# The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867. NO. 37

THE HERALD

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## ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

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

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

## Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 21, 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb., | 6d to 7d |
| Do by the quarter, | 6d to 8d |
| Pork, (carcass) | 4d to 5d |
| Do (small) | 6d to 8d |
| Mutton, per lb., | 6d to 9d |
| Veal, per lb., | 3d to 5d |
| Ham, per lb., | 6d to 1d |
| Butter, (fresh) | 11d to 1s |
| Do by the tub, | |
| Cheese, per lb., | 4d to 9d |
| Tallow, per lb., | 9d to 1½d |
| Lard, per lb., | 8d to 6s |
| Flour, per lb., | 3½d to 4d |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., | 20s to 21s |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 7d to 8d |
| **Grain.** | |
| Barley, per bushel, | 5s to 5s |
| Oats per do., | 2s 4d to 2s 6d |
| **Vegetables.** | |
| Peas, per quart, | |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 2s 9d to 3s |
| **Poultry.** | |
| Geese, | |
| Turkeys, each, | 5s to 8s 6d |
| Fowls, each, | 1s to 1s 8d |
| Ducks, | none |
| **Fish.** | |
| Codfish, per qtl., | 20s to 30s |
| Herrings, per barrel, | 25s to 40s |
| Mackerel, per dozen, | |
| **Lumber.** | |
| Boards (Hemlock) | 4s |
| Do (Spruce) | 4s to 5s |
| Do (Pine) | 7s to 9s |
| Shingles, per M, | 13s to 18s |
| **Sundries.** | |
| Hay, per ton, | 80s to 100s |
| Straw, per ton | 20s to 25s |
| Timothy Seed, | 18s to 20s |
| Clover Seed, per lb., | 1s 6d |
| Homespun, per yard, | 4s to 6s |
| Calfskins, per lb., | 6d to 9d |
| Hides, per lb., | 4d |
| Wool, | 1s to 1s 3d |
| Sheepskins, | 9d to 1s |
| Apples, per doz., | 2d to 4d |
| Partridges, | |

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

# COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

*DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

Council Chamber.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th.

## BILLS FORWARDED.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. GORDON, a bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned, to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, with a bill to authorize the establishment of an additional Small Debt Court at Somerset and at Montague Bridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Also, a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue.

The said bills were severally read a first time, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, the first named was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL thought this bill was an improvement upon the former Small Debt Act, inasmuch as it named the places at which the Commissioners were to hold their Court, and he considered it necessary that the Courts should be confined to the places for which they were appointed. Bay Fortune Court had not been held in the place for which it had been appointed during the last seven or eight years, but was sometimes held in Grand River and sometimes in Dundas. He questioned the legality of the business transacted at the Court when it was removed from one part of the country to another without any authority. He wished to know whether it was competent for the Commissioners thus to remove the Court, so that all parties interested might know what they had to expect.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON asked if the Court had been removed to a different Township from that in which it had been formerly held.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL replied that Bay Fortune, the place for which the Court was appointed, was in Lot 43, and it was held part of the time in Lot 56, and he believed part of the time in Lot 54 or 55.

Hon. Mr. BEER remarked that by the present Act the precise locality where the Court was to be held was to be decided by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said what he wished to know was, whether it was a legally constituted Court when it was removed without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he could not see how it could be a legally constituted Court when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. LORD wished to know if it would be an advantage to Bay Fortune to have another Court established there. It was considered by many that the further people were from a law Court the better, as distance from a Court had a tendency to prevent litigation.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that what his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) wished to know was whether a Court was legally constituted when it was held at a different place from that named by the Governor in Council. It was not whether another Court would be an advantage.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said the President exactly understood his question: but in reply to his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) he would say that the people of Bay Fortune, as far as he knew, did not desire another Court. It was Bay Fortune Court, though it was held at Grand River.

Hon. Mr. GORDON said he was sorry that this bill, which was intended as an amendment to the Small Debt Act, did not go further, as that Act required many amendments. By the 68th section the defendant arrested by virtue of a Capias could put in security before the Justice of the Peace nearest to the place of arrest, that he would appear at the Court for the district. What district? It should mention the Court nearest to the district where the Capias is issued. He was also of opinion that the Clerk should have power to issue a Capias for £30 as well as a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace. The 24th section also required amendment. It required that notice should be given to a surety ten days before the issue of an execution, but there was no form of notice in the Act, neither was there any fee fixed for the Clerk. The Act now allowed mileage to a bailiff upon every summons. He thought that when a joint suit was instituted against two or more persons, all in the same direction, and a summons issued for each, mileage should only be allowed upon the one furthest off, and the fee for service on each of the others. In case of a bailiff becoming liable on account of some error, he was of opinion that no action should be maintained against him unless it should be commenced within six months after he became liable. When the Court is opened he thought the Clerk's functions, with respect to persons acknowledging judgment, should cease, for a considerable amount of confusion was caused by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk while the Court was sitting.

Hon. the PRESIDENT remarked that formerly a bailiff, when he had a number of summonses for parties residing at or near the same place, only received milage for one, but the rate of mileage was higher at that time. There was a good deal of difficulty connected with it, and to obviate that, the mileage was reduced and the present arrangement made. As to parties confessing judgment to the Clerk, he thought they should not be compelled to go into a trial. Parties who had business at the Court might arrive after the Court was opened, and it would be unfair to deprive them of the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk.

Hon. Mr. GORDON thought they should have the privilege at any time before the opening of the Court, but not after.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON was of a different opinion. He thought they should have the privilege at any time before the case was called, and he had known Commissioners wait a whole day without having a single case come before them.

Hon. Mr. BEER said that he had seen the business of the Court very much delayed, and a good deal of confusion caused, by parties coming in to confess judgment to the Clerk, and he thought they should either do so before the Court was opened or wait till the case was called.

Hon. Mr. LORD said that after the case was called the parties had to pay the judgment fee, but if they confessed judgment to the Clerk that fee was saved. He supposed some of the gentlemen who had spoken felt a personal interest in the matter. He did not think it was the intention or desire of the majority of the Legislature to introduce any very extensive amendments this session; but if his honor who had found so much fault with the Act would introduce an amendment next session he would probably have his support. This bill, he supposed, was introduced for a certain purpose. When a change took place in the Government it was necessary to make changes in various departments. It was intended by this bill to establish some additional Courts, and he thought there should have been provisions made to establish one at the head of Murry Harbor and one or two other places, but he hoped no amendment would be introduced at this late hour of the session.

Hon Mr DINGWELL said that though it might be a little inconvenience to the Court, it was an advantage to the people. Perhaps some parties might not rightly understand their position till they came to the Court, and they should have the privilege of confessing judgment to the Clerk. He would like to see further amendments made to the Small Debt Act, but they had very little time to devote to it at present. Before another session they might ascertain the views of the people, and they might then have time to consider it more fully. He did not think it was necessary to establish so many Small Debt Courts. If there were fewer Courts, their sittings less frequent, and their jurisdiction extended, they would answer the general purposes of the country much better. He did not approve of having law too cheap, nor did he think it was an advantage to have a court near his door.

The House was then resumed, the Chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, with a bill to appropriate certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Respecting a grant of £600 for the purpose of procuring steam communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor, Pictou and Charlottetown, Hon. Mr. Dingwell remarked that he was sorry that the Government had not thought proper to include Grand River. It was a good harbor, perhaps as good as that of Georgetown, for a steam boat of the size contemplated. From Georgetown to Souris was a long distance, and he did not see why Grand River should be overlooked. He did not know whether £600 would be sufficient for the attainment of the object contemplated. However, as it was a step in the right direction, he would not oppose it, though he would rather the resolution had said "a sum sufficient."

Hon. Mr. WALKER quite agreed with his honor who had spoken. Grand River was an important place, and it was entirely overlooked. The amount was too small to induce any person to run a steam boat to these places. £600 more would be something like what was required. It was not what they would expect, but he supposed the state of the finances would not admit of a larger grant being given.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said if the Government were sincere in desiring to get steam communication to those places, as he supposed they were, they should have said "a sum sufficient," and then, perhaps, they would not have to pay more than £600. That part of the Island had been long neglected in that respect, and it should not be neglected any longer for the sake of a few hundred pounds. The people of King's County had to pay their share of the expense of steam communication to Charlottetown and Summerside, and they received no equivalent in the shape of extra grants for roads, bridges, or wharves. Whether Grand River was unintentionally omitted, or whether it was considered that it would occupy too much of the steamer's time to call there, he did not know, but he would be glad to have an alteration made if it were competent for the Council to do so. He observed that tenders had been advertised for, but he did not know if that would make much difference.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD observed that the people of Grand River had not asked for the boat to call there.

Hon. Mr. WALKER said he was aware that the Government had received a communication from a person at Dundas, calling their attention to it, and he thought that was sufficient to bring it to their notice.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said he supposed it was the first time the two representatives of that part of the country had an opportunity of knowing whether Grand River was included or not. He thought it would be well to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, as it might have been unintentionally omitted.

Hon Mr DINGWELL said he was satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the Government, for he had confidence that they would do justice to that part of the country. Some members of the Council were members of the Government, and they should see that no part of the country was neglected.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor says "if the Government is sincere." Thus he evidently doubts our sincerity.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: No! I said I did not doubt their sincerity.

Hon Mr LORD: Well, his honor has qualified his statement now. For my part, I believe the Government is thoroughly sincere, as far as the amount is concerned. If the resolution said a sum sufficient, perhaps the tenders would be for double the amount which has been named. I think it is intended that the boat should call at Grand River, and, if I mistake not, it is named in the advertisement for tenders.

Hon Mr McDonald: No! it is not named in the advertisement.

Hon Mr GORDON: I am sorry that it was not "a sum sufficient" instead of the definite sum of £600; but, at the same time, I think it is probable that a boat can be obtained for that sum, or even less. It would be very little additional expense for the boat to call at Grand River. I believe it is quite possible for a boat to run from Georgetown to some part of Nova Scotia during ten months of the year.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I believe a boat can come to Grand River several weeks later in the season than to Georgetown.

Hon Mr McDONALD: I quite agree with my colleague (Mr Gordon) respecting the time a steam boat can run from Georgetown to Nova Scotia. With regard to the grant of £600 under consideration to be placed at the disposal of the Government to procure Steam Communication to that part of the Island, some of your honors think it would have been better to have said 'a sum sufficient,' but in that case it is within the bounds of possibility that tenders might be put in at an extravagant rate, and the Government might be subjected to censure if they refused to accept a tender which they considered extravagant. I think the sum granted is sufficient. It is equal to £25 a trip for the remainder of the season. I also consider it a fair appropriation when compared with the amount given to the present mail steamers, £1700. It is more than one third of that amount, and they will not be required to run so far nor so often—only once a week, the others twice. It would, no doubt, be well to have the boat to call at Grand River, though it would be some additional expense. It is a better harbor than Souris till the break-water is completed. I think the appropriation is a fair one, and there is a good prospect of getting a boat to run for that amount.

Item agreed to.

## MACADAMIZING ROADS.

A special grant of £250 for the main post roads in the Royalty and Commons of Charlottetown, and £100 each for roads near Georgetown and Summerside, to be expended under the direction of the members for those Towns.

Hon Mr WALKER: I think it is not improbable that some difficulty may arise from that mode of appropriating money. Last year there were some grants appropriated in the same way, and there should be some returns or vouchers to show how the money was expended. It is a very loose and unsatisfactory way of doing business; but at the same time, I believe the amount appropriated for the roads near Charlottetown was well expended.

Hon Mr GORDON: I do not know whether the remarks of his honor are intended to apply to the members for Georgetown, but I can assure him that the money was well expended, and vouchers can be produced for every shilling of it if they are required.

Hon Mr DINGWELL: I think the plan adopted last year must have given satisfaction or it would not have been continued. It may be a good method, but it is making Road Commissioners of the representatives of those towns. It is the duty of the Commissioners to expend the money appropriated for that branch of the public service, and I cannot see how the representatives of the people can claim to have it expended under their direction, nor is it to be supposed that every member elected understands making roads. The money may have been well appropriated last year, and it is thought proper to appropriate it in the same way this year, but I do not think this method will be pursued very long.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: As far as Georgetown is concerned, I may say that the amount appropriated was taken charge of by the two members for the town—half by each—and the part which came into the hands of the non-resident member was placed at the disposal of the magistrates. They had several meetings, and the money was expended under their direction. I can endorse the statement of my hon. colleague, respecting the vouchers, for I believe both he and I were present when they were produced and audited by the magistrates.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: With reference to the expenditure in and about Charlottetown, I can only say that, although I was one of the representatives of the city, yet I never heard a single word about the matter, and therefore I cannot give any account of the manner in which the money was expended.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: It is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: If the money has been better expended than formerly, I think it is well to appropriate it this year in the same way, for improvements are greatly required in our system of road making.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There is a Road Commissioner appointed for Charlottetown and Royalty, and only three or four days ago a member for the City directed him to make a drain in the centre of a road. If the Commissioner is not competent to make roads, let him be displaced, and let the whole amount appropriated be placed at the disposal of the members. Any man of independent principle would not act as a Road Commissioner, if he were subject to the direction and control of the members for the town or district. If I were a Commissioner, I would resign the appointment, rather than be dictated to and controlled by a member who, perhaps, did not know as much about road making as myself.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken. I believe one member of the House of Assembly is going on the railroad principle. He had a drain cut in the centre of the road, and travellers were to keep on the right hand side; but I think the Commissioner has had his own way so far, for when the member from the City went out to see the road the next morning after he had the drain cut, he found it filled up, and I believe he has withdrawn his authority. Matters are now going on favorably. If I were a representative of either of those towns, I would not like to interfere with those small matters. If we will have men appointed who are not trustworthy, and I presume it amounts to that, then it would be better to leave it in the hands of the magistrates. Perhaps the members of those towns have a great deal of private business to attend to, and is cannot be expected that they would spend their time in superintending the roads without remuneration. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) and a member of the House of Assembly for that town, have spent a great deal of time in that way, and I believe the way the roads have been made has given great satisfaction, but it has given those gentlemen a great deal of trouble and they have not received anything for their time. The Government should appoint proper men as Commissioners, in whom the public would have confidence, and then there would be no necessity for others, who are not connected with the business, losing their time. Besides, it is seldom we find two persons agree about road making. We discuss the subject here, and scarcely two of us agree as to the best method to be pursued It may be just so with the members and the Commissioners and we cannot expect them to work harmoniously together.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is the members of the House of Assembly who are intended, and if they choose to take the trouble, I do not see that we need complain or make any objection.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: His honor, the speaker before the last, said it would be better to leave it to the magistrates. I remember that eight or ten years ago the street opposite to my residence was cut down by order of Mr. Swabey, a magistrate, at an expense of £60, and last year it cost the Corporation £60 to fill it up again. I do not see any great benefit in that. The men who are appointed Commissioners should be competent to perform the duty—they should be men of ability and integrity—and they should not be controlled by members of either branch of the Legislature. I am sure the present Commissioner, Mr. Williams, has done good service to the country. He has built bridges which have stood the test of years, and he should not be under the supervision or control of any member of the House of Assembly. If it is thought that he has not sufficient ability or integrity, let him be superseded.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not think it is a very great improvement upon the system of expending the road money, as regards the Town and Royalty—that of placing the Commissioner under the supermtendence of the members representing the city. I very much agree with his honor who has just spoken in that respect, for if it is necessary to appoint a commissioner or overseer of roads, none should be appointed but one in whom confidence should be reposed, and one sufficiently well acquainted with the business to perform the duty properly. I think it is a false idea to appoint and pay an officer, and then say to him, "We do not think you are fit for it, and we must appoint a couple more to watch you." Persons will differ in opinion; and there may be a great difference between the members for the city, for instance, the result of which may be a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment. These two members differ in their political views, and they may differ just as much in road-making. And if one should give the commissioner directions to do so and so to-day, and the other give him different directions to-morrow, how is he to act? He would just be left to his own judgment. I believe the present commissioner is as good a one as can be found. Only give him plenty of money and material and he will make good roads. I do not see that there is much to be gained by debating the matter, for it is a money bill and a money vote, and we have no power to alter it. The whole appropriation comes up in one bill, and we must pass it as it comes before us or reject the whole bill. True, we may have a conference, but that is of little use And even though it were in our power I do not know that I should offer any amendment, for, till we arrive at that better system to which we are all looking forward, I do not know that it is worth while 'tinkering' with the plan at present in use. I suppose the gentlemen representing the city, in the House of Assembly, will not take any over officious interference in the matter, but will leave it pretty much to the present efficient commissioner.

The House was then resumed, progress was reported, and leave to sit again granted.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon Attorney General, with a Bill to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public service of this Island. Also, 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.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, May 11.

Hons. McAulay, Duncan, Henderson, and Messrs Brecken, Prowse, McLennan and Green also severally addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill; contending that the further purchase of Proprietory lands should be effected under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill as formerly; that the obtaining of a foreign Loan would involve the country deeply in debt, and though it might afford temporary relief to trade, the ultimate results would prove disastrous to the best interests of the Colony; that a loan, if procured, should be specially reserved for, and appropriated to the purchase of lands only, and not used to relieve monetary difficulties arising from commercial panics; that it was impolitic and unsound in principle to borrow from a foreign market, when the necessary funds could be procured at home; that though large quantities of land were purchased by the late Government, the money was procured from the country without cashing Warrants at Discount. The same principle, if judiciously applied, would eventually succeed in effecting the purchase of any remaining estates that might from time to time be offered to the Government. That the cause of the present depression of trade and scarcity of the circulating medium was not attributable to the purchase of the Cunard Estate, but to the fact that a larger quantity of goods were imported last year than was warranted by the circumstances of the Colony, and also to the fact that ships were sent to market, which were still lying in the English docks unsold. Hence the want of exchange to meet the bills of the merchants.

Hon Leader of the Government defended the principle of the loan bill before the Committee, and said that he had hoped both sides of the House would have concurred in the necessary means whereby not only to effect the further purchase of lands, but also to relieve the embarrassed state of the Colony commercially. The principle of the bill though formerly opposed and petitioned against by the Conservative party generally, was now almost universally admitted to be not only sound, but also loudly called for. In proof of which he referred to the petition of many of the merchants and others of Charlottetown, now on the table of the House, relative to the embarrassed state of the country. It was evident that the payment of the instalment due on the Cunard Estate was the cause of the banks refusing discount. The payment of which would absorb the greatest portion of the Gold and Silver in their vaults. Under the provisions of the loan bill the Cunard Estate would have been purchased and paid for, without experiencing any such serious depression in the ordinary trade of the country, as resulted from the said purchase, in the absence of such a measure. The loan would doubtless prove a boon, and he hoped that no such misrepresentations as were made against a similar measure on a former occasion would again be resorted to, for the purpose of defeating it. He hoped on the contrary that both sides of the House would have supported the question irrespective of party bias, as the effect of such general support from allparties, would tend to secure its success.

Hons. Davies, Howlan, Laird, and Messrs. Jenkins, Reilly, Bell, and McNeill, supported the Bill on the grounds that it was desirable to provide means for the final purchase of proprietory claims, where the tenants could be relieved without the infliction of any material injury to trade and other branches of industry. That the obtaining of a loan would not only effect that desirable object, but also give an impetus to the commercial transactions of the Colony. That the borrowing of money in England in accordance with the terms of the bill, would prevent the sudden withdrawal of the gold and silver of the country, and thereby enable the banks to keep up their circulation for the accomodation of the ordinary requirements of trade and commerce. That in proportion to the amount of exchange required to be drawn from the country, would be regulated by the facilities given by the banks. That the mode adopted for the purchase of the Cunard Estate, has had a depressing effect on the whole trade of the country, and that if a similar or even a smaller purchase than that were again attempted, without some such provisions as the bill contemplated, it would cripple all the banks in the Island, and entirely withdraw the circulating medium of the Colony from its ordinary and legitimate avenues. The banks having to provide exchange for heavy remittances required for the payment of the Cunard Estate, were crippled in their operations, and consequently curtailed, if not altogether refused discount on the very best security in the place. That had it not been for these heavy drains for the payments of lands, the quantity of goods imported last year would not have remained unsold, nor would the scarcity of money so much complained of be so general. When ships and other productions of the country were sold abroad, exchange of gold was obtained, and thereby the banks were relieved. Similar results would not follow the sale of lands. Loans of a similar nature had been obtained by other British Provinces from the Mother Country; and as money was more plentiful, and consequently would be obtained cheaper there, than in small communities, it was a sound and wise policy to obtain a loan, for the requirements of the Colony from abroad.

*Continued on the fourth page.*

Mr Reilly said, as the question was again resumed, he, too, would read, if necessary, extracts from another history, but one of an opposite character to that alluded to by the hon member, Mr Brecken, namely, Collier's History, which he held in his hand, and was prepared to show that the tendency of its sentiments, if not of a disloyal character, were at least objectionable in institutions supported by public money, as were the Normal School and Prince of Wales College.

Further remarks from several hon members were then made, to the effect that it was highly necessary to exclude from all public Schools and institutions of learning all books of objectionable character.

On motion of the Hon Attorney General that the Bill authorizing the establishment of additional Small Debt Courts, and other purposes be read a second time.

Hon Leader of the Opposition moved, in amendment, that it be read that day three months, and opposed the principles of the Bill. The Judicial office should be free from political bias.

At the close of his address on the subject, he pointed out the tendency of appointments purely political. Changing the complexion of Small Debt Courts with every change of Government was highly reprehensible, when the object evidently was to appoint to office political partizans and supporters of the Government of the day, no matter whether Conservative or Liberal. It was high time to adopt a course more in accordance with that which obtained in other Colonies, and in the Mother Country.

A debate followed, during which hon members on both sides of the House concurred in the desirability of appointing to the office of Commissioner of Small Debts those in the community whose experience, integrity and impartiality commended them to that high and important position, irrespective of party bias.

At the close of the debate the House divided on the question, when the amendment of the Hon Leader of the Opposition was negatived on the following division, viz:—

For the amendment—Hons Haviland, Henderson, McAulay, Messrs Brecken, McLennan, Prowse, Green, Owen—8.

Against it—Hons Attorney General, Laird, Davies, Col Secretary, Howlan, Callbeck, Messrs Arseneaux, G. Sinclair, Rielly, Jenkins, Cameron, McNeill, P. Sinclair, Howatt, Kickham, McCormack, Bell—17.

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

Hon Mr Howlan presented a Bill to alter the Act relating to the Revenue.

The said amendment is to the effect that Canadian Flour, imported via Boston, New York, and other ports in the United States, would be exempt from duty on the production, on the part of the Importer, of the necessary certificate to show that said Flour was the produce of Canada, and was not purchased in the United States or any country not reciprocating with this Colony.

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

On motion of the Hon Attorney General that the Bill to amend the Militia Law of the Island be committed to a Committee of the whole House,

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

The question was put on the said amendment and negatived as follows, viz:—

Yeas—Mr Howatt, Hon Mr Laird, Mr Reilly and Mr McNeill—4.

Nays—Hons Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, Callbeck, McAulay, Henderson, Haviland, Messrs Bell, Kickham, Jenkins, McCormack, Owen, Prowse, Green—13.

The House accordingly went into Committee, and after some debate relative to the merits of the Bill, progress was reported thereon.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

The Bill to authorize the Government to raise a loan was read a third time.

Hon Mr Henderson not having addressed the House when in Committee on the Bill, remarked on its leading features, and reviewed the arguments that had been advanced by hon members on both sides of the House relative to the principles upon which it was contemplated to secure a loan. He concurred with the opinions expressed by hon members in opposition to the Bill, and on the impropriety of appropriating any of the funds that might be thus raised, to any other purpose than that of paying for or purchasing Proprietory lands in the Colony, on the grounds that it was inexpedient to relieve commercial difficulties by legislative aid.

Mr Bell was astonished at the course pursued by the hon member, Mr Henderson. It was at least unusual, if not unparliamentary, to introduce a debate on the merits of a bill at its third reading. When the bill was in Committee of the whole House was the proper time to discuss its provisions, relative to which no new matter had been advanced by the hon member, Mr Henderson, whose remarks were merely a repitition of ideas previously enunciated.

On motion that the Bill be read a third time,

Hon Leader of the Oppositiom moved, in amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months.

And the question having been put, said amendment was negatived as follows:—

Yeas—Hons Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Messrs Green, Brecken, Prowse, Owen, McLennan—8

Nays—Hons Attorney General, Laird, Coles, Callbeck, Howlan, Davies, Messrs Reilly, G Sinclair, Bell, Arseneaux, Howatt, McCormack, McNeill, Kickham, Cameron, P Sinclair—16.

Several bills were then read a third time and passed.

The Bill to introduce an Hospital in Charlottetown, for sick and disabled Seamen, and others, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A considerable debate ensued, relative to the necessity of establishing such an institution, during which discussion Dr Jenkins, Mr Brecken, Hon Mr Haviland, Hon Mr Henderson, Mr McNeill, and the Hon Attorney General supported the object of the Bill, setting forth the expediency of providing Hospital accommodation for sick and disabled seamen. For maintaining and supporting such Hospital, funds should be raised by levying a small duty on all vessels and ships entering the Port of Charlottetown. The hardships and privations endured by sick and disabled seamen who were thrown upon the charity of strangers in a strange land, were commented on by the supporters of the Bill. Dr Jenkins instanced several cases of death whichh came under his own personal knowledge in the course of his professional practice, as the result of ill-ventilated rooms, filth, and want of proper care, showing the extreme sufferings endured by poor sailors destitute of home and friends. The prevention of the spread of fevers and diseases would also follow the immediate removal of sick sailors to an institution such as the bill contemplated.

Mr Howatt, Hon Mr Howlan, Mr Owen, Hon Mr McAulay, Mr Green, Mr Bell, Mr Prowse and Mr McCormack spoke against entertaining the question of an hospital, such as the bill contemplated, for the present. As ship owners were, under Statute, compelled to provide for their sick and destitute sailors, the exigencies of the question were not of that importance which required the intervention of the Legislature in the manner pointed out by the bill under consideration. The session being about to close, it was considered advisable to postpone the further consideration of the question until next session.

House in Committee again resumed the consideration of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Militia and Volunteer forces of the Island. A very lengthy debate on the whole Militia question then ensued.

Mr Cameron in the Chair.

A blessing to mothers—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, 48 Dey St., N. Y., and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## TREATMENT OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

### SPEECH OF HON. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following, which we take from the Cork *Examiner* of May 11, is a full report of Mr. Maguire's observations in the recent debate on the treatment of the Fenian prisoners:

Mr. Maguire (whose opening sentences were all but inaudible in consequence of calls for Mr. Bright) said—I am sorry, sir, to interpose between the house and my honorable friend the member for Birmingham, but in justice to the unhappy men I now represent, I cannot possibly waive the privilege which I possess. I rise for the purpose of calling attention to certain statements which, appearing in the *Irishman* newspaper, have been widely circulated by the public press in the United Kingdom, and which are sure to be copied into every English printed newspaper in the British Colonies, and throughout the United States of America. These statements purport to be extracts from the diary of one of the political prisoners now undergoing penal servitude in the Government prisons of this country, and sent for publication by a relative of one of those prisoners. I may here remark that I feel convinced the conductors of the *Irishman* would not have inserted that communication if they were not fully satisfied that the statements which it contained were made in honesty and good faith. It is due to the honor of this house, and to its character for honesty and consistency—that these statements should receive the gravest attention and the most patient consideration. (Hear, hear, and interruptions.) I shall not attempt to condense statements, the reading of which will occupy but a few minuets, nor shall I substitute my own language for that in which the alleged facts are so simply stated. I do, sir, ask at least from Liberal English members, with whom I am associated for the purpose of giving freedom to the people of England, their attention while I place before the house the details of the gross and grievous indignities to which political prisoners have been subjected in the Government prisons of the British Empire. (Cheers.) In the depth of winter, according to his statement, the flannels were taken from the prisoners, and their clothes removed from their cells at night. In one prison, when the bell rang, at a quarter to nine o'clock at night, they were all stripped naked, and stood shivering in the cold till the warders came to take their clothes away. It was stated that one of the prisoners, Lynch, caught cold, and died from the loss of his flannels. The gruel which they got for supper had such an effect on Luby and Keane as to cause dysentery. On complaining to the doctor he said they were "malingering." From thenceforth while at Pentonville they got nothing but bread and water, as they could not take the gruel. They were all told on removal that it was for the benefit of their health they were sent to Portland. On their arrival they were kept one hour stripped naked, waiting for inspection by the doctor. Any one who attempted to make a statement to the doctor about his health was told rudely to hold his tongue. Kickham was then suffering severely from scrofula, caused by bad air and loose diet. Roantree was suffering from bleeding piles. (Ministerial laugter.) He could see nothing laughable in the statement he was making. (Opposition Cheers.) I confess, sir, I do not envy the feelings of the men who can make such misery an object of mockery. (Hear, hear.) "Roantree" the diarist said, "was suffering from bleeding piles. Although he made several applications to the doctor he was still kept working in the quarries, losing large quantities of blood every day. The place where he stood while working used to be saturated with blood. He at length, on applying to the director, was taken to the hospital, and after having been some time treated there, was pronounced incurable. In the week ending October 12 he lost a quart of blood. Their first employment at Portland was washing the convicts' clothes, in a room, the temperature of which was 140 deg. Several got sickness from washing the infirmary linen. Charles Underwood O'Connell fainted from loathing. Kickham, notwithstanding the state of his health, with ulcers all over his body, was employed with the rest. He was obliged to be removed to hospital, where he remained for three weeks. Before he was cured he was sent into the quarries to break stones. The overseers, constantly abused him because he was not able to do more work. Owing to his extreme shortsightedness he was unable to do as much work as others; on this account the officers often shoved him about in the most brutal manner. He remained at work about three weeks, although in a wretched state of health. All this time the doctor never inquired after him, but at length he became so bad he had to be removed in the middle of the night to hospital. He there had to apply to the director for better food. He said, in reply, that he had no authority to order it to him. He was invalided and sent to Woking. (Seven or eight have been invalided within twelve months after their conviction.) At Woking Mr. Kickham, a man of education, of refinment and genius, was associated with a monster in human form." The sufferings he endured in consequence are too shocking to more than merely allude to. At Portland the most arbitrary and contradictory orders were given by the governor with reference to communication between the prisoners. The tools furnished for breaking stones were so bad that one prisoner, Martin Hanley Carey, broke two of his fingers, and before he was cured he was compelled to go to the quarry and break with his left hand. By a refinement of cruelty, Luby was refused a letter which had come from his wife, and such was the effect on his mind that he was threatened with brain fever. These political prisoners were compelled to clean out the water closet every Monday in their turn. It was further stated that those men were kept working in the rain till their ordinary covering was completely saturated, when they then put on a serge shirt, and were marched to a shed which they could not leave until the officer in charge whistled, and they were then obliged to go to bed in their wet clothing." I do not dwell on the fact that they were subjected to the most arbitrary restraints and the most contradictory orders. One day they were compelled to speak in a low voice, another day they were ordered to converse in a loud voice, and a third they would not be allowed to speak at all. These then, are the complaints, or the substance of the complaints, made in the name of the unhappy men who allowed themselves to be involved in the Fenian conspiracy, and are now suffering the most terrible punishment for a political offence. Now, sir, if there be any assembly in the world in which a broad, a wide, and strongly marked difference has been made between offences of a political character, and offences of a moral nature, that assembly is the British House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I have heard the most eloquent denunciations, from both sides of this House, lavished on governments—foreign governments—who placed the conspirator or the insurgent in the same category with those whom all civilized nations regard as branded felons—men whose infamous crimes have justly condemned them to a degrading doom. The English people, speaking through their Parliament, their pulpits, their platform, and their Press, have pronounced solemn judgment on the sins of other governments in this respect; and are they to play the contemptible part of the hypocrite and the Pharisee, and shrink from applying to the conduct of their own government, or those for whom that Government is responsible, terms which they so lavishly apply to others? (Hear, hear.) Sir, I do not for one moment think so meanly of the great Englishpeople as to believe that they would sanction, under any plea or pretence whatever, the perpetration of these cowardly and inhuman brutalities—on men, too, untainted by moral crime—by men who have offended in common with those whom they have defied for their resistance to foreign governmets and foreign rulers. (Hear, hear.) Sir, let honorable gentlemen who hold opposite opinions to those held by the mass of mankind, say what they please and think it is impossible for them to bridge over the impassable gulf which separates political offences from crimes of moral turpitude—(hear, hear)—and the attempt to conform them by similarity of punishment and degradation only revolts the moral senses and outrages the feelings of every humane and enlightened people. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I hope there is not a man in this house who would not be ashamed to rise in his place and justify the treatment to which these unhappy Irish prisoners have been subjected. You hear of these men being kept for an hour awaiting the inspection of the doctor—of food causing them the most cruel sufferings—of one man with the blood dropping from him on the ground while he toiled at his work; of another who had broken two of his fingers, and before the right hand was cured was compelled to work with his left; of men of education and feeling degraded to the loathsome task of emptying privies in their turn. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I say it is shameful—infamous—and the man who rises to defend it will be rebuked by the indignation of the English people. And God knows, sir, penal servitude is punishment enough for patriotism the most erratic or the most misguided. Its utter isolation from the active moving world without—its severance from all those ties which human affection, the love of the husband and the father, coils round the heart of man—its terrible monotony, its more terrible association—the coarse and scanty food, the hard and ceaseless toil, the gall of shame, the cage-like cell, the brutal insolence of the unsympathizing jailers—surely, sir, this is punishment enough, even for him who has loved his country "not wisely but too well," without superadding to it wanton cruelty and shameful indignities. (Cheers.) I shall now, sir, ask the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary if his attention has been called to certain statements which lately appeared in the newspapers in reference to alleged harsh and cruel treatment of prisoners undergoing penal servitude for political offences; and if so, whether he made any inquiry with respect to them, and taken any steps or given any orders in consequenc? and I would further ask him whether, if such statement be true, the treatment which they represent as inflicted on political prisoners is not opposed to the frequently expressed opinion of this assembly, and a violation of the unwritten law which is cherished in the heart of every civilized nation? (Hear, hear.)

# Correspondence.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir;—We assure you we have no passion for breaking a butterfly on the wheel, and should not have noticed a slanderous correspondence which formed the subject of an article over the signature of "Watchman" in the *Patriot* of a late date, if it were not for the insolent temerity with which the author has attempted to treat, occasionally, private character, and other subjects of an important nature, such as his knowledge of Trigonometry (words used for mere sound sake.) They say he is an adept at that, which certainly requires more than an ordinary acquaintance with professional topics, and more than Mr. McVane would lead us to believe he possesses, from the scientific manner in which he measured the cliff in question last summer.

I was really of opinion that we had partly succeeded in effecting a silence on a matter of so little public importance, and that that low and illiterate race, vulgarly known by the just denomination of lying scribblers, had ceased to annoy the public in this matter. However, a *thing* has appeared in the *Patriot*, in the shape of a review of "Scriviner," oh!—but not from the pen of honest Joe, the "talented pen" of the Bothwell worthy, who is no more than a vulgar and malicious scribbler. How he could so far, like the bear who fancied his *forte* was to fly, forget himself as to handle a pen instead of a bran bag, we are really at a loss to conjecture, but that he should consider his last effort to review "Scriviner" as worthy of a column in a respectable paper, is, we confess, a still greater puzzle. The fact is, this jumble of bombastic slander has just about the same pretensions to be called a correspondence, as Paris to be termed the capital of Europe.

The writer in the *Patriot*—(but we must be particular, the Bothwell worthy, *alias* honest Joe., *alias* Capt. McVane, of Western expedition notoriety. We must call no place north of us now till McVane's new survey is over. He is now in search of a N. W. passage of the mill stream)—has, in some instances, merit, because he seems so well versed in the vulgar phraseology of slanderers—no doubt his only associates—such as, "is it the north shore of E. Point he means—if it is, *surely* "Scriviner" is the only cannibal to be found there"—that it gives to those slanders in which he appears most *au fait* something of an air of drollery. But as for the portions which treat of his knowledge of the higher branches, we are convinced that had we time and space, we could detect the same ignorance upon "Trigonometry" that he has betrayed in his other absurd and slanderous assumptions.

"The jury was composed of his (Beaton's) nominees," &c. "He could not *have meant* more Beatons than one. Oh! shades of Lindley Murry!"

The foregoing part of the last sentence cannot apply to honest Joe's progeny, however *creditably* they *came*, the means of support is not in proportion to the increase.

Could absurdity go beyond this, we might be forgiven if we stopped here, and rested our judgment of the whole matter on this single specimen, which our readers will see was not done for any public benefit, but of thwarting the ends of justice in Beaton's behalf. Need we write another syllable. "Out of thy own mouth shalt thou be judged," and if the slanderous author of the correspondence in question did not implicate others, we should leave him; but truth and justice to the injured obliges us to conclude with a remark on the vulgarity and unscrupulousness with which he deals with private character.

Passing over with an indifference and charitable silence that part of his correspondence in which the writer is rather exuberant, and which, we shall only remark, is pointless, insipid, and frequently low and filthy, we cannot too strongly express our reprehension of the introduction into his *jargon* which purport to be a genuine review of public and private character, writings on tricky-nometry, geography and knav-igation, "piling a *large quantity* of brush within 100 miles of the light-house."

We will not enter into a regular examination of the "Watchman's" philological qualifications. *Ce n'est pas l'affair des honnetes gens*, yet we really cannot pass over this reviewer's bombastic presumption, in taking upon himself the arduous task of not only criticising, but also slandering others.

We have only to add, this scribbler will never make a good reviewer, and from his specimen, the *Patriot* should follow the example of the *Islander*, and decline taking him into his employment on any terms. He has too much gall and too little vigor for his purpose; he would be getting him perpetually into scrapes, and could help but little, we suspect, in getting him out of them. The *Patriot* should feel embarrassed, no doubt, if the following sentence appeared originally in any of its papers.—"This I do not, because Mr. McVane's *talented pen* is not capable of defending *his own head*." Is it the pen's head? If he means McVane's head, we know his heels have served him a better purpose on that score lately.

That we may not be suspected, however, of feeling more jealousy of "Watchman's" critical qualifications than we really do, we shall carry this review of the reviewer no farther, but leave him and his writings to partake of that repose which they have so liberally bestowed on their readers.

Yours, etc.,

SCRIVINER.

Souris, May 27, 1867.


# The Herald.

## Wednesday, June 26, 1867.


LAST week we received from Nova Scotia a pamphlet of forty-seven pages, entitled: "Confederation Examined in the Light of Reason and Common Sense; and the British N. A. Act shewn to be Unconstitutional," by Martin I. Wilkins, Q. C. The pamphlet is written with great vigor and in such a spirit as we would naturally expect from the champion of a people who had been defrauded of their constitutional rights. After a searching examination into the British North American Act of Confederation, the writer comes to the conclusion that, without a Statute Law of the Province to confirm the Imperial Act, the latter is null and void, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. This is a doctrine in which we believe, whether strictly constitutional or not. But Mr. Wilkins reasons the case well, and upon this alleged defect (which the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* and other leading papers have already taken hold of) thanks a merciful Providence for having thus enabled the Province to escape the "dreadful calamity" of Confederation. To Nova Scotians he says: "At the ensuing election Confederates will offer for OTTAWA. You will have to set up men to oppose them and keep them out, but any sort of men will do for that purpose, as their election will amount to nothing more than that it will afford them an opportunity of visiting Canada and seeing the Falls. Return the ablest men to your own House of Assembly charged with the glorious mission of sending Confederation to its cloven-footed inventor, the great enemy of mankind, who has contrived it as the most effectual destroyer of the peace and prosperity of this Province."

We are inclined to think, from our own personal observation, as well as from a careful perusal of the Nova Scotia papers, that that Province will make a clean sweep of the Confederates who may offer for election at the approaching contest; and certainly if any class of politicians ever merited an ignominious defeat, it is those Confederate gentlemen who bartered the liberties of the Province for their own selfish and ambitious ends. The history of Confederation in Nova Scotia is but that of similar movements the world over in times past, against the liberties of the people. On reading Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, we see history reproducing itself in these Provinces, in the disgusting bribery, treachery and corruption required to create the "Dominion of Canada." In New Brunswick, nearly every leading Confederate, whether lay or clerical, has had his reward for advocating the scheme, for it was only the other day that the Rev. editor of the St. John *Journal* had an office especially created for him as the price of his support of Confederation. Mr. Wilkins gives us a faithful picture of how the job was done in Nova Scotia, in the following paragraphs:—

"Now, let me ask the people to consider the manner in which Confederation has been attempted to be forced upon them. The scheme, as I have shown, was devised by the Canadians, who, not being able to agree among themselves, found in the spoliation of the Maritime Colonies a platform on which they could unite. Thus we often find men who hate each other, like our political leaders, shaking hands over deeds of iniquity. Thieves seldom rob each other. They generally dislike and would cheerfully injure each other if they did not find it more profitable to lay their heads together and rob other people. Thus to ascend from infinitessimally petty rogues to really great ones, Napoleon and Alexander, after slaughtering a few hundred thousands of each other's subjects, met at Tilsit, embraced each other as if they had always been the dearest friends, and went deliberately to work to rob the weaker nations and divide the earth between them.

So the good Samaritans of Canada, having agreed on doctoring Nova Scotia, paid a visit to our politicians, to feel their pulses, examine their tongues, and make what Dr. Tupper would call a diagnosis of their moral health. They returned to Canada, well satisfied with the result of their professional visit. The scheme which they had prepared they well knew could not be imposed on Nova Scotia otherwise than by fraud and corruption. They would therefore naturally secure the leaders of the Government in the first place, if they found them of the right stuff for their purpose. Having made sure of these, all they would have to fear would be the Opposition, and then the coast would be clear. To gain the leaders of both parties, all they would require would be to give them their respective prices. The scheme, it will be observed, gives the Canadian speculators a very respectable stock in trade, to make their purchases withal.

The 36 United States, with over thirty millions of people, have 72 Senators. The scheme has the same number for four Provinces, and less than four millions of people. Why are these poor Colonies to maintain as many Senators as the United States? Because the offices were required by the Canadian traders to purchase Nova Scotian and New Brunswick politicians.

If the Senators are paid even not much higher than those of the Republic, they will cost probably $4,000 each, or upwards of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year in all. Five Senators appointed by the Legisature of each Colony would have been as useful as fifty; but then there would not have been as many offices at the disposal of the traders as were necessary to perfect their purchases.

Thus, then, they had to tempt our leaders of both parties, whose trade and occupation in life had been office-hunting, with 72 Senatorships, 4 Lieut.-Governorships, and probably a good many other *ships* of the same kind.

Now it will be remembered of our leaders of the two parties, that as long as there were only a few offices to contend for in Nova Scotia, they fought each other like famished wolves. Josephus relates that the enemies of Daniel, who had procured the irrevocable decree of the Medes and Persians, as soon as they found that the lions had not injured him, invented a story that Darius, to save his favorite minister, had caused the animals to be crammed to satiety before he was cast into the den, and that the reason they gave him so civil and friendly a reception, on his involuntary visit, was, that they had not room in their stomachs for the accommodation of the prophet.

The Canadians having this story before them, probably took the hint, and by throwing to each of our voracious place hunters a good fat office, appeased their appetites, subdued their rage, and produced millennial harmony, which has filled the public with amazement. At all events it is evident that the thaumaturgists of Canada get these men, who, up to that time, had hated each other with malignant and uncompromising bitterness, so completely reconciled, that they returned from Quebec with their arms round each others necks, and, what is quite as remarkable a phenomenon, they who were never known to agree about anything before, in all their lives, came back in love with Confederation, and with eachother.

Don't let me hear any more of the impossibility of miracles. Let these men be exhibited in the European centres of learning, with an accurate history of their political career, and their past and present relation to each other, and German neology would be scattered to the winds.

That their hands are not clean, is not even attempted to be denied. Some of them have notoriously received their offices already, and their own friends are speculating on the splendid prizes in store for them."

This will give the reader an idea of the pure and unselfish patriotism of the leading minds who have, according to the Hon. Mr. Howe, prepared a constitution for these Provinces, which "has nothing like it in heaven or on earth."

However, we agree with the Catholic hierarchy of Canada, that as Confederation is now a fixed fact, it is incumbent upon even the opponents of the measure within the Dominion to give it a fair and candid trial. It found to work injuriously, it will no doubt be succeeded by a more simple and inexpensive system of government; and, if found to work harmoniously and to the advantage of the Dominion, then we feel satisfied that no parties will be better pleased than those who have offered a conscientious opposition to so momentous an experiment. The position of this Island is a most enviable one—namely, that of an on-looker, for although we can take no credit should such accrue from the success of the Confederation, yet we may be pardoned, where the interests at stake are so great, if we hesitate to surrender our autonomy and the control of our own affairs for a doubtful benefit. No plotting or bribery can drive the Island from this happy position. Nothing short of coercion, which we believe will not be attempted, or an improbable combination of circumstances of the most imperative nature, could obtain the consent of the Island at the present time to enter confederation; and, in fact, should Mr. Hensley succeed in his mission to England, a consent at any time, or under any circumstances, would be a most difficult thing to obtain. If Mr. Pope's peculiarly modest and candid letter to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham succeeds in its disreputable object of defeating the Loan Bill, our own candid opinion is, that the effort to bring the Island into the Dominion would not require the same base means that will forever characterise the history of confederation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which Mr. Wilkins so unsparingly exposes.

WE perceive by a paragraph in the City Council proceedings that the Recorder has introduced a Bye-Law, the object of which is to levy an additional assessment on Real Estate, for City purposes, for the current year, at the rate of 10s. on each one hundred pounds of such real estate, and equal to 1s. on each one pound of the rental. This assessment seems absolutely necessary to maintain the City Department in an efficient condition. Had the City Council, in passing the bill which they presented to the City Council last session, and which was very properly rejected, been framed with a due regard to the actual necessities of the town, it would, no doubt, have been passed into law, but so outrageous were some of its provisions, that, although we were prepared and voted to extend the powers of the City Council, we did not regret the defeat of the measure. In consequence of the loss of the bill, it is now found necessary to resort to the above assessment, in order to avoid bankruptcy and the cessation of all improvement upon the streets and squares of the City, and even the finishing of the Hall of the Market House. From the manner in which our civic affairs are managed, and also the judicial matters referred to them, we have come to the conclusion that the Act of Incorporation itself requires a thorough revision, with the view of reducing the staff and expenses connected with the administration of City affairs. To this task we will devote ourselves at a future time.

A public meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown was held in the city Hall on Monday night last, for the purpose of nominating a person to fill the vacant office of Mayor. The meeting was very fairly attended. Mr. Councillor Brown was appointed Chairman. After considerable talking on the part of the Hon. Mr. Coles and Mr. A. McNeill, Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., and the Hon. Charles Young, L L. D., were severally proposed and put to the meeting. The Hon. Dr. Young appeared to have a show of hands in his favor, but owing either to the apathy in civic matters manifested by those present, or to their indifference to both candidates, a majority of the meeting voted neither way. As the election comes off on Friday next, and as both candidates will probably be put in nomination, our citizens will speedily have to make up their minds which way to vote. We have received from Mr. R. B. Irving, a full report of the proceedings of the meeting, including the speeches made thereat; but unfortunatly the lateness of the hour at which we received the report precludes us from using it to-day.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County commenced yesterday—Chief Justice Hodgson presiding.—The business of the Court consists of nineteen record cases, four summary suits, and eight appeals. The Criminal Calender is very light, consisting of only three or four cases. The following are the names of the grand jurors:—

F W Hales, City; John C Binns, New Glasgow; Samuel Hyde, West River; Benj Wright, Royalty; Wm McGill, City; Alex. Simpson, Lot 21; Alex. Robertson, Lot 30; Henry Hall, Princetown Road; Wm. Heard, City; John Drake, West River; David Lawson, Covehead; John Mutch, Lot 48; Geo. Beer, City; C A Hyndman, City; Jas. Leard, New Glasgow Road; Geo. McGuigan, Lot 33; Mark Irwin, Lot 29; John Leach, Stanhope; Thos. Delany, City.

Next Friday, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, there will be no Market held in Charlottetown.—It will take place on Saturday, the day following.

BURGLARY.—We learn that the store of I. C. Hall, Esq., was burglariously entered on Saturday night last, and a small sum in coppers stolen therefrom. The thief cut out a panel of the shop door with a knife and thus effected an entrance. As he must have taken a considerable time in doing so, the fact speaks well for the vigilance of the Police.

The office of the Steam Boat Company was also broken into, and a small sum of money stolen therefrom.

The store of Messrs Darby & Montgomery, at Summerside, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st instant.

The Montreal *Daily* News says:—We have the highest authority for stating that the following gentlemen will compose the New Confederate Ministry: Hon. John A. McDonald, Premier; Hon. Messrs Campbell, Howland, McDougall, Cartier, McGee, Galt, Langevin, Tilley, Tupper, Mitchell, and Henry.

# News by Telegraph.

LONDNON, June 17, (midnight.)

In the House of Commons to-night, the discussion on that portion of the Reform Bill which provides for the re-distribution of seats, was concluded. A division took place, which resulted in a majority of eight in favour of the Derby-Disraeli Government, whose plan of re-distribution is accordingly adopted.

LONDON, June 18, 1 o'clock, a.m.

A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting to-night at St James' Hall. They stormed the platform, and erected a flag surmounted by a liberty cap. There was much fighting, and many arrests have been made.

LONDON, June 18, 2 p m.

Information has reached this city that a very formidable anti-Popery riot prevails in Birmingham to-day. Two streets of the city have been taken possession of, and completely sacked by the rioters, who are in great force, and present a formidable appearance.

The Roman Catholic Church had been attacked, and is threatened with demolition.

The most intense excitement prevails and further serious troubles are apprehended.

LONDON, June 18, 3 p m.

At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the City of Birmingham.

All efforts to preserve peace and order have proved futile.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance, with orders to put down the riot and stop further destruction of property.

LONDON, June 19, even.

The riot in Birmingham, which at first had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr Hardy, the Home Secretary, announced that the disturbance in Birmingham had ended, that peace and order had been restored throughout the city, and that the troops who were left there were under orders to return to their former station. The English Government, warned by the landing effected by a squad of

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Term of the Supreme
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21; Alex. Robertson,
n Road; Wm. Heard,
David Lawson, Cove-
Geo. Beer, City; C A
Glasgow Road; Geo.
Lot 29; John Leach,

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Premier; Hon. Messrs
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e left there were under or-
station. The English Go-
ding effected by a squad of

Fenians at Dungarvon, have stationed men of war in the channel to guard against the repetiton of a similar attempt.

BY CABLE.

FLORENCE, June 21st.

Startling intelligence has been received here from Rome. Despatches report that 200 armed men had thrown themselves into the city. It was was supposed with the intention of proclaiming a republic, but the attempt failed and forty of the revolutionists are now in prison.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY IN A NEW CHARACTER.

For the information of such of our readers as wish to make consignments of any kind to England, we beg to state that Professor HOLLOWAY will be happy to take charge of the same on the usual terms of commission. The Professor, having at all times large available funds at his command, will make advances if necessary. His long standing and experience are sufficient guarantee that the greatest attention will be paid to the interests of all those who may entrust their business to him, whilst the large sources of information within his reach, by agents distributed throughout the civilized and uncivilized world, will render his advice and interested connection with mercantile transactions invaluable.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7th, 1867.

CAPT. W. C. BOURKE has resigned the command of the steamer *Heather Belle*, and Capt R. K. McKenzie, of Flat River, has been appointed in his place.—We understand that the *Heather Belle* carries a large quantity of freight between Charlottetown and the Ports of call in King's County.—*Pat.*

The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat diseases, and Asthmatic troubles.

Holloway's Pills—To Purify the Blood.—With this medicine the discovery of a great principle of guidance in treating the diseased body dawned upon mankind—the necessity of purifying the blood, 'the life of the flesh.' This rational treatment gradually superseded the barbarous bleeding, destructive emetics, and undermining mercurial preparations which has entoiled the profession and public for centuries. Purification of fluids and solids is the noble purpose Holloway's medicine was designed to effect, and wonderfully has it accomplished its end—a truth, at the present day universally admitted and acted upon. In loss of appetite, giddiness, partial failure of memory, bilious attacks, and habitual costiveness, Holloway's Pills exert the most salutary powers in invigorating any organ which is failing through weakness.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unawares.—[Christian Advocate.

PAIN KILLER, taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, and sweetened with sugar if desired, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough and Bronchitis, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else. For Sore Throat, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive.

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

June 19th, 1867. 1m.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The Vermifuge Comfits, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

June 19th, 1867. 1m

## New Advertisements.

## ATTENTION!

IRISH VOLUNTEER

**PIC NIC.**

THE Members of the IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY intend holding a PIC NIC on

Wednesday, July 10,

On the premises of Mr. JENKINS, near HICKEY'S WHARF, EAST RIVER.

The Steamer "Heather Belle" will leave Pope's Wharf at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, precisely.

A BAND will be in attendance. The best Violinists have been engaged.

Foot and Sack Races, and other games, will form a part of the day's proceedings, which will terminate with a QUADRILLE PARTY in the evening, in the New DRILL SHED, which has been given through the kindness of the Inspecting Field Officer.

A small entrance fee will be charged to all competitors to the above games, which will be expended in Prizes.

Members of the V. A., P. W. Co., and P. E. Co., attending as guests, will appear in uniform.

No person will be allowed to sell refreshments except the person appointed by the Committee.

Tickets—Ladies', 1s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 2s. 3d.; to admit Lady and Gentleman, 3s.—to be had at the stores of W. R. Watson and Jas. Reddin, Esqrs., and Mr. William Murray; also from the Committee.

COMMITTEE:

Sgt. F. McRory, McGronan, R. Kinsmaen, C. McQuillan, John Doolan.
Sgt H. McRory, Corpl. J. O'Brien, " F. Coulon, " C. Callaghan.

Corporal P. McCarey, Clerk to Committee.
Wm. McIntyre, C. C.

June 26, 1866.

## A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH,

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, June 26, 1867. 4in

Fourth July Excursion to Boston and Return.

THE Fast-sailing Screw Steamer "Alhambra," P. A. Nickerson, commander, will leave Queen's Wharfe, Charlottetown, for Boston, on the evening of Saturday, 29th June, calling at Canso and Halifax. Returning will leave Boston on Tuesday, July 9. Fare going and returning, £3 5s. For Freight or Passage apply to

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 26, 1867.

## CITY

BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intitaled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," we do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that an Election of a

MAYOR

for the City of Chalottetown, in the place of the late Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, deceased, will be held

On Friday the 28th June, instant,

at the several places following, that is to say:—

In Ward No. 1.—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2.—At the Coach House of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Sydny Street.

In Ward No. 3.—At the City Hall.

In Ward No. 4.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King's Square.

In Ward No. 5.—At the House of Mr. Henry Smith, fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street, and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.—*See 18 Vic. Cap. 34, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown.*

GEORGE R BEER, presiding Councillor.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, C C.
JOHN MORRIS, C C.
ALEXANDER BROWN, C C.
ALBERT H YATES, C C.
ANDREW MITCHELL, C C.
JAMES REDDIN, C C.

City Hall, June 26, 1857

## Fireman's Pic-Nic !!!

THE "VOLUNTEER STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co." purpose holding a Pic-Nic at Warren Farm, on

THURSDAY, July 4th.

The Steamer *Heather Belle*, will leave Pope's Wharf at the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M., to convey parties to the grounds. The Volunteer BAND, and suitable Violinists have been engaged for the occasion: a large Platform has been erected on the grounds. The Committee will provide a variety of Games.

Refreshments can be had on the ground. The whole to conclude with a GRAND BALL, in the evening.

Tickets.—Ladies 1s. 6d. Gentlemens 2s. 3d. to be had at the Drug Store of W. R. WATSON, Esq, and from the undersigned Committee.

G. D. Wright, Chairman.
W. R. Watson, Peter Treanor,
J. P. Irving, Daniel Tobin,

Ch'town, June 26, 1867.

## TEA GATHERING!

A GRAND Gathering & TEA, to aid in the erection of a CATHOLIC CHURCH, will be held at the Farm of P. GAUL, Esq., near Montague Bridge, on

MONDAY, 8th July next.

The REFRESHMENT SALOON, where all sorts of delicacies can be provided, will be opened at 10 o'clock. TEA on the tables at the usual hour.—Music and Dancing, will enliven the day's proceedings.

No pains will be spared, to afford a day's enjoyment to all who honor the Gathering with their presence.

JOHN G. McCORMACK, Sec'y *Pro Tem.*

June 26, 1867. Pat. Isl. Ex.

## Consignees, take Notice!

PERSONS residing outside of CHARLOTTETOWN, having Goods to come by the Steamship "ALHAMBRA," or "COMMERCE," and desiring them forwarded, must send to the Subscribers, or their own Agents in the City, the original Invoice of the Goods, by which to make the proper entries at the Custom House, for duties to procure the Permits to deliver.

CARVELL BROS. Agents.
B. & C. S. S. C.

## NEW COOPERAGE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he keeps constantly on hand, at his Cooperage,

LOWER WATER STREET,

PORK AND FISH BARRELS,

Which he offers for Sale at very moderate rates.

Job Work performed with despatch.

JAMES F. WHITE.

Ch'town, June 12, 1867. 3m pd

## PUBLIC LANDS.

Cascumpec Point.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to Public Competition, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Wharf, Cascumpec, certain tracts or portions of Land, being a part of Cascumpec Point, a plan of which may be seen at my Office, Colonial Building. And on the same day at 6 o'clock, p. m., at John Preston's, Esquire, Tignish, a tract of Land containing 60 acres, situate at Tignish, Lot 1, bounded by lands in the occupation of Messrs. John McLellan and John Chaisson.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 10th June, 1867. till 5th July.

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book Account or otherwise, are requested to come and make an immediate settlement of the same, in order to save unnecessary trouble and expense. In my absence, parties can settle with my partner, A. A. McKENZIE, who is authorized to give receipts for all amounts received.

A. A. McSWEEN,

Charlottetown, June 4, 1867.

## LOST.

IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book, containing a sum of money, two letters, one adressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kickham, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

## A Tea Party

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

By authority of the Trustees,
MONTAGUE COFFIN, Sec.

May 29, 1867—3i

## COPPER PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

THE Subscriber is instructed by Mr. W. H. Watson to dispose of his

ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE,

commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, and to be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. The STOCK consists of

Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising,

Grey, Striped, and White COTTONS,
Plain and Fancy FLANNELS,
Tickings, Merinoes, Drills, Osnaburgs,
Bagging, Bags,

Ready-Made Clothing,

in good variety.

Under Clothing, Fancy Flannel Shirts, White Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Hats and Caps, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Colored Coburgs, Lustres, Alpaccas, French Merinoes, in all colors; French Delaines, Lucas Cloths, Prints; Coat Canvass, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hosiery, Gloves, Velvet, Trimmings.

*And a large Variety of Fancy Goods.*

Also,

An Assortment of Cutlery!

The above Stock being quite new and well assorted, is worthy the attention of the Trade.

ALSO,

SHOP FURNITURE.

Consisting of—1 Superior FIRE-PROOF SAFE, 1 Splendid SHOW CASE; Chairs, Stools, Mantle Stands, Looking Glass, Window Rods, Brackets; two Desks, two Scales and Weights, one large Tea Canister; two small do.

☞ Terms Liberal.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, June 19, 1866.

## Sale of Young Pigs.

A LITTER, consisting of NINE Superior *YOUNG PIGS*, from the Government Stock Farm, will be disposed of on the MARKET SQUARE, in this City, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. Three of the number will be drawn for each of the Counties of King's and Prince, the remaining three will be sold at Public Auction there and then.

JOHN ROBINS,
Sec'y Stock Farm Committee.

Ch'town, June 19, 1867. 1in

## WESLEYAN BAZAAR

10th and 11th July.

THE LADIES of the WESLEYAN CONGREGATION of Charlottetown, will, D. V., hold their BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles, in the UPPER HALL of the MARKET HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th of July next.

Admission, adults 1s. 6d. children under 12 years of age, 9d.

The P. E Island Steam Navigation Company, have kindly consented to issue return tickets for the occasion, as the reduced rate of $1.25 each to visitors from the neighboring Provinces, which ticket will admit the bearer to the Bazaar.

Ch'town June 19, 1867.

Ex. P. S J. Isl. Pictou Chron. St John Tel. Hx P Wes.

## JUST RECEIVED.

A Large amount of PAPER WINDOW BLINDS. at
E REILLY'S, Queen Street.

WRAPPING PAPER at
E REILLY'S, Queen St.

A Selection of the Best Poets at
E REILLY'S, Queen St.

A few beautiful Lithographs at
E REILLY'S, Queen St

LEDGER & DAY BOOKS at
E REILLY'S, Queen St.

DRAUGHT BOARDS at
E RIELLY'S, Queen St.

June 19, 1867 6ins

## General Post Office,

Charlottetown, 10th June, 1867.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 25th instant, from persons willing to contract for carrying the Mails, from 1st JULY next till 1st OCTOBER, 1869, to and from the following places, viz:—

From the General Post office, Charlottetown, to the Post Office at or near Pisquid Bridge, via Southport and Johnston's River Bridge.

From the Post Office, Lot 35, to the Post Office at or near Curran Ban Bridge, Grand Tracadie.

From the Post Office, Montague Bridge, to the Post Office at or near Joseph Compton's, Wood Island Road.

From the Post Office, Cape Traverse, to the Post Office at or near James Donnelly's, on the road from Tryon to Bedeque.

From the Post Office, Crapaud, to the Post Office at or near Patrick Traynor's, Lot 30.

From the Post Office, Tignish, to the Post Office at Skinner's Pond.

From the Post Office, Bothwell, to the Post Office at or near Alex. Beaton's, East Point.

From the Post Office, Long Creek, to the Post Office at or near George Foster's, Nine Mile Creek.

From the Post Office, Sturgeon, to the Post Office at William Johnston's, Peters' Road, Lot 63.

From the Post Office, Cardigan Bridge, to the Post Office at or near Hugh McLean's, DeGros' Marsh.

Contractors to drive a horse and wagon in Summer and horse and sleigh in winter.

Contractors to carry the Mails once a week, on such days and at such hours as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Tenders to express on the cover the words, "Tender for carrying the Mail from to ," and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become Security for the due performance of the Contract.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

June 19, 1867.

## MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | June 17 | Monday | Sept 9 |
| Wednesday, | " 19 | Wednesday, | " 11 |
| Monday, | July 1 | Monday, | " 23 |
| Wednesday, | " 3 | Wednesday, | " 25 |
| Monday, | " 15 | Monday, | Oct 7 |
| Wednesday, | " 17 | Wednesday, | " 9 |
| Monday, | " 29 | Monday | " 21 |
| Wednesday | " 31 | Wednesda | " 23 |
| Monday, | Aug 12 | Monday, | Nov 4 |
| Wednesday | " 14 | Wednesday | " 6 |
| Monday, | " 26 | Monday, | " 18 |
| Wednesday, | " 28 | Wednesday, | " 20 |

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock; and Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per steamer, every FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Letters, to be registered, and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

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

P. E. ISLAND

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

STEAMERS

"PRINCESS OF WALES,"

AND

HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer

"Princess of Wales"

WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Train.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE"

Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.

Leaves Pictou at 9 a.m., same day, for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

June 12, 1867.

## JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT REILLY'S BOOKSTORE, Queen Street,

Challoner's Meditations,
Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation,
Life of St. Cecilia,
Following of Christ, (Morocco),
Imitation of the Sacred Heart,
History of my Religious Opinion, (Newman)
Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes,
Cobbett's History of the Reformation,
Reeves' Bible History,
Life of Mary Queen of Scots,

Besides a large assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, School Books, &c., &c.

Bibles,

E. REILLY.

June 12, 1867. 4

## Fishermen's Outfits.

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

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

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

FISHING SITE!

## AT KILDARE CAPES.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a FARM, containing

100 acres of Land,

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

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

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

## COTTON DUCK.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

## NEW PUBLICATION.

"TWICE TAKEN."

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

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

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

## TURNIP SEED! TURNIP SEED!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED from SCOTLAND a LARGE QUANTITY of

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

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

HENRY A. HARVIE, Queen Street.

May 22, 1867.

## TO FISHERMEN.

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

GEORGE W. HOWLAN

Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 8m

THOSE in want of a real good PHOTOGRAPH or Photographs ON PORCELAIN, will do well to call at

C. LEWIS'S.

Corner Great George and King-st. Ch'town, March 6 } 3m pd

JOHN A. MacDONALD, Donaldston.

Lot 35, May 29, 1867. 6mspd

## Cleanse the Blood.

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

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

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

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

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

May 15—2m

## 1867. SEEDS. 1867.

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

A Supply of Garden Seeds.

Also on hand, from BOSTON:

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

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street, May 3, 1867.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

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

*is often the result.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

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

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

Troches are used with always good success.

*Singers and Public Speakers*

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

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct 6, 1866 1y

## 1867. SPRING 1867

KENT STREET

COTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,

Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

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

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

P. REILLY.

May 14th 1867.

## STELLA COLAS.

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

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

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavendes Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

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

W. R. WATSON

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1866.

## DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 6, 1866.

that until the whole tenantry secured the fee-simple of their farms, agrarian grievances would exist, retarding the prosperity of the country; it was therefore desirable to adopt measures by which the whole question might be finally set at rest.

At the close of a long debate on the question, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, that the bill be read a second time, Mr Prowse moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day three months, which amendment was negatived on the following division, viz:

Yeas—Hons Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Duncan, Messrs. Brecken, Prowse, McLennan, Green, Ramsay—9.

Nays—Hons. Attorney General, Col Secretary, Howlan, Kelly, Laird, Davies, Callbeck, Messrs. McCormack, Kickham, Cameron, Jenkins, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Arsenaux, McNeill, Bell, Howat—17.

The Bill was accordingly committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr Bell in the chair. Reported progress.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 13.

House in Commitee on the Report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public accounts for the past year.

Said Report shows that the revenue received during the Financial year, ending 31st January, 1867, amounted to £95,442 17s 1d. The expenditure, £154,345 14s 8d—showing an excess of expenditure over the Revenue of £58,902 17s 7d, which, added to the balance against the Colony, in the previous years amounts to £185,542 17s 8d. In that amount is included £82,344 paid by the Government for 220,469 acres of land purchased during the past year, from the sales of which, there is included in the Revenue £10,742 19s 7d. The above balance against the Colony also includes all Treasury Notes, Warrants and Debentures issued up to that date.

The Revenue for the past year shows an increase of £27,401 13s 2d over the previous year. The total recipts for and on account of Crown and Public Lands during the past year, amounted to £16,-148 10s 6d. The expenses during the same period, including the loss of Land Tax and Interest, amounted to £5,862 5s 3d—showing a surplus of £10,-286 4s 3d over and above expenses.

On motion of Mr. Brecken, seconded by Dr Jenkins, that the House go into Committee on the Bill in addition to, and amendment of, the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown.

Hon Mr. Howlan remarked upon the importance of the Bill just presented. It contemplated levying an additional tax on the citizens of Charlotetown and several other matters of grave importance. He was, therefore, of opinion that it would be premature at that late stage of the session to entertain the Bill. He observed that hon members from different parts of the country manifested great anxiety to get through the business already before the House in order that they may get to their homes and attend to their agricultural pursuits. He was, therefore, of opinion that it would be unwise to enter into a debate on the merits of the different clauses of a Bill of more than ordinary importance, and he would, therefore, move, in amendment, that said Bill be read that day three months, and that it be published in the *Royal Gazette* for the information of the public.

Dr Jenkins said that the hon member, Mr Howlan, need not feel any alarm at the Bill. It was not conferring powers on an irresponsible body. It was simply a Bill to enable the City Corporation to levy a tax on its own citizens as that Legislature had to levy an assessment on the general public. It would not occupy much of the time of the House to put the Bill through its Committee.

Hon Mr McAu'ay—It appeared by the Bill, if enacted, taxes would be levied on goods, the property of certain parties, if landed at Charlottetown. With the hope that such a tax would induce importers to direct their attention to Georgetown, where no such tax existed, he would support the Bill.

Mr Brecken said that though the Bill might contain some objectionable clauses, he hoped it would be be allowed into Committee, and that some of the clauses alluded to might be struck out. One of the principal objects of the Bill was to raise funds for the Fire Department. He then alluded to the calamitous fires of last Summer, the spread of which might, to a great extent, have been prevented had the Fire Department been in that state of efficiency which, since then it has been raised. A Steam Fire Engine had been imported from England at a heavy expense. An Engineer was appointed, and a large and efficient company of Firemen formed in connection with the Steam Fire Engine, and now the citizens of Charlettetown only asked that hon. House to be allowed to tax themselves to keep up the Fire Department. Surely, therefore, that right would not be denied to them.

Hon Col Secretary regretted that the bill was not presented at an earlier period of the Session. He agreed with the remarks of the hon members for the City, relative to the great necessity of supporting the Fire department, and as much Government property, as well as that of citizens, was at the mercy of the devouring element in the absence of an efficient Fire Department, he hoped some limited sum would be contributed from the public funds of the Colony towards sustaining, efficiently, that Department.

Hon Mr Davies—There were clauses in the bill which he would not support, but owing to the absolute necessity of sustaining the Fire Department, he would vote for the bill going into Committee, and then objectionable clauses could easily be struck out.

Mr. McLennan—Though it was late in the Session, he would support going into commiitee on the bill. It was not fair to deny the citizens of Charlottetown, or any other place, the right to tax, through its representatives, its inhabitants.

Mr Howatt—The principles of the bill were such, if adopted, as would lead indirectly to a tax on the whole community. He had not heard that any expression of opinion in favor of the bill had been given at public meetings or elsewhere, by the citizens of Charlottetown. He would not, therefore, at that late hour of the Session, support the bill. Though the City Council was an elective body, they might err in the discharge of their civic duties.

Hon Leader of the Opposition hoped the citizens of Charlottetown would thank the hon member (Mr Howatt) for his active care of their rigths, of which he assumed to be the representative on this matter. That hon member appeared to act in the double capacity of Representative for Tryon and Charlottetown. It would require no great time to put the Bill through Committee, where all its objectionable features could be removed.

Mr. Reilly—Under existing circumstances he could not see how the Corporation of the capital of Colony could be sustained, if the hands of the City Council were to be thus tied up. Hon members should not oppose the whole bill because it had some objectionable points.

Mr. Bell—It was, indeed, too bad to ask that House at so late a stage, to discuss the merits of the bill in question, which was admitted on all sides to be objectionable.

Mr. Prowse would support the bill and leave those whom it effected to judge hereafter of its merits, that House might be saved other expenditures for city purposes, if the bill in question became law.

Mr. McNeill was in favor for the present of causing the bill to be published for the information of the country. If found expedient it could be entertained next session.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—There appeared to him to be a great discrepancy between the manifest necessities of the city and the conduct of its Civic Representatives in delaying to present their bill to the House until that late hour. There was an apparent want of harmony in their actions. The disastrous conflagration of last summer should have proved a warning to them, and they should have matured their measures at an earlier period, he would, however, from the necessity there existed for an efficient Fire Department, support going into committee on the bill.

Hon Mr Callbeck—The House was not bound to adopt all the provisions of the bill. Why not, therefore, go into Committee? As to the objections relative to the lateness of the Session, the same would be believed, be offered at an earlier period as well. He explained the condition of the Fire Department, and the necessity of sustaining it in an efficient manner. Had the officers and men of that Department the proper means at their disposal, the spread of the fire of last summer could, in his opinion, have been prevented, and now that a new Steam Fire Engine had been imported, and the whole department placed on a good footing, he sincerely hoped hon members would consider the necessity that existed for the provisions made by that bill to raise funds in aid of that important Department. Government property in the city was subject to the same danger from fire with the property of private citizens, and was also protected equally with others by the Fire Department. Surely then no reasonable objections could be offered to a bill asking the right only to tax the citizens and property owners of Charlottetown. The city was now almost bankrupt, and how, he would ask, could the corporation afford to appropriate funds which they did not possess to the support or efficient management of the Fire Department. He therefore hoped hon. members would weigh well their objections to the bill.

Mr McCormack was opposed to the Bill, but had it been introduced at an earlier period the case might be different. It was now high time that the session was drawn to a close.

The question was put on the amendment submitted by the Hon Mr Howlan, as follows:—

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

Nays—Messrs Brecken, Jenkins, Reilly, Owen, Green, McLennan, Prowse; Hons Coles, Callbeck, Haviland, Henderson, Davies—12.

The committee being equally divided, his honor the Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Howlan Chairman of the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the Resolutions adopted on Friday last relative to the amendment of the Small Debt Act, presented to the House a Bill authorizing the establishment of additional Small Debt Courts at Summerset and Montague Bridge, and for other purposes named therein.

The Bill was received and read.

Hon. Att'y General, Chairman Private Bills Committee, presented a Bill to enable George C. Stiles, of Westmorland, N. B., to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

Said Bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to appropriate the supplies granted to Her Majesty for the year 1867.

Received and read.

House in Committee of the whole on the Loan Bill.

The principles of that Bill having been fully explained and discussed at a previous stage of the proceedings, the debate, when in Committee, did not differ very materially from that already given relative to the principle features of that measure.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the clause authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan was amended by the insertion of a provision limiting the total amount to be borrowed to £100,-000 stg., said sum to be raised wholly, or in part, in this Island or in Great Britain, or elsewhere, as might be ordered from time to time by His Excellency in Council.

That being the only alteration of any importance, the bill was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 14.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time and agreed to.

When in Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr Brecken alluded to the remarks made on a previous occasion when the grant of £20 to St. Ann's School was before the House. He had then stated and would now repeat, that from a sense of justice, he felt it his duty to support that grant; but as he had been charged with making use of assertions without proof, relative to the sentiments taught from books of a disloyal tendency in a certain school in this city, he would now read extracts from a book called Graces' Outlines of History, published at New York, and contended that the history in question was of a disloyal and anti-British character, and should not be tolerated in any British Colony.

Hon Attorney General said that the history in question should have been reported to the proper authorities. The Visitor of Schools should have made the matter known to the Board of Education at the time when it was said that that book had been in the School alluded to, which was now some four years past. He disapproved of the sentiments contained in the history in question.

Hon Leader of the Opposition concurred with the remarks made by the Hon Attorney General. Objectionable books should not be tolerated in any School or College receiving Government patronage.

Hon Mr Howlan said that at the time when it was reported that the history alleded to by the hon member, Mr Brecken, was used in that School, the late Government were in power, and that he (Mr Brecken) should have then, and not now, examined into the correctness of the report. It was the duty of the Visitor of Shools and the Board of Education to have investigated the matter at that time, now four years since, and not have the question now brought up.

Mr Kickham said that people living in mixed communities should guard against the introduction of any principles that would lead to bickerings or disputes. He thought it was unnecessary to question the loyalty of any of Her Majesty's liege subjects in this Colony.

*Continued on second page.*


UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE!

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

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

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit
100 bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 " " 2 "
400 " HAKE,
20 qtls. CODFISH,
100 galls. " OIL.
JAS. IRVING.
Cherry Valley, Feb. 20, 1867. tf

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

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,
200 BBLS. FLOUR!
Warranted as good as any on the Island.
150 bbls. rime Herring.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
JOHN QUIRK.
Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

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

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 29, 1866.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some ime; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had n 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.

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RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E 1

West India House.
Upper Great George Street

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:
11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
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50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS. Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS. Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.
The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
LEMUEL McKAY.
Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

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Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
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which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is
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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS
We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.
Price only 35 cents per Bottle.
Oct. 6. 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disorders of Children.

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

Disorders of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsey.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—
1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Manis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "
Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. No cut purchasers.
JOHN P. IRVING.
Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P 1 tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.
The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea.
Cape Gaspé bearing S. E. by S. half S.
Cape Haldimand, South.
Cape Basin, W. half S.
By Compass.
By order of the Board,
E. B LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. Q.
Trinity House, 15th May, 1867. 4i