a safe and commodious harbor, and easy of access. There has not been any support of the Government representing that place during the last eight years, and probably that is the reason that he has not so much neglected, but I hope and trust that it will not be the case much longer. I believe the people in that part of the country are very much dissatisfied with the late Government, on account of the way that work has been neglected, £2000, though a very small sum for such an undertaking, is yet a step in the right direction. A work

of that kind requires a good deal in order to make it successful, and it is only surprising that what has been done has stood so well, for I believe it is still in such a way that the labor expended upon it is not lost.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: When one individual has laid out so much upon it as has been said, I think he should be encouraged, and I would be glad to see £1000 granted for it. I do not consider that even then, King's County would have more than its share of the money appropriated for the public service, when we consider the amount given to the mail steamers the benefit of which are not very largely participated in by the people of that country.

Hon. Mr. BEE: I was prepared to hear a much larger appropriation for that purpose, for I am of opinion that it can be made one of the best harbors in the Island. Since it has been begun, the work should be completed, and I would have been glad to have seen £300 or £100 granted for it.

Hon. Mr. LUND: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I am surprised that the members from that part of the country have not paid more attention to what they might have got £500 for it as easily as £100 or £200.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think any person is more capable of laying down a plan than some of those who live at the place, and who have given so much time and money gratuitously, and when so much had been done, why did not the Government then give a grant of £1000? No; they gave a paltry £100, and even that was withheld by the Superintendent of Public Works because the wrong parties were consulted.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think the two gentlemen representing the district are under a mistake. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said he did not see any reason why something more had not been done by the Conservative Government; but I believe there was as much done by them as by any other Government. It was in 1865, £100 were granted, in 1866, £100, and in 1866, £100. Therefore it will be seen that the Government has not done much for it, but it is not more than the one that is under a mistake. The breakerwater was not commenced in 1864. It was a great work, a different undertaking altogether, for which that Government would have been responsible.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I beg his honor the President's pardon, and I think he is under a mistake. The breakerwater was not commenced in 1864. It was a great work, a different undertaking altogether, for which that Government would have been responsible.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I hope the present Government will be sincere, and that, when they grant money, they will lay it out. His honor the President is under a mistake, for there was such assistance given to build the breakerwater, as he has referred to.

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Hon. Mr. GORDON: For whichever work the money was granted it was spent in the harbor.

The House was then resumed, the Bill was reported from the committee agreed to, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald it was read a third time and passed.

BILL TO ALTER THE REVENUE ACT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill to alter certain acts therein mentioned, relating to the revenue, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased to see that act in relation to the four certificates, which has been passed through the United States, but I think there is something in which it is impossible to carry out. A certificate is always required from the British Consul at the place of exportation.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: It is quite true that if Canadian flour is purchased in the United States, a certificate is received from the British Consul; but this Act only refers to flour purchased in Canada, and then a certificate is required from the British Consul at the place of exportation. It was found that flour coming directly from Canada by the St. Lawrence would come in free from duty; but when it came by way of Portland, though it were Canadian flour, it did not pass through the hands of Americans, it would yet be liable to a duty of 16s. per barrel. It was obvious that difficulty that this bill was introduced. It appears that an arrangement has been used to carry flour from the United States one dollar per barrel, and that is lower than it can be brought by water. And as it was found that a large quantity of flour was shipped to the Island in this way, it was thought advisable to introduce the bill.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: When flour is sent from Canada through the United States, how are they to obtain a certificate? When it is sent by rail it is not entered in a custom house.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: There is a record kept of all that comes by rail as well as by water, and the party shipping it would need a certificate from the custom house where it was cleared out. They have also given a bond that it is not intended to be used in America.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I contended that the Act will be imperative, or rather that it will open a door to fraud. The Americans will soon find a way to evade it. The certificate should come through the British Consul and no other office.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: A bond has to be given here, and when the certificate is returned it is cancelled, so that I do not see that any door can be opened to fraud.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The bond is cancelled in the American port where the flour is shipped.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I think his honor referred to bonds given by merchants in American ports when they ship goods to British ports. Certificates are taken out and forwarded to the shipper, the object of which is to prevent goods shipped out of bond from being returned to the United States without paying duty. With regard to a certificate from the British Consul, I cannot see that it is required, for a bill of lading is given to the shipper, Canada, and it comes direct, under the same bill of lading, to the Island. I do not see, therefore, that the British Consul should have anything to do with it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It appears to me that as soon as the flour is shipped, the shipper or the Canadian authorities have no more to do with it, and I must agree with his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) that the certificate should be from the British Consul.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I cannot see that a certificate would be required from the British Consul. The shipper must give a certificate that the flour is the growth of Canada, and he must give a bond to some extent, I presume to the American Consul, that it is not intended to be shipped to, or used in, the United States, but that it is merely passing through that country to the Island. Therefore I do not see that the British Consul should be in as good a position to give a certificate as the man who grows and shipped the flour.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased that this bill has been introduced. It just carries out what his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) and myself contended for a few days ago, when the Revenue Bill was before us.

there was some difference of opinion between the late Superintendent of Public Works and some of the principal inhabitants as to the position of that breakerwater and breakerwater. Where different gentlemen have a large interest in the work, those differences of opinion will always be found till there is a report from a disinterested and competent person. I am not inclined to that the safety of vessels and the facilities be afforded to our farmers have become of vast importance, and perhaps there is nothing in which we can serve the interests of the people more effectually. The nature of our soil renders our roads so bad that, in the fall and spring, men who have a few miles to cart their produce earn it twice over. Therefore, if there can be a shipping port established near their doors, it will be a great advantage to them; but it is a false economy to vote these small sums away in the dark in such directions and drains. I would sooner vote £1000 if we had a favorable report from a competent person than £100 without such a report.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think any person is more capable of laying down a plan than some of those who live at the place, and who have given so much time and money gratuitously, and when so much had been done, why did not the Government then give a grant of £1000? No; they gave a paltry £100, and even that was withheld by the Superintendent of Public Works because the wrong parties were consulted.

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Clause agreed to.

Hon. Mr. LUND: I have been selling flour for the last six or eight months. It has been purchased in Boston, and there is no such thing as a certificate required; but if you send to Canada for flour it is consigned to some party in Portland. A certificate must then come with the flour, and the captain and mate of the vessel which brings it here, as well as the American Consul, must certify that it has been landed here. This is to prevent the duty to which Canadian flour is liable in the United States from being imposed.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no objection to do anything that would tend to strengthen the reliance that can be placed upon the certificate that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of the Americans, but I am not acquainted with the precise way in which those certificates are given. I suppose the parties shipping are so give a certificate, but in what form I do not know, as I have not had any practical experience in the business, and very much will depend upon that. It is quite possible that the law may be evaded. A man may go to the custom House office in Montreal and say, "I have 1000 barrels of flour to ship to Prince Edward Island, and I want a certificate that it is the growth of Canada." Well, what is that officer to do? Is the flour to be inspected by him, or is the man to make an affidavit and have a certificate grounded upon it? These proceedings with which I am not acquainted, and it is to be considered whether they are sufficient to guard the interests of the Island. Unless there is some bond taken by the custom house officer in Canada, where the flour is shipped from, that it is really and truly shipped, there may be great fraud committed.

Hon. Mr. GORDON suggested that after the words "custom house officer at the place" or "the certificate of the British Consul at the words of exportation" should be inserted.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: It is, of course, necessary that the interests of the Island should be as well guarded as possible, but I do not see that the amendment suggested by my hon. colleague (Mr. Gordon) would make the law any more secure, for it would still be optional to have the certificate from the British Consul or not. Before he could give a certificate it would be necessary that he should have proof that the flour was the production of Canada, and it might be necessary that either the owner or consignee should be at the place of shipment. It is not likely that either would be travelling with the flour. It is quite possible that there would be no person at the place of shipment who would make an affidavit that would enable the British Consul to give a certificate.

Hon. Mr. MURKHEAD: I do not see what is the use of that bill if merchants want to do an honest trade, for flour can be brought as cheaply by the St. Lawrence as by way of Portland.

Hon. Mr. Lord: There is no communication by that route, and I presume that, as an arrangement has been entered into with the owners of the steamboats to bring it here, at a certain rate, the bills of lading will be signed in Canada. It is very troublesome to have to go to the Customs House and to have to pay for those certificates. I do not see that there is any danger of fraud being committed, as his honor from the City (Mr. Palmer) has said, for flour is now higher in the United States than in Canada. The House was then resumed, progress reported and leave to sit again granted.

STILES'S SPINNING WHEEL PATENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill to enable George C. Stiles to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, said,--the petition, setting forth the nature of the improvement, is lying on the table, and your honours are aware that it is merely for the protection of the inventor; that is to say, that no person in this Island shall be allowed to make use of that invention to the prejudice of the inventor. I think it is quite proper that parties should be protected in any improvement they may make, and if Bills of this kind were not passing there would, perhaps, be little use in getting a patent in the other Colonies.

The Bill was then read a second time, committed to





