The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865. NO. 26.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speech being ended the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire. After prayers the House proceeded to business, which amounted to little more than the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES:

To prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Hon. Messrs. Beer, Palmer and Walker.

On expiring laws—Hon. Messrs. Palmer, McDonald and Goff.

To receive tenders for printing the journal of this House—Hon. Messrs. Beer, Goff and Dingwell.

To revise the journal—Hon. Messrs. Walker and Henderson.

On engrossed bills—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Beer.

To make arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of this House—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Beer.

Mr. James Ramsay was appointed Reporter to this House for the present session.

"*Resolved*, That the postage on all letters and printed papers, both foreign and inland, to members of this House, and the postage on the same when inland only, from members of this House, shall be charged to the contingent account of the House."

The Council then adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1865.

Hon. Mr. Beer presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Squaw Bay, &c., &c., stating that the present School Act was unsuitable to the circumstances of the people, and that they found it impossible to comply with its provisions. Unsuitable, inasmuch as it imposed too heavy a burden on the poor man with a large family, while the rich man often went free; and impossible to be complied with, because the average daily attendance of scholars required by the Act could not be kept up in the greater number of the school districts—praying that the Act might be amended, and that the full amount of the teachers' salaries might be paid directly from the Treasury, and also that the schools might be supplied with books, &c., by some compulsory means.—Petition laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1865.

Hon. Mr. Beer, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session, reported the following draft thereof, which was received and read a first time:

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, ESQ., *Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the members of the Legislative Council, in our legislative capacity convened, request that your Excellency will receive our thanks for the Speech delivered by you at the opening of the present Session.

It affords us much happiness in accepting your Excellency's congratulation on the general prosperity of this Island, and we cordially unite with your Excellency in an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the abundant Harvest amongst other blessings which have been bestowed on the people of this Colony during the past year.

Your Excellency, in compliance with the Resolution passed last Session, having appointed delegates to confer with delegates appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, we will respectfully receive from your Excellency the correspondence on this subject, together with the Report of the Conference of the delegates.

There having been a second Conference, to consider the wider question of a General Union of the British North American Provinces, and your Excellency having nominated delegates to proceed from this Island to attend such second Conference at Quebec, we will be prepared to receive a copy of the Resolutions adopted at this Conference, as well as the despatches on this subject from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, so soon as our Excellency will be pleased to cause them to be laid before us.

The momentous question to which these documents relate shall receive our earnest consideration.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Volunteer movement in this Colony has called forth the approbation of the Colonial Minister.

We shall be ready to take into our consideration the efficiency of the Militia Laws at present in force in this Colony, and to give our careful attention to any measure submitted to us which may be calculated to obviate those objections to them which have attracted the attention of the Colonial Minister.

Deeply sensible of the vast importance of Agriculture, as the first of the resources of this Colony, we will readily concur in any reasonable measure to promote its further encouragement, and the improvement of the Stock and the Soil of the Colony.

The House then went into committee on the above draft address,—Hon. Mr. Goff in the chair.

The first four clauses were agreed to without any discussion.

Fifth clause.—

Hon. Mr. Lord: I would not support that clause if I thought it would render it binding upon me to vote for a bill to authorize the calling out of the Militia for the purpose of being drilled. Under the present law, the Militia may be called out in case of war, civil commotion, or other sufficient emergency, and I think that is sufficient. Why call the inhabitants of the Island away from their proper occupations to spend several days in drilling when it is not required? That was the case under the old Militia law, but it was found to be oppressive, without any corresponding benefit, and was therefore repealed.

Hon. Attorney General: There appears to be the most prudent paragraph in the Speech with the exception of the only relating to the Conference on the Union of the Colonies, but the answer does not oblige the House to accede to any alteration in the Militia law upon any defined principle. It merely says we will give our utmost attention to the measure. I am not prepared to say at present what measure will be laid before the House, or to what extent alterations are proposed to be made; but I can imagine of what nature they are likely to be. I so far agree with the Secretary of State, that our Militia laws are very inefficient, and without a parallel in any of the British Colonies. And though it may be an unpopular measure—though we may be unwilling to pass any stringent or burdensome Militia law,—yet I fear the time has come when it is necessary to see that our Militia laws are put upon a sound basis. At present they impose no burden upon the people; but every part of the British Realm is supposed to be under an obligation to contribute towards its own defence; and it is our obligation that each man should do his share of defending his country. And if all the neighbouring Colonies have thought it necessary to put their Militia laws on an efficient basis, I do not see how this Island is to claim any exemption. I think it would be good policy, especially at the present time, to take up those laws and show the Mother Country our good disposition—show that we are not disposed to shirk our share of the responsibility of defending the country. By showing a disposition of that kind, it may go far to prevent the British Government from imposing something more burdensome and objectionable upon the people. I think it would be wise policy now, when it is said that great changes are soon to be brought about, to leave no cause for complaint of that kind against the colony. Better to accede to a little increased taxation, or put up with a little inconvenience now, than have a more burdensome and intolerant measure imposed upon us for all time to come. I would advise the House to act in a spirit of patriotism and show that we do not wish to be behind our neighbours in doing our part.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I would not wish to anticipate any remarks which the bill might call forth; but, independent of that measure, and in view of the Colonial Minister's Despatch, or even without considering that Despatch, any one who [illegible] with a disciplinarian eye at our Militia laws must see that they present an anomaly and loudly call for amendment. What is the Militia law as it stands at present? It simply gives permission to the Lieutenant Governor to call out the Militia in case of emergency, such as invasion or civil commotion. That law assumes that the Militia are in such an efficient state of organization that they may be called out at any time for active service, and it therefore assumes what is not a fact. It assumes that every captain knows his company, and that the men know their officers, which I am sure is not the case. On the other hand, I believe that the very reverse is the fact. You might as well have Charlottetown without a fire company or fire engines, and say it is sufficient to call out the people when a fire takes place. What has experience taught us? What has been the result of neglecting to anticipate danger in this respect? It has been the destruction of property far beyond the expense that would have been incurred in making suitable provision to prevent the calamity. From my knowledge of Military matters, and I think I should have some knowledge of them, I may say that it would be utterly useless to call out a lot of undisciplined men to oppose an invading army. They would only be in each other's way. Do any of your honors or do merchants, for instance, act on the principles which you suppose to be sufficient in this case? A merchant would not fail to insure his property against loss, and thereby take the most direct way to prevent the loss of thousands of pounds by the payment of a small sum. We should act upon the same principle. We should carefully consider our Militia laws and endeavour to put them upon a sound and efficient basis.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I do not apprehend such immediate danger as the honor who has just spoken. I hope the day is far distant when there will be a necessity for calling out the Militia—the day when this or any other House will be under the necessity of passing a Militia law which would entail any additional expense or trouble upon the people. I expect this House will consider the interests of the labouring community, and not pass any law which would cause trouble and expense to the people. I have seen a great deal of trouble and expense incurred by calling out the Militia under the old law, without any corresponding benefit; and the repeal of that law, which was found necessary, has been a great benefit to the people. I have seen men come a few minutes too late to the place of drill, and an arbitrary captain would have fined or punished in some other way, and the same might occur again; but it is our duty to guard the interests of the people, and I know there is good sense enough in this building not to impose unnecessary trouble upon them.

Hon. Mr. Lord: It is all very well for us to express our opinion, but we must remember that the Government will have something to do with framing the measure; yet it is our duty, as far as it lies in our power, to guard against imposing unnecessary trouble and expense upon the people. We have heard a good deal from his honor from the first district of Queens' County (Mr. Henderson) about shearing ships, and other matters quite irrelevant to the subject; but I am glad that great issue has spoken, and I presume that he has expressed the opinion of the Government. And I dare say his honor, who has been so much scripe, will use all his influence to get a very stringent measure passed.

Hon. the President: I do not think it is worth while to occupy the time of the House by discussing this question now, or that it is any use to anticipate the measure that is likely to come before us. When the bill comes before us we will give it our earnest consideration. The present Militia law is certainly an anomaly, and under the old Militia law the people were called out more for a space than anything else, owing to the fact that there were no proper drill officers provided, and it was therefore thought better to leave them at home. I do not think the people would object to being called out for drill if suitable officers were provided for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I shall be satisfied to express my opinion when the bill comes before us. I think it is premature to enter into a discussion of this subject now. I would not regret any measure which I thought would impose unnecessary trouble and expense upon the people.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: It may be time enough to discuss this subject when the bill comes before us, but I hope your honors will allow more time for the consideration of the bill than you have allowed to consider this address.

Clause agreed to.

Sixth Clause read.—

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Respecting that clause I would merely remark that I am very glad that the Government have taken up the question of agriculture, or the encouragement of the agricultural industry of the country. It was always considered by the late liberal Government to be a question of the very first importance to the Colony; and they expended a very large amount in the importation of stock, in the purchase and working of the model farm, and in the encouragement of agriculture in various ways. Though the money was not as judiciously expended as it probably might have been, yet the question of very great importance, and I hope the Government will deal with it in a liberal spirit. No money ever expended in the Colony has been a greater advantage to it than that spent in the importation of improved stock, in the encouragement of the growth of grain of different kinds, and for the importation of seed of various kinds. It is well known that the grain grown in this Island is as good, if not superior to that grown in any of the neighbouring Colonies. In travelling through one of the neighbouring Colonies last Autumn I observed that one of their principal articles of culture was flax, and it is an article which I would like to see encouraged here. [illegible] and though those in the immediate vicinity of it will participate more largely to its benefits, yet those who are more remote will also derive some advantage from it. It is impossible to remove such objections. Schoolhouses, and shops of all kinds, are liable to the same objections. I trust, however, that those prejudices will be overcome. I can recollect the time when people thought it was no use to try to raise turnips in this country, saying that they would not grow, or that the flies would eat them. Experience has shown that they can be raised as cheaply here as in any part of the world. The turnip crop has been a great advantage to our farmers in a secondary point of view, as it enables them to support their stock through the long winter. Agriculture is owing to a great measure its progress and the encouragement it has received from the Legislature. I think it behoves every person who depends on the prosperity of the country to support any particular attention to the branch of industry which is the foundation of all other classes, and consequently the prosperity of the country. Our agricultural resources are all we have to look to in a few years. Ship building cannot endure long as the materials will be exhausted. When our population is increased to a much greater extent, the attention of our people may be turned to the fisheries, and they will have plenty of supplies, which will cause a demand for the produce of the soil. It is incumbent upon us to throw aside prejudice and give liberal support and encouragement to our agriculturists; and I believe we cannot do better than to place the management of it in the hands of a practical farmer, and of our most enterprising and liberal-minded men. When we have a little of his means and experience for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Beer: The model farm was broken up just at the time when it was likely to be a benefit to the Colony. There was a large number of young cattle on the farm, and they were sold at a great sacrifice. If any enterprise of the kind is undertaken again, I hope people will have more patience.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I am glad to hear that we are likely to have a model farm again; but who broke up the old model farm? It was established by the Liberal Government, and was in thriving condition when it was broken up, through the opposition of a few individuals when the Government was going down. These individuals would almost raise heaven and earth at that time to get the liberal Government broken up. I was very sorry that that farm was broken up. It was almost paying its way. There was a number of excellent young stock upon it. The first stock that were purchased were of inferior breeds, so the enterprise became unpopular, and a few individuals got up a hue and cry against it. The consequence was that it was broken up, which was a great loss to the Colony. If it were in operation now, we would not have to pay £100 for three or four horses. For better breeds, and more suitable to the wants of the country, could have been raised on that farm. I would pay £25 or £30 out of my own pocket to establish such a model farm again.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: The cause of that farm falling was, in my opinion, that it was established too much on political principles. It was made too much a party question; and if another were established on the same principle, it would meet with a similar fate. The Government will always be subject to change, and an enterprise of that kind should be kept as free as possible from political influence.

Hon. the President: I do not think it was established upon political principles. When the subject was brought before the lower branch of the Legislature, it was generally supported by all parties. I think the real cause of its being broken up was the want of a suitable person, who had a thorough knowledge of such things, to take charge of the farm, and carry out the enterprise. I do not think they gave it a fair trial, but yet I cannot think that it was broken up for any political influence.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I understood that the right man was not in the right place on account of his political principles.

Clause agreed to.

House resumed, and chairman reported address agreed to without any amendment.

Ordered, That the same committee who prepared the address be a committee to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain when he will be pleased to receive it.

Resolved, That the address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Tenders for printing and binding Journal.

Hon. Mr. Beer, Chairman of the Committee appointed to receive tenders for printing and binding the Journal of this House for the present Session, reported that they had received three tenders for printing and binding, and one for binding alone, viz: One, from Mr. Edward Reilly, offering to perform the work for the sum of 8s. per sheet of eight pages, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 9d. One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to perform the work for the sum of 4s. 3d. per sheet, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 6d. One from Mr. F. W. Hughes, offering to perform the work for 7s. 3d. per sheet, and to bind each Vol. for 3s. 6d. And one from Mr. Daniel Bethune, offering to bind each Vol. for 2s. 6d.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the above Report—Hon. Mr. Beer in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald—The tender of Mr. Reilly, as I understand it, is 4s. per sheet for printing, and 3s. 9d. for binding. Now, there will probably be about twenty sheets of eight pages each, which would be £15 for printing and binding 75 copies, the number required, at 3s. 9d. each, would be £13 2s. 6d., making in all £58 2. 6d. The tender of Mr. Cooper would be £46 8s. for printing, and £9 7s. 6d. for binding, making £55 12s. 6d. for the whole, or £2 10s. less than the tender of Mr. Reilly. I therefore beg leave to submit the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the tender of Mr. Henry Cooper for printing and binding the Journal of this House for the present session be accepted, as it appears to this Committee to be the lowest tender."

House resumed.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Hon Mr. Beer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain at what time he would be pleased to receive the address in answer to the Speech, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would receive the address of the Council that day at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, in the Legislative Library.

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock, the Council walked upon His Excellency in the Library, and presented their Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"I thank you for your address.

"You may rely on my cordial co-operation in your endeavors to promote the interests of this Island."

Hon. Mr. Beer, as one of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, presented the Annual Report of that Institution for the past year, which was received and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Wright, by leave, presented a petition of Julia Hunt, for Eleanor's, praying for remuneration as a school teacher—laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, presented the Blue Book for the year 1863; also, the semi-annual returns of "the Bank of Prince Edward Island," past year.

Hon. Mr. Beer, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the publication of the debates of this House, for the present Session, reported that they had received two tenders, viz: One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to perform the work for 3s. per sheet of four pages, 1s. per copy for binding, and to publish the same in the *Monitor* newspaper for the sum of 5s. per column. And one from Mr. Edward Reilly, offering to perform the work for 8s. per sheet of four pages, to publish in the *Herald* newspaper at the rate of 2s. 6d. per column, and to stitch each copy for 6d.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the above Report—Hon. Mr. Goff in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald presented the following resolution, which passed in the affirmative:

"*Resolved*, That the tender of Mr. Edward Reilly, for publishing the Debates of this House for the present session, be accepted, it being the lowest."

Hon. Mr. McDonald expressed his regret that only two of the printers, whose papers he believed had a very limited circulation, had tendered for publishing the debates.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay wished that some better arrangement could be made for giving a greater circulation to the debates. They had hitherto been confined to one, or at the most to two papers. He did not know whether it was for want of a good understanding between the printer, but he was aware that some of them would not copy the debates from another paper. Being from the country, he was aware that the people took an interest in this branch of the Legislature, and had a desire to see the debates. If they were only to be published in the *Herald*, he thought they might almost as well have no reporter; but if a small sum were given to the other printers for publishing them, he did not think the country would be dissatisfied. The printers filled up their papers with notices of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and other things of far less importance to the country.

Hon. Mr. Beer thought that as only two of the printers had considered it worth their while to tender for printing the debates, they might, with propriety, grant a small sum, at the end of the session, to the unsuccessful competitor, if he would undertake to publish them in his paper.

Hons. Messrs. Atty. General, Anderson and Dingwell expressed their concurrence in the propriety of the suggestion, and it was resolved accordingly.

House resumed.

REPORT ON EXPIRING LAWS.

Hon. Attorney General, from the committee appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, presented the following report:—

The Act 9th, Vic., cap. 27, intituled "An Act to make provision for the regulation of Seamen on board of any ship or vessel owned in, or belonging to Prince Edward Island, whilst such ship or vessel shall be within the precincts of said Island," (continued by 22nd Vic., cap. 12,) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act 12th, Vic., cap. 34, intituled "An Act for the appointment of Clerks to Justices of the Peace, and to regulate proceedings had before them," (continued by the 22d Vic. cap. 9.) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act 21st Vic., cap. 15, intituled "An Act to continue for certain purposes the Seduction Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions," (continued by 22nd Vic., cap. 9.) will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 22nd Vic., Cap. 8, intituled "An Act for regulating the size and quality of fish barrels and pieces, and the weight of fish made up therein, and for the appointment of fish inspectors; also to regulate the inspection of pickled fish for sale within this Island, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 24th Vic., cap. 13, intituled "An Act to authorize the appointment of Hog Reeves in certain districts in this Island, and to prevent the going at large of Swine within the same," will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 19th Vic., cap. 1, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," (continued with certain exceptions by 27th, Vic., cap. 1,) will expire on the 1st day of May next.

The Act, 27th Vic., cap. 1, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," will expire on the first day of May next.

On motion, it was ordered that the above report be laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, March 6th.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Goff, asked leave of absence for the latter gentleman till Wednesday next. Leave granted.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, presented to the House a large number of public Despatches and other Documents, on various subjects, the most important of which were those relating to the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, and to the state of the Militia Laws of this Island. The documents referred to were severally read a first time, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Col. Gray, requesting this House to appoint a committee to join a committee which had been appointed by that House, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Gray, Longworth, J. C. Pope, Coles, Hensley and Mr. Haslam, to keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature during the present session.

A committee was accordingly appointed by this House for that purpose, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, McDonald, and Ramsay.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 7th.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Prince County, praying for a Charter, or Act of Incorporation, to establish a Public Bank at Summerside—read and laid on the table.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. Lord called the attention of the House to the publication of their debates for general circulation.

Hon. Mr. Beer stated that arrangements had already been made, he believed, in the absence of His Honor (Mr. Lord), for their publication. Tenders had been asked for, and only two of the printers, viz: Mr. Reilly and Mr. Cooper, had responded to the call. Mr. Reilly's tender, being the lowest, was accepted; but the House had come to an understanding to give Mr. Cooper a small subsidy, the amount of which would be determined at the end of the Session, if he would undertake to publish them in his paper also. Mr. Reilly, besides publishing the Debates in pamphlet form, as usual, would publish them in the "Herald," so that they would appear in two papers at least.

Hon. Mr. Anderson was willing to go further and give a small sum to the proprietors of the other papers if they would publish the Debates.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell agreed with their honors who had spoken that the debates and proceedings of this House should be made known to the public; but at the same time it was the duty of their honors to guard against any unnecessary expense. The Debates of this House, as well as of the House of Assembly, should be so interesting to the country as to induce the proprietors of the several newspapers published in town to publish them without much remuneration from the Legislature. He was under the impression that there was an understanding between the several printers not to publish the debates unless they were well paid for it, and he did not know if they could do otherwise this session than to allow them some remuneration. He did not think, however, that they should ask for any fixed sum. They should have sufficient confidence in the honor and honesty of the House to leave the matter in their hands to give them a fair equivalent for the work performed. He would like to see the debates sent to every part of the country, and they were placed in an awkward position, for they could not give the public the information they desired unless they voted away the people's money for that purpose. It was the duty of the House to choose that course which would give most satisfaction to the public.

Hon. Mr. Beer understood that there was a proposal made to the House of Assembly by some of the printers to publish their debates at 10s. per column. The Debates of the Council occupied about 80 columns in the "Monitor" last year, and at the rate named would have cost £40, besides publishing them in pamphlet form. The tenders for printing the debates of the Council this year were 2s 6d and 3s per column, respectively. He would like to have the debates sent to the country, but they should look to the manner in which they were spending the public money. Arrangements had already been made to have them published in two of the papers, but he could not say whether they had a very extensive circulation.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay said he did not feel satisfied with the way in which the debates and proceedings of the House were published; neither was he inclined to coax the printers, or to pay them a large amount for publishing them; as he thought they should let their subscribers know what was doing in the Legislature without being paid for it out of the public funds. People in the country were anxious to know what their representatives were doing, and when they went to the Post Office for their papers and found that they did not contain any legislative news, they were disappointed. He thought the people should not support newspapers which did not publish the debates, and he, for one, had told one of the newspaper proprietors that he would withdraw his support from his paper unless he published the debates. The papers were filled up with notices of patent medicines, and other matter which the people did not care a pin about, to the exclusion of that in which they felt a deep interest, and he did not think it was using their supporters well.

Hon. Mr. McDonald said he would like to see the debates published in the "Islander" and "Examiner," as those papers had a large and general circulation. The papers in which they were to be published had probably a good circulation, but he thought they were confined to particular localities. He would not object to giving £10 or £12 to each of those papers if they would publish them. The debates of the Council, it appeared, had occupied 80 columns in the "Monitor" last year, and at the rate which the parties had tendered for publishing them, it would cost about the sum he had named. It was not likely they would be any longer this year.

Hon. Mr. Lord would go no further matters it be understood that they would give £10 to the proprietor of any newspaper who would publish the debates in full, and in reasonable time; but he would not hold out any inducement by expectations of any larger sum. If they were half paid from the public funds, he thought the additional popularity which their papers would obtain, and consequently the increased number of subscribers would amply compensate them for publishing the debates. If this arrangement were made, he thought it would be a more popular movement than to select and subsidize any particular paper.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay thought that if they gave anything to the proprietor of one paper, they should give to all. He did not see how they could make a distinction.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell said he agreed with the last speaker that they could not make a [illegible]

tinction, and if their honors thought proper to give a small sum to each of the papers, he would not object to it. It appeared that the country could not get the debates unless their publication were paid for out of the public funds.

Hon. Mr. Anderson observed that there were six papers published in Charlottetown, and even if they were to pay five for publishing the debates, still some part of the Island might be deprived of the privilege of seeing them. He would like to see the papers all put upon the same footing.

Hon. Attorney General observed that he was not present at the commencement of this discussion, but the arrangement for the publication of the debates, as far as it had been arranged—was, that one of the tenders had been accepted, and it was agreed to give a small sum to the other person who had tendered if he would publish them in his paper. It had been mentioned by some of their honors that they did not deem it necessary to give anything to the proprietors of papers who did not consider it worth while to tender for their publication. It rested pretty much with the proprietors of the papers themselves whether they would publish the debates or not. He was sorry that their debates did not appear to be of that characteathat would induce the proprietors of papers to publish them without being paid for doing so out of the public funds. He did not know whether it was their fault, or what the reason was, but he hoped the debates of that House would be kept up in such a spirit as would call forth a desire on the part of the newspaper proprietors to give them publicity. If not, he supposed that the fault would be attributable to themselves. He hoped, however, that the apathy respecting their discussions would wear away, and that something attractive would be found in them. But they should remember that it was their constituencies that were most interested, and as they had no means of knowing their sentiments with respect to the debates, for it could hardly be expected that they would petition the House on the subject, therefore it rested with themselves to devise such means as would give the people an opportunity of seeing what their representatives in this branch of the Legislature were doing. If it was the desire of their honors to give a small sum to the proprietors of the papers for publishing the debates, he would not offer any objection; but he did not see that they could name any specific sum at that time. It might be left till the end of the Session, and if the debates were fully and fairly published and properly kept up, he would be willing to give the publishers a fair remuneration.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said he for one would wish to deal fairly and generously with the public press, both personally and in a public capacity; but, at the same time, he would not forget his responsibility to his constituency; and would endeavor to keep within due bounds in expending the public money, whether in a contingent form or by specific grants. Neither would he like to put the screws upon any of the printers; and when the price of paper was high, and printing expensive, he would not desire them to do anything unreasonable. But if they undertook to publish the debates, they should do so fairly and with full justice to individual members, whether their sentiments were agreeable to the printers themselves or otherwise. He had reason to complain on this ground himself. Perhaps he was too fond of making long speeches, and yet perhaps it was not so much from their length, but some of them were published in fly sheets instead of the *Examiner*, which he considered quite unfair. His constituency would like to see whether he was right or wrong as well as other of their honors. If he had passed strictures upon the proprietor of any paper, or had thought proper to animadvert upon his conduct in his public or political capacity, he had done so under a sense of duty, and he considered that he was entitled to have his remarks read through the country, so that the people might pass a verdict upon them. If they were wrong, let the verdict be accordingly. All their honors should have an equal interest in demanding that justice should be done to their speeches, and if anything were granted for their publication this year he hoped it would be with an understanding that they would be published fully and fairly. If their speeches were tolerated on the floor of the House they should be published.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay said that if the debates of the Council and those of the House of Assembly for last year were compared, it would be seen that there was very little difference between them with regard to length, while the latter cost nearly £100 more than the former.

Hon. Mr. Lord said, that his honor the Attorney General had alluded to the apathy which was manifested by the printers respecting their debates, and perhaps it was their own fault if they were not doing anything to make them interesting. He thought his honor who had just spoken (Hon. Mr. Henderson), and who was a member of the Government, would have given them some information as to what measures were likely to be brought before the House. If they could not get up the steam, and make something like speeches, it would be very little use to vote money for publishing their debates. If his honor the Attorney General were in the place he was last year he would ask for some work, and he thought it was the duty of members of the Government to give the House some information on this point.

Hon. Mr. Anderson observed, that it was competent for his honor who had just spoken, as well as any other member of the House, to introduce a bill, providing it were not a money bill.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell said, it was the first time he had heard that there was any dissatisfaction with regard to their speeches not being fairly published. It certainly was the right, as well as the duty, of every member of the House to see that justice would be done in that respect; and he regretted that the publisher of any newspaper should misrepresent any member. Every member should have a fair hearing, and his sentiments should go to the country.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday, March 8th.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House the Accounts of the Public Lands Office for the year ending 31st January, 1866.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a bill intituled "An Act to continue an Act of the 21st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to continue for certain purposes the Seduction Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as regards all future actions.'"

PETITION FOR ALTERATION IN LICENCE LAW

Hon. Mr. Beer presented the following petition:

"*To the Honorable the Legislative Council of P. E. Island, in Colonial Parliament convened.*

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of P. E. Island humbly sheweth:

That the present Licence Act, for regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors, provides that no person shall procure a Tavern Licence without the consent of a majority of the Householders in the School District in which it is proposed to open such Tavern. But as the present Act allows the party to renew his Licence before the year for which it was taken has expired, without again consulting the wishes of the Householders in the District, though their views in regard to it may have materially changed, your Petitioners would humbly pray your Honorable House so to amend the Act as to provide that NO Tavern Licence be granted, or at any time RENEWED, without the consent of a majority of the Householders in the School District in which the Licence may be sought. Your Petitioners would also humbly ask that, in order to avoid all deception in the matter, said majority be required to subscribe the application for Licence at a Public Meeting legally called for the purpose, and of which due notice must be given. Your Petitioners would also beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that Store Licences to retail Intoxicating Liquors are granted free of most of the restrictions imposed upon those applying for Tavern Licences, the consequence of which is, that in some Districts where a Tavern Licence is not allowed to be obtained, a Store Licence is taken, and thus the evil sought to be remedied is often continued in another form. Your Petitioners would, therefore, humbly pray, that applicants for the latter be required to submit to the same restrictions as the former in procuring Licences."

(Signed) David FitzGerald,
David Laird,
John Scott,
And 2100 others.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Beer, a committee was appointed to report on the above petition by bill or otherwise. Committee—Hon. Messrs. Beer, Atty. Gen. Dingwell and McDonald.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Thursday, March 9th.

Hon. Mr. McDonald obtained leave of absence till Monday next.

Hon. Mr. McLaren, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a number of public despatches, which were read by the Clerk and ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay presented a petition of Charles Lord, Tryon, praying for remuneration for expences incurred in defending a Crown prosecution, the Supreme Court having decided that there was no ground for the action.—Read and and ordered to be laid on the table.

A bill to continue the seduction Act was read a second time, passed through committee, and agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. McLaren presented the Colonial Treasurer's Account's for the past year.—Received and laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock.

Friday, March 10th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill to continue the seduction Act was read a third time and passed.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a bill to amend the Act to authorize the establishment of a Bank for Savings in Prince Edward Island.—Read a first time.

A message was also brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Haslem, with a bill to authorise the appointment of Hog Reeves in certain districts in this Island, and to prevent the going at large of swine within the same.—Read a first time; to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at three o'clock.

First Trips of the Season.—Our readers will observe by advertisement in another column that the Boston & Colonial line of Steamships will recommence their weekly trips between Boston, Halifax and this Port next month. We learn that the "Commerce" has been thoroughly refitted and greatly improved in many respects; and that the "Greyhound" is a fine, fast Iron boat of some 900 tons burthen, fitted with four water-tight compartments. She has accommodation for 130 passengers.—*Examiner.*

Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from an old uninhabited building in the West End, near the scene of last year's conflagration in that vicinity. The engines were promply on the spot, and the flames soon subdued; not, however, until the building was almost totally destroyed. The efficient manner in which Capt. McKinnon's company worked their engine is deserving of notice. It is unknown how the fire originated, but suspicion says it was an act of incendiarism. The frequent recurrence of fires in the city should impress upon the "powers that be" the necessity of immediate steps being taken to render the fire department thouroughly efficient, and to furnish the companies with all the facilities requisite for prompt action on such occasions.—*Prot.*

Catholic Y. M. L. Institute.—The Very Rev Dr. McDonald delivered a highly interesting and instructive Lecture at this Institute, on Wednesday evening last, on "Progress." It touched on a great variety of topics in religion, science, literature and general politics, and in each the learned lecturer was accurate in his facts and happy in his illustrations. The whole time usually devoted to the weekly meeting of the Institute having been occupied by the lecturer, it was found necessary to forego the usual discussion.

Richard Reddin, Esq., will lecture this (Wednesday) evening: Subject—"Oliver Goldsmith."

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills.—Hale Constitution.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. These Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years, I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Everything in Season. That gray hairs are honorable in old age is a proverbial matter; but are they so in youth? Mrs. S A. Allan's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are suited to both young and old; they restore gray hair to its youthful color, giving the roots the natural nourishment. They renew, preserve and increase the growth. Every Druggist sells them.

EXAMINATION OF MOUNT MARY SCHOOL.

On Thursday, the 23d of Feb., Mount Mary School that had been taught by James MacVarish for about a year and a half, was examined, when the pupils acquitted themselves well, and gave abundant evidence of the tact and diligence with which their teacher has discharged his duty while teaching at this school.

The Trustees afterwards presented the Teacher with the following:—

ADDRESS.

To Mr. James MacVarish, Teacher.

We, the undersigned Trustees of Mount Mary district School, having enjoyed your labors as a teacher for about one year and a half, now that you are about to leave us, we feel that we would not be doing justice either to you or to our own feelings were we to allow you to depart without assuring you of our high appreciation of your conduct as a teacher, and of your prudent, urbane and conciliatory intercourse with us since you became our teacher. Your co-operation with the friends of Temperance in this place have secured the highest approbation, and your efforts for the promotion of education have been attended with gratifying success. The impartiality with which you have conducted this school, composed as it is of pupils connected with different denominations of religion, merits the highest commendation, and nothing put the hope that your circumstances may be improved by the change, could reconcile us to the idea of being deprived of your valuable services.

Be assured, then, that while we bid you an affectionate adieu wherever you may go, in your future life, a pleasant remembrance of your intercourse with us will be cherished by us, and you will be followed by our wishes for your welfare in time and in eternity.

Henry Crawford, Presby. Minister,
Joseph MacVarish, J. P.,
John B. Cox, J. P.,
Kemble Coffin,
William Sterns,
John McGuire.

REPLY.

To the Rev. Henry Crawford, Joseph MacVarish, John B. Cox, Kemble Coffin, William Sterns, John McGuire, Esquires.

Gentlemen, I must cordially thank you for your kind address. I know that nothing but a full appreciation of my services could induce you to give expression to such sentiments as it contains, and my success is due as much to the valuable assistance which I have at all times received from you and the unremitting obedience of the pupils, as to my own efforts, and I feel most thankful to you for your cordial co-operation with me. And it is a source of much pleasure and gratification to me to know that you so highly appreciate my humble efforts in the promotion of the cause of Temperance. I assure my sister and brother Templars that a happy remembrance of my intercourse with them will ever have a place in my memory. I feel thankful for the kind allusion which you have made to the impartiality with which you say I have governed the school composed of pupils of different denominations of religion, and now as I am about to leave this land for a time, I hope to see, on my return, those pupils enjoying the benefit of the close application to which I have subjected them.

Be assured, then, that I must cordially accept your kind wishes, for my happiness and prosperity in time and in eternity, and now permit me to thank you for the unbounded kindness and hospitality which you have extended to me, and now while I bid you an affectionate adieu, be assured that you will always have a place in the breast of

Your dutiful servant,
JAMES MACVARISH.

St. Peter's, Feb., 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BY HENRY A. BENNETT.

Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

Again greets the hearing sounds, sweet and endearing,
True Irish hearts cheering, the loud-pealing bell;
When ardent affections, and kind recollections,
Join happy reflections with music's swell.
The season of sadness, caused by Jewish madness,
Gives way to bright gladness with honest display:
The Old and Young smiling, swift moments beguiling,
As innocent Pleasure diffuses her treasure
To all, in good measure, so artless and gay,—
Friends meeting and greeting, with hearts kindly beating,
And voices repeating—Saint Patrick's Day.

Oh! bright was the morning, sweet Erin adorning,
When Darkness had warning and Light was obtained,—
How great the endeavor, so nobly to sever,
That darkness forever that long had reigned,—
How glorious the blessing, a people possessing
Bright souls, in professing the true holy way,
The Godhead proclaiming, the Trinity naming,
Where power and grandeur, and beauty and splendour,
To Truth did surrender in Shamrock display—
That sweet decoration that aided persuasion,
And gives animation—Saint Patrick's Day.

Ye true Irish-hearted! who never departed
Since Saint Patrick started that soul-guiding line,
Your Faith and devotion, when tried by commotion,
Shone over Old Ocean the more Divine:
When jealous division and alien derision,
And bribing commission, attempted to sway
Your faithful adherence and pure perseverance,
Through war's deadly thunder, caused Nations to wonder
And sages to ponder at such a display
Of firmness, when powder and sword-clash rang louder,
Your Banner waved prouder—Saint Patrick's Day.

Oh! Erin, fair Island, from valley and high land,
Your offspring may smile and look back with delight,
When Faith was so cherished that noblemen flourished,
While envy was nourished by craft and night.
Thy grand situation and rich vegetation
Won strong admiration where avarice lay,
With treacherous strangers, who planned all the dangers
Of keen desolation, dire mortification,
And sad emigration to lands far away:
YET, in all directions, for Creed and confections,
They prove their affections—Saint Patrick's Day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Come join in a chorus to old Erin's glory,
The patron and genius of that cherished land—
What theme could be chosen from song or from story
So worthy this day of Cecilia's young band.
Breath forth in low strains the pains and chains,
Endured through long ages of sorrow and woe;
Preserve, Patrick saith, your virtue and faith—
Oh! those gems, all her own, are the pride of that nation
Whose sons and fair daughters you meet in the way—
Are marked by their virtues in every station;
And know how to honor St. Patrick's day.

'Tis said that those reptiles that held full possession
Of Erin's green valleys, were banished outright;
But the old deadly serpent attempted aggression
On the faith of St. Patrick, with cunning and night,
Her temples were burned, her altars o'eturned,
Her priests hunted down like beasts of the chase,
Her faith made a crime by the laws of the time,
But the faith of St. Patrick was too firmly rooted
In the hearts of a people still gallant and gay;
And to-day in old Erin the serpent is hooted
To the soul-stirring tune of St. Patrick's day.

Our own dear little Island has also its beauty,
Though now for a season in ice fetters bound;
And to make it more lovely is our sacred duty,
By virtue and charity all the year round.
Our fathers have seen a richer green,
That decked in its verdure their own native hills,
But the green of our clime is pic-nicking time . . . . . .
Oh! What beauty can equal our woodland and meadow,
And bright beaming eyes, as we steam down the bay,
On board of the *Heather Belle*, steam . . . . . go ahead, ho!
To the heart-thrilling notes of St. Patrick's day.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 7.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, the Bill intituled an Act to continue the Seduction Act, was read a third time and passed,

Hon. Mr. Pope submitted the Public Lands Office Accounts, and also the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the past year; which documents were then referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Davies, a Supply was granted to Her Majesty.

House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 8.

Hon. Mr. Pope presented the Returns of the Road Commissioners for the past year.

Mr. Howat, from the Committee appointed last Session, to whom were referred certain Petitions relative to the Tavern License Law, submitted a Report. Received and read, and referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Haslam, the Bill relating to the appointment of Hog Reeves, and to prevent the going at large of Swine, was read a second time. Mr. Green in the chair.

Mr. Haslam having explained the object of the Bill, remarked that some slight alterations were made to the present Act; one of which was to the effect that a majority of the electors of any School District, and not two-thirds of them as heretofore, shall have power to make application for the appointment of two Hog Reeves annually; also the Hog Reeves, performing their duties in compliance with this Bill, shall be entitled to the sum of four shillings, instead of 2s 6 per head for all Swine seized and taken up by them under the provisions of this Bill.

After some brief remarks from the Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Coles, Longworth, and Warburton, the Bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hensley, Chairman of the Committee of last Session, appointed to report on the Spirituous liquor License Law, presented a petition from divers inhabitants of P. E. Island relative to the subject of Liquor License. Petition received and read, and referred to the House when in Committee, on the report submitted by Mr. Howat, on the same subject.

Hon. Mr. Warburton, in accordance with previous notice, asked for Returns of Prince of Wales College, and also Returns of the Grammar Schools at Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown, for the past year.

Hon. Mr. Pope replied that the documents in question were being prepared and would be submitted.

Mr. McLennan presented a petition from divers Merchants, and others, praying for a Charter for the purpose of establishing a Bank at Summerside. Said petition was received and read, and the following gentlemen appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill relative thereto, viz:—Messrs. McLennan, Hensley, Green, Longworth, and Davies.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that as he understood the question relative to which he had given notice, would be answered without any further motion, he would not ask for any further instructions which might have been given the delegates to the late Convention on the subject of Colonial Confederation.

Hon. Col. Secretary replied, and said that the delegates who attended the Convention, held at Charlottetown last Autumn, were appointed in pursuance of the Resolutions of this House passed last Session, and that these gentlemen were the same, with the addition of two to their number, who attended the Quebec Conference. He then submitted and read a copy of a letter which had been forwarded to each of the delegates, notifying them of their appointment. He (the Col. Sec'y.) was not aware that any other instructions were given to the delegates.

Hon. Mr. Longworth moved that the House go into Committee to take into consideration the Savings Bank Law, with the view of making some slight alterations in the Act of last Session. Mr. Yeo in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Longworth then submitted a Resolution to the effect that it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the Savings Bank, with the view of enabling depositors to receive interest for monies deposited—said interest to commence from the first day of each month subsequent to such deposit, and not from the first day of each quarter as now provided by the Act. Resolution read and agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith, viz:—Hons. Messrs. Longworth, Pope and Hensley.

AFTERNOON.

Hon. Mr. Pope, Leader of the Government, submitted the Warrant Book for the past year. Referred to Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted certain Despatches and Correspondence relative to the Land Settlement Bill of last session, and the Militia Law of this Island; also Correspondence relating to certain Petitions of Tenants of this Island, praying the disallowance by Her Majesty of the above Bill, for the settlement of difference between Landlord and Tenants.—All of which documents were ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the Writ of Election, with the Sheriff's return, of the Hon. T Heath Haviland as Member for Georgetown; after which he was introduced to the Speaker, and having taken the usual oaths, resumed his seat, vacated by his acceptance of the office of Solicitor General.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, the House went into Committee to take into consideration the repeal of the Oyster Bill of last Session, with the view of making other provisions in lieu thereof. Mr. Yeo in the chair.

Hon Col. Secretary then submitted a Resolution, to the effect that said Bill be repealed, in order that more extensive facilities be given to parties disposed to cultivate Oyster beds, and encourage the growth and production of Oysters. Resolution read and agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith, viz:—Hon. Col. Secretary, and Messrs. Green and Howlan.

House adjourned.

Thursday, March 9.

Hon. Col. Secretary submitted a Bill to repeal the Act regulating the Oyster Fishery of this Island, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. He then explained the nature of the amendment which he desired to have enacted; the object of the amended Bill would be to prevent the taking of Oysters during the spawning season, and to give persons the right to plant Oysters in certain localities. After which it was ordered that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Savings' Bank of this Island, was read a second time. Committed and reported agreed to. House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Howat, the House went into Committee to take into consideration the Report submitted by the Special Committee, appointed last Session, relative to the Liquor License Law. Mr. Green in the Chair.

Mr. Howat then addressed the Committee, and explained the principal alterations proposed to be made in the present Act regulating licensed Taverns located within the boundaries of School Districts on this Island. He proceeded to show that the Law, as now in force, empowered a majority of the house-holders resident in the School District, in which a Tavern was situated, to grant a certificate to obtain license. The Report, he said, recommended the amendment of the Act, by granting two-thirds of the householders, of any School District, power to prevent the renewal of Tavern licenses, annually; as at present provided. the said householders consider it necessary to exercise such power. The hon. gentleman also said that it was considered advisable to amend the Law regulating Store licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, by refusing to grant licenses for the sale of less quantities than one quart, instead of one pint, as allowed by the Law as at present in force.

The hons. Messrs. Hensley, Davies, Longworth, and Messrs. Howlan, Conroy, Brecken, Haslam and Sinclair, supported the prayer of the petitioners on this subject, and contended that the amendments contemplated by the Report of the Committee would tend to lessen the evils complained of.

Hons. Solicitor General, Warburton, Coles, and the Colonial Secretary, spoke in opposition to the Report, on the grounds that the restrictions sought to be put on tavern keepers, would not reduce the number of unlicensed Taverns, and might, in many instances, deprive the travelling public of the necessary accomodations to be had at legally established Taverns, as no man would be disposed to invest his means in a business which might be closed in twelve months.

After considerable discussion, relative to the necessity of adopting the most stringent measures for the suppression of the evils of intemprance, Mr. Howat moved that the Report be agreed to.

Hon. Solicitor General moved an amendment that the Speaker take the Chair, which amendment was negatived on the following division: Yeas, 11; Nays, 14.

The Report was accordingly agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill in conformity thereto, viz; Messrs. Howat, Hensley and Davies. House adjourned.

Friday, March 10.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, the Bill to amend the Savings Bank Act was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Haslam, the Bill to authorize the appointment of Hog Reeves, and to prevent the going at large of Swine, was also read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davies, the Hon. Solicitor General and the Hon. Mr. Hensley were added to the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill relative to Merchant Seamen.

Hon. Col. Secretary moved that the Bill relating to the Oyster fisheries in this Island be read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved an amendment that said Bill be read this day three months. He (Hon. Mr. Coles) said he could not see the necessity for legislation on this subject; he was of opinion that it might be truly said the time had not arrived for the enactment of laws to carry out the speculative theories of the Col. Secretary. The Bill was calculated to cause trouble and litigation, and he would oppose it.

Hon. Mr. Laird and Mr. Howat supported the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Coles, believing, as they did, that it would be inexpedient to legislate on this matter, on the grounds that, under the provisions of the Bill, privileges would be granted to parties obtaining license for the prosecution of this new branch of trade, which would, in their opinion, very materially interefere with public rights, and in many cases would operate against the farming interests of the country, by encroaching on the rights of farmers to procure mussel mud for manuring purposes. They would, therefore, oppose the Bill going into Committee.

Hon. Sol. General said Oyster fishing was becoming a very important article of commerce, and should be fostered. He alluded to the success which followed the artificial cultivation of the Salmon fishery in Australia, and contended that the principles of the Bill should be recognized. He would, therefore, support the motion for going into Committee.

Mr. Howlan said this was an important Bill, and every means should be employed to encourage this branch of industry, which, even now, formed a considerable item in the exports of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Hensley supported the Oyster Bill of last Session, and saw no reason to change his views on the subject. The privileges which would be granted by the Bill, he contended, would not in any way interfere with private rights.

Mr. Brecken said that the object of the hon. member for Tryon, (Mr. Howat,) being the protection of Mussel beds, it would be well to remark that Oysters would not exist in Mussel beds, and would therefore, never be planted where such beds for manuring purposes were to be found, consequently the interests of farmers would not be interfered with in the manner anticipated by that hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Davies was of opinion that the time had arrived for taking action on this subject. The price of Oysters advanced last Summer from 7s 6d to 15s per barrel. In France, he said, millions of bushels of Oysters were produced by artificial cultivation; the Government of that country took the matter up, and it now became a profitable speculation. True, the cultivation of the soil is of more importance than Oyster fisheries, and he would never support any measure that would interfere with the privileges of farmers to collect sea manure; but unless protection be given to persons disposed to embark in this branch of trade, no beds would be planted for the propagation of Oysters; already, Oysters exported were worth per barrel $24, and so great was the demand for them that it was not unusual to see in Saloons and Hotels in the Provinces, P. E. Island Oysters advertised, when frequently none could be had in such places.

Hon. Mr. Longworth would not for one moment support this Bill if he considered that it would restrict farming operations, or prevent the facilities afforded to farmers in procuring mussel mud or sea manure of any description. This, however, he did not apprehend, as care would be taken to prevent any encroachment on the rights of farmers. Formerly, he said, Oysters were very plentiful in different localities on this Island, and formed a staple article of food for its inhabitants. At Wheatley River and Rustico, there was at one time immense bodies of Oysters, and the banks of the river in those places still bore testimony to that fact. Encouragement should be given to persons wishing to

prosecute this branch of trade, which, ere long, might form a very important article of exportation. The Bill, he said, was based on just and sound principles, and he would therefore support it.

Hon. Col. Secretary said that there were no Mussel beds in those localities where it was intended to plant Oysters. Those Mussel beds, he said, were great enemies to the growth of Oysters; the Bill need not, therefore, cause any alarm on that ground.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Laird, Warburton, Thornton, Messrs. Howat, Sinclair, and Walker—7.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Sol. General, Kaye, Davies, Kelly, Longworth, Hensley, Pope, Messrs. Montgomery, Ramsay, Haslam, Brecken, Duncan, McLennan, Sutherland, Green, Howlan, Conroy—18.

The Bill was accordingly committed. Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

The object of this Bill, is to prevent the fishing and catching of Oysters, in any of the Bays or Rivers of this Island, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day September in each year, and to grant licenses for prosecuting Oyster fisheries, giving the exclusive right to parties, who may engage in this branch of industry, to fish Oysters, and to form new beds for the purpose of propagating Oysters in the following localities, namely: Richmond Bay and Dunk River, in Prince County, and Hillsborough River in Queen's County. The boundaries to which such licenses shall extend are also defined, and a clause is added to the effect that nothing in this Bill shall prejudice the right of any person to take from any River within this Island, any mud or mussel for manure, or to prevent the dredging or improvement of any River for navigable purposes.

After some discussion in Committee, the Bill was agreed to with some amendments, and then reported back to the House.

On motion being made that the Bill be now agreed to,

Hon. Mr. Coles moved in amendment, to leave out the word "now" and, at the end of the question insert "this day three months."

The House then divided on the motion of amendment, as follows:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles and Laird, Messrs. Howat, Sinclair and Walker—5.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Longworth, Davies, Pope, Sol. General. Kaye, Kelly, Beaton, Hensley, Messrs. Haslam, Ramsay, Montgomery, McLennan, Brecken, Green, Howlan—18

The Bill, as amended, was then agreed to.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 11.

Hon. Mr. Pope submitted to the House the Annual Return of Prince of Wales College and the Grammar Schools of this Island.

Hon. Mr. Coles asked when would the Public Accounts be brought down, as it would be necessary to refer to them when in debate on the Public Despatches relative to the Union question.

Hon. Mr. Pope said the documents asked for were in course of preparation and would be submitted to the House at an early day.

Hon. Mr. Hensley introduced a Bill to repeal the Acts now in force establishing and regulating the rate of interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject. The hon. member then stated that this Bill was simply a transcript of the Usury law repeal Bill of last Session, which he regretted, had been rejected by the Legislative Council.

It was then moved that the Bill be received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. McLennan, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to establish a Bank at Summerside, submitted a Bill which was received and read.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. leader of the Government gave notice that he would on Thursday next, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the various Despatches and Correspondence transmitted, by message, o the House this Session.

Hon Solicior General, agreeable to notice, introduced a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the conveyance of property, and to make our Laws harmonise more than they now do with those of Great Britian. The Bill was then received and read. Ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Pope submitted the Returns of the Bank of P. E. Island up to the 7th day of March, 1865. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Pope also submitted the Returns of certain Road Commissioners, not included among those previously produced.

Ordered that said Returns be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 13.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented the Report of the Committee on private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate a Bank at Summerside, which Report recommended that said Bill, being of a local nature, do pass without the usual charge of fees.

On motion of Mr. McLennan, the Bill to be intituled "An Act to incorporate the Summerside Bank," was committed to the House in Committee on the whole. Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.

The Hon. member who introduced the Bill (Mr. McLennan) said he considered it unnecessary to offer any remarks commendatory of the nature and object of this Bill, as he did not suppose it would meet with any opposition from hon. members on either side of the House. The object of the Bill was the establishment of a Bank at Summerside, having a capital of £15,000, with power to increase the same to £30,000—onethird of the said capital stock of £15,000 to be paid up previously to the Bank going into operation—the sum of £5 to constitute a share. Persons eligible for the office of Director to have 30 shares, equal to £150 in said Bank.

After some time spent in committee, progress was reported and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Summerside Bank, and after going through the same, clause by clause, it was reported agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Coles gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask the Government to produce the contract for running a Steamer on the East River, and the tenders received for the same, with a copy of the advertisement calling for such tenders.

Hon. Mr. Pope, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented to the House the Auditors' classified Accounts for the year 1864, and the same were referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

These Accounts show that the receipts of the past year have exceeded the Expenditure to the amount of £8,500, and that the whole revenue has been £66,300.

The following are some of the extraordinary items of Expenditure, viz:

Roads and Bridges,	£10,861	18	0
Light House at Sea Cow Head,	757	13	2
Colonial Building,	512	19	11
Delegates to Colonial Office, in 1863,	493	8	1
Public Lands purchased,	1,281	15	0
Agricultural Stock imported,	1,464	10	0
Cost of Delegation, including Banquet,	1,466	0	0

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the Bill relative to Oyster Fisheries be read a third time.

Mr. McLennan said that when the Bill was in Committee of the whole House, he was in the Chair, and therefore deprived of expressing his views relative thereto. He was now, however, glad to say that the Bill was so modified and amended as to enable him to give it his concurrence and support; at the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was opposed to giving any grants or exclusive rights to fish Oysters on existing Oyster beds. He was, however, assured by his hon. colleague (Mr. Green) who was better acquainted than he with the localities proposed to be granted, that there were no Oysters within the limits prescribed for Prince County in the Bill. It was but just and proper to protect parties who might be disposed to embark in the enterprise of causing the growth and production of Oysters in new beds, especially as the Bill guarded against any interference with farmers procuring mussel mud. He would, therefore, support the motion made by the Hon. Col. Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved, in amendment, that it be read again this day three months.

For the amendment—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Thornton, Warburton, Laird, Messrs. Sinclair, Walker, Howat—7

Against it—Hons. Col. Secretary, Gray, Pope, Solicitor General, Davies, Kaye, Kelly, Messrs. Conroy Howlan, Sutherland, Duncan, McLennan, Ramsay, Brecken, Montgomery—15.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Mr. Howlan, introduced a Bill relative to the inspection of Pickled Fish. In submitting this Bill, the hon. gentleman observed that it was unnecessary for him to explain its provisions, it being a copy, with some amendments, of the Bill of last session on the same subject, which had been rejected by the Legislative Council. It was, however, a measure much required for the protection of those engaged in that important branch of our resources, the Fisheries of this Island; and he hoped the Bill would receive, this Session the hearty concurrence of Both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Montgomery said he feared the Bill would prove injurious to the owners of small Fishing Vessels who might feel disposed to proceed to some near port with small cargoes of fish. It might, therefore, be a hardship to such small traders to be compelled to have their fish inspected in accordance with the provisions of this Bill.

It was then ordered to be committed. Mr. Sinclair in the chair. After some brief discussion in Committee, the Bill was reported agreed to.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Squaw Bay, Lot 49, complaining of some of the provisions of the present School Act.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Pope remarked that several petitions, relative to the opening of new roads, had been presented. He would, therefore, recommend that a Committee be appointed, to whom should be referred the said petitions.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed a Committee on new Roads, viz:—Messrs. McLennan, Laird, Howat, Thornton, and Conroy.

Hon. Mr. Pope then presented certain petitions relative to the opening of new roads.

Ordered to be submitted to the said Committee on new Roads.

House adjourned.

A. MCNEILL, Reporter.

The Herald.

E. REILLY, - - - - - PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

AGRICULTURE.

Of all our available branches of industry, agriculture is the most important; in fact, it is the one upon which the people of this Colony are entirely dependent. This being the case, it follows that every effort should be put forward in order to make not only two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but to procure the best kinds of seeds, to improve as much as possible the various breeds of farm stock, and to promote everything which tends to advance the interest of the farming portion of our population. The great and crying evil of which the farmers of this Island have to complain, is the tenant, or rent-paying system. Were it not for this abominable system, which has, ever since this Colony was ceded to Britain, continued to act as a drag-chain upon the progress of its people, our agriculturalists would be far in advance of what they are at present. It is now pretty generally admitted by political economists that any country whose farmers do not enjoy the fee simple of the land they cultivate, can not keep pace in either social or intellectual advancement with countries in which the cultivators are the *bona fide* owners of their holdings. "Give a man the ownership of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert." The reason is obvious. When a farmer enjoys his farm as a freehold, he has afforded him a powerful inducement to expend his work and labor upon it, by knowing that he is working absolutely and exclusively for himself and for those of his kindred who may come after him; whilst, on the other hand, when he holds under lease for a term of years and enjoys the mere use of such, he knows that in the event of a failure of his crops, or any other circumstance which may render him unable to pay his annual rent, he is placed entirely at the mercy of his landlord, who may sacrifice his property and treat him in whatever manner he pleases. What can be either the social or intellectual position of a people placed in such a situation? No person will suppose that, except in rare instances, either the one or the other can be very elevated. The first object, then, with those who desire to elevate the position of our farmers, either socially or intellectually, should be to render them all proprietors, in every sense of the word, of the lands they cultivate.

For the converting of the leasehold lands of this Island into freeholds, and for the redress of the grievances of the tenantry generally, both political parties had held out great hopes previously to their assuming the reins of office; but, after securing offices of emolument for themselves and their friends and dependants, the wrongs of the "poor, persecuted tenantry" were entirely forgotten, and the fair promises made at the hustings allowed to stand unfulfilled. This is particularly true of the Conservative party. To the credit of the Liberals, however, we must place all the Acts of our Legislature, which tend to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry. We believe that the Liberal party were most desirous of settling the Land Question on terms advantageous to the Tenants, and that to them the country is indebted for all the really good, progressive measures which have passed through our Legislature, whether relating to land tenures or otherwise. It is now generally admitted by persons of all shades of politics that the Land Purchase Bill is the best and most equitable which has yet been placed upon our Statute Book for the settlement of the Land Question; even Mr. Secretary Pope will admit that. Well, every person knows that it is to Mr. Coles and his party we are indebted for that measure. We say this much in favor of the Liberal party, not, indeed, that we have any particular love for them, for we are of opinion that several of those who formed part of the late Liberal Government and Legislature are very far from being good politicians; but, on the whole, we think they are decidedly preferable to the Conservatives. The only measure to which the Conservative party point with particular exultation, is the Fifteen Years' Purchase Scheme, one, indeed, of which they and their friends and masters, the Land claimants and Proprietors, have every reason to feel proud; but which the Tenantry and their friends regard as a most unjust and illiberal scheme. Of all the measures which have ever been passed by the Legislature of this Colony, the Fifteen Years' Purchase Act is the worst, because, without being one tittle of benefit to the tenants, it confirms the titles of the so-called Proprietors, and "quiets" them in their usurped possession of the Fishery Reserves, and, moreover, releases them from the payment of all arrears of quit rents. What benefit does it confer upon the tenants? The privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their farms by paying down in hard cash a sum fixed by the Proprietors! This is the boon. To pay in one year what they have hitherto found impossible to pay in Fifteen years. Well, we say that if the tenantry, in the plenitude of their united strength do not, at the proper time and place, inform the party that passed such a truly proprietory measure, that they are no longer deserving of their support and confidence, they will prove themselves to be the veriest fools and slaves that ever existed, and will show themselves to be utterly unworthy of living under a liberal Constitution, or of breathing the free air of Heaven.

With reference to the more immediate subject of agriculture, we shall now continue our remarks. We think there are few persons but will agree with us in saying that a branch of industry, which is to the people of this Island of the first importance, should receive material encouragement and support from our Legislature. It is well known that the importations into this Island of improved breeds of farm stock, and the best description of seeds, have been of immense benefit to our farmers. The Agricultural Society, too, when it was more liberally endowed than it is at present, did considerable towards the advancement of agriculture and everything relating thereto. Why not, then, continue and increase the grants for agricultural purposes and extend the branches of the Society? Instead of having only one almost useless Society, as at present, there should be three—one for each county—and one well-kept model farm for the whole Island. Branch Societies might also be formed in the principal agricultural districts throughout the Island. Annual exhibitions of cattle and of agricultural productions of all kinds should be kept up; and *Farmer's Clubs*, for discussing agricultural subjects and providing the most improved freatises thereon, should be formed. Annual ploughing matches, too, should not be overlooked, as they tend very much to stimulate the industry of our young farmers. We throw out these hints for the benefit of the farming portion of our population, and we trust they will profit by them. We hope our legislature will take the matter into consideration during the present session, and give, at least, a decent grant for agricultural purposes. Our Government make no scruples to give away hundreds of pounds towards paying the expenses of useless Delegations, and in sustaining an almost equally useless Volunteer system, yet they decline to increase the agricultural grant. We advise the farmers to *unite* and look to their own interest; if they will not do so themselves, they may rest assured that hungry office-holders and equally hungry office seekers in Charlottetown will not do it for them.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Most of our readers will receive with profound regret the news of the death of this distinguished Catholic Divine, which took place on the 15th ult., at his residence, York-place, Portman-square, London. We regret that we have not space to give a lengthened account of the life and labors of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, whose biography forms a large portion of the editorial columns of the European papers—Catholic and Protestant—received by the last English Mail. By most of those papers he has been assigned a foremost position amongst the first scholars of the age, and due tribute has been paid to him as not only a great ecclesiastic, but also as a great philosopher and a man of acknowledged genius. A very Titan in reasoning, he was the recognized champion in England of Catholic dogmas and of the great truths of Christianity against its numerous wily, erudite and most dexterous assailants. Great as an advocate and an upholder of his own opinions, he always carried into the frequent disputations, which were forced upon him, the humility of a Christian, brightened and vivified by the courtesy of an accomplished gentleman, and the profundity of a true scholar. In his demise the Catholic Church has lost another powerful prince, an able advocate, and a faithful minister,—learning laments an ardent and profound scholar, and mankind a noble example. The death of such a man, distinguished eminently in all the higher and nobler walks of intellectuality, creates a void which is not easily filled, for in him many excellencies united and produced a whole—grand, impressive, elevating—in fact, as near perfection as it is permitted to poor humanity to approach. The Dublin *Freeman* of the 16th ult., says:—

"Over the civilized world, wherever religion is preached, and art and science are cultivated—wherever knowledge is honored and virtues are venerated, this sad intelligence will be received with grief, deep and sincere. It is only in the death of such a man as Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman was, that man is sensibly impressed with the awful uncertainty of life. When ordinary men leave us, they comparatively, cause no vacuum—they are not missed, saved by those with whom they have been connected by any or all of the ties which bind man to the world—and every day's experience shows us that many can be found capable, aye, and most frequently willing, to fill the place, however so exalted, which may have been left vacant. The removal of small trees from the forest excites no attention; but when the giant oak is felled all men may becomingly mourn. In the age in which he lived perhaps there was no man occupied a more conspicuous and important position than the great churchman whose name heads this notice."

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman was born of Irish parentage, in Seville, the capital of Andalusia, in Spain, on the 2d of August, 1802, and he was, consequently, in his sixty-third year at the time of his death.

WE were rather amused at a debate—(see first page)—which took place in the Legislative Council a few days ago, on the matter of publishing the Council debates. Some of their honors were very anxious to have their speeches published to the world, and could not understand why the printers did not fill their papers therewith without compensation. The Hon. Mr. Ramsay was not satisfied to have the said speeches published in one or two papers, and he feared that if published in the HERALD alone, they would have but a very limited circulation, and, in fact, that they might as well not be published at all. Now, we beg to assure his honor that his speeches, in being published in the HERALD, receive a circulation larger than if published in the *Examiner* or the *Monitor*, as large as if published in the *Protestant*, and very little short of the circulation they would receive if published in either the *Islander* or *Weekly*. Another of their honors thought that, in the matter of compensation, no distinction should be made between the papers. We think this is a great fallacy, inasmuch as we consider our claims to patronage and compensation in advance of all our local contemporaries. The HERALD ought to be patronized because it headed the anti-Union crusade; because it's patriotic; because it's independent; because it "does'nt care a darn for nobody;" because it's spicy; because it's original; because it's readable; because it's a live paper; because it knows how, and because it's bound to go ahead. Are their honors satisfied with our claims? If not, why not? That's the question. After this modest declaration we don't feel disposed to go into details or explanations as to why we should refuse to publish their honor's speeches without being recompensed for our labor and trouble; but we trust they will remember us before the "House rises."

AN amusing scene took place in the House of Assembly on Saturday last. The Hon T. H. Haviland introduced a Bill relating to the conveyance of property, which, after being prefaced with some remarks by the introducer, was, on being duly moved and seconded, handed to the Clerk to be read. The latter functionary carefully unfolded the document, and proceeded to read, not exactly a Bill relating to the conveyance of property, but a carefully-written speech on Confederation, with which, no doubt, the Hon. Mr. Haviland intended to edify the House on some future occasion. The Hon. members were not a little amused and astonished at the *faux pas*, whilst the hon. gentleman who gave rise to the general laugh which went round the house, made some hasty strides towards the Clerk's desk, and eagerly clutched at the unfortunate speech. His chagrin may be better imagined than described, nor did he quite recover his self-possession during the remainder of the evening. Those who have read Charles O'Malley will remember the trifling mistake which Mickey Free once made in forwarding a love-letter of his own to the commander-in-chief instead of the despatches of his master, whilst the list of killed and wounded was forwarded to his sweetheart in Ireland. When rebuked for the blunder, Mickey gave vent to a piece of philosophy which has been often admired, and under the circumstances, we sympathetically recommend it to Mr. Haviland's consideration.

"ERIN GO-BRAGH!"—The members of the Benevolent Irish Society intend marching in procession from St. Andrew's Hall to Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, at 10 o'clock on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, Friday next, the 17th inst. We understand that the Rev. Patrick Doyle, of St. Dunstan's College—a young ecclesiastic who gives much promise of becoming an effective pulpit-orator—will preach on the occasion. In the evening the St. Cecilia Choral Society gives a Concert. See advertisement.

ON account of some incomprehensible misunderstanding, the meeting of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, which was publicly announced to take place on Monday evening last, had to be postponed until Monday evening next, the 20th inst. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought to the notice of the Society, and steps taken to prevent disappointment in the use of the Hall for the future.

☞ We are obliged to omit much original matter this week, to make way for legislative proceedings.

☞ See last page.

News by Telegraph.

(By Telegraph to "Herald.")

NEW YORK, March 8.

Schofield's scouts joined Sherman at Termany, on the 24th. He was then 120 miles from Fayetteville, N. C., marching Northward, 15 miles per day. Newspaper correspondents report that Sherman had defeated Johnson, and captured 15,000 prisoners. A Raleigh, N. C. paper, says, people of that city will hear guns of the great and last battle of the American rebellion. Fire at Columbia, S. C., was caused by accident, not by Sherman's orders—entire business part of city destroyed. Gold 197¼.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Mutual explanations between Great Britain and the United States, resulted in rescinding Passport order, so far as it relates to Canada. United States Naval force on the Lakes to be the same as stipulated in the Treaty of 1817.

Advices from Winchester confirm defeat of Early by Sheridan; but capture of former not confirmed. Sheridan captured 1,300 prisoners, eight cannons, and over one hundred waggons.

Sherman was sixty miles from Wilmington on the 28th February. Gold 195.

NEW YORK, 14th.—Advices from Newbern, N.C., represent victory claimed by enemy at Kingston a small affair. Federals lost 300 prisoners and 3 small guns. Next day enemy attacked Federal centre and were repulsed, leaving dead and wounded on the field. Advices from Sherman, March 8th, say he was getting along finely, but withholds details for obvious reasons. Gen. Schofield telegraphs he had a fight with Bragg on 14th; whipped him and drove him across Muse River. Gold 197.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, 17th February.—Sailed Brigantine Helen Davies, Campbell, for Demerara.

BARBADOES, 28th January, 1865.—Arrived Bark Lotus, McDonald, from Bermuda—12 days.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. in his 80th year, John McGill, Esq., J. P., a native of Kirkmichael, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and for 40 years a resident of this Island.

On the 6th February last, at his residence, London, England, after a short illness, David Stuart Rennie, Esquire, Proprietor of part of Township No. 23, in this Island.

At Black Brook, on Monday, Feb. 20, Donald Campbell Blake, of Diptheria, in the 13th year of his age, fifth son of Mr. Robert Blake.- *Miramichi Gleaner.*

On Thursday, the 9th instant, Margaret, the youngest daughter of James Miller, Esq., and beloved wife of John Robertson, Roselyn Cottage, Saint Peter's Road, Lot 34, aged 31 years. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, much esteemed, and regretted by relatives and friends. She died looking to the Saviour of sinners for mercy.

CONCERT!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ON the EVENING of the DAY above named, (Friday next, the 17th instant,) the members of the ST. C. C. SOCIETY will give a CONCERT in

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

POWNAL STREET.

Proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing seats for the Hall, etc.

Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets to be had at the Stores of James Reddin and Owen Connolly, Esqrs. Other seats 1s. 6d.; tickets to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Ch. Town, March 15, 1665.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Office-bearers of the Benevolent Irish Society, appointed at the Annual Meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, last Friday evening, for the ensuing twelve months, are as follows:—

President—James Reddin, Esq.,
Vice-President—Owen Connolly, Esq.,
A. Vice-President—Thomas Foley, Esq.,
Treasurer—Mr. Charles McKenna.
Secretary—Mr. Henry A. Bennett, (re-elected.)

COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—Mr. Francis McCarron, Chairman; Messrs. Martin Hogan, Edward Ryan, Michael Trennor, William Walsh, Peter Mullins and Patrick Farmer.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1865. 1i.

Boston and Colonial STEAMSHIP LINE.

First Trips of the Season!!

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

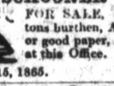
the 4th and 11th April next.

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

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

Charlottetown, March 15, 1865.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.



FOR SALE, a SCHOONER of about 35 tons burthen, American built—cheap for cash, or good paper, at 3, 6 and 9 months. Apply at this Office.

March 15, 1865. 2m

Photographs! Photographs!

TAKEN DAILY BY

R. R. MACLELLAN.

The Best and Cheapest in the Colony.

Photographs, 20s. per doz. (whole length.)
Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 1s 6d each.

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

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

TANTON'S FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT

One Dollar per Dozen.

CARD PICTURES,

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

OLD STAND;

G. P. TANTON.

Great George-street, March 1, 1865.

PRICES REDUCED!

RENFREW HOUSE!!

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

Goods at Cost!

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

BLANKETS AT COST!

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

☞ At Reduced Prices ☜

FOR CASH!

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1865.

Cod Lines, Twines, &c.

15 & 18 THD. COD LINES,
POLLOCK LINES,
No. 1 SALMON TWINE,
3 ply HERRING TWINE,
SAIL TWINE and MARLINE,
SUPERIOR MILL SAWS,
On sale for prompt payment by

P. WALKER.

March 6th, 1865. 3in

BARK! BARK! BARK!

1000 CORDS

—OF—

HEMLOCK BARK

WANTED

—AT THE—

CITY TANNERY.

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

W. B. DAWSON.

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

January 18, 1865. 3m

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

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

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

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

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

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

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive Circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

Oct 31, 1864.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A writer in the last *Examiner*, that signs his name "A Liberal of the old stamp," wishes to keep up the old cry of "Liberal" and "Tory" that the Unionists may be able to gull the people by those old names and Mr. Pope still that he will resort to his old trade of fanaticism, so that he, as the Colonel, and the rest of that gang of Unionists may be returned as formerly; but the people will not listen to them as they have for which we have a right to be thankful; and Mr. "Liberal" will find that all his endeavors will be fruitless to keep down sentiments alive amongst the people; and although he calls himself "a Liberal of the old stamp," he is very far from it, for I will give him a challenge something after his own form, that is, to come on over his own Signature, and I will stake my existence that he did not at the last election record his vote for either Liberal or Tory candidates—he has not the "moral courage" to do so, and he need not say that he had, for it can be proven that he was neutral then, and he is the same still, for he would wish to let the powers that be understand that he is, as you say in town, "standing on the fence." He would wish it to be believed that because the Hon. Edward Palmer is an anti-Unionist and you another, that consequently you both are tories, and that Mr. Whelan and he are still liberals; but look him who are the men that are leagued with Mr. Whelan and himself. First, and worst, there is the Hon. W. H. Pope, who was the worst land agent on the Island, and the Hon. T. H. Haviland, who is agent for very extensive properties, and the Hon. Col. Gray, who assisted them in all their legislation to rivet the fetters tighter on the country, through the famous Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, passed last session. Such nonsense should not be tolerated now, as the great question that affects all who will not receive office by annexation is, Union or no Union; and, no doubt, all those who are incorruptible will be ranked with the anti-Unionists; and I can tell you, Mr. Editor, that you are getting full credit through the country for the ability you have shown in exposing the treachery of those who would *sell* us to the Canadians for *office for themselves*, the same also as Castlereagh and his minions did with the people of Ireland, which, certainly, will be a warning to all Irishmen in the Island, as no doubt, they will treat all Unionists as they deserve. As the *nonentity* that signs its name "a Liberal of the old stamp" did not date *its* production at any place, I will do the same, and consequently it will be placed in the same position that I am in regard to it, is not knowing where the writer resides.

LEON, &c., &c., &c.

March 3, 1865.

To the Electors of P. E. I.

GENTS.—As some of you are in a remote part of the Island, and not knowing what is going on in our big City, I will inform you of a little of our doings. We had a large town Meeting on the subject of Confederation—William Pope explained to us the great advantages which will be our share of the contract. We are to get soap, duty free, from N. B.; but he did not define whether it would be *soft* or hard;—it is left to puzzle posterity. We will also get white-eye from Canada, duty free, in such quantities as to feed our Island. We will have a glorious time of it. Donnybrook Fair lasted only six days in Ireland, but here we will have Donnybrook Fair all the year round. I have read of a country flowing with milk and honey, but never read of a land flowing with white-eye, till Mr. Pope prophesied the good news;

"Mr. Speaker Pope will bring
And called us from darkness to light,
Good rules he revealed to our people,
To guide them in what they should do;
But first he replenished his fountains,
With Canadian liquors the best,
In accordance with the word of his *Lordship*
That fountain should never run dry:
My people, be chaste, till you are tempted,
Whatever, be wise and discreet;
And humble your bodies with whiskey
Whenever you have nothing to eat;
Then be sure to place on the Island
Except on rare festival days,
And this rule I enforce, I ordain it,
Drink whiskey all the year round.

There is one important thing which Mr. Pope omitted, that is, the importation of *big cartofels*. If we could get them duty free, our share of Confederation would be complete; then we could pay our debts with much ease. If you want to know what *cartofels* are, just call at the Bank of P. E. I., you will find a very obliging gentleman there, named Wm. Cundall, who will demonstrate to you the good qualities of *cartofels*. Our people are very much in the dark. At the Town Meeting they rejected all the good things promised us by Pope, Whelan, Haviland and Gray. our golden prospects are all knocked on the head, soft soap, white-eye, *big cartofels*, as well as a prospect of a suspension bridge at Cape Traverse.

I have to inform you of something respecting E. Whelan, commonly called the [illegible] but you must not call him by that name any more, as he is now in good company, you must name him in future, the Lord of Cable Head; he has turned his back on poor G. Coles, and is now to be found in Co. with the *big bags*. George made a motion of want of confidence in the Government for appointing T. H. Haviland to a situation (the Lord of Cable Head voted with the Government and against his old friend, G. Coles. You will remember the fact at the proper time.

When we will get into Confederation we will have fine noble Lords of our own make, together with a Government thrown into the bargain, all for the small sum of £80,000 per year.

If anything of consequence will transpire, you will hear from your friend,

JERRY KELLAR.

ANTI-UNION MEETING AT DUNDAS.

A public meeting was called by Ronald Walker, Esq., M. P. P., one of the representatives of this District, at the above named place, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., in order to ascertain the the feeling of the people in this region regarding the question of Union. Mr. R. Howlett was unanimously called to the chair, and the undersigned was appointed Secretary. The chairman in opening the meeting stated the object of the same, and call upon Mr. Walker, who in a short and able speech, showed the disadvantages to which the people of this Island would be subjected were they to enter the proposed Confederation, and condemned the whole scheme as injurious to the best interests of this Colony. Mr. Alexander A. Beaton followed Mr. Walker with the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John S. Campbell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that should the proposed Union of the Colonies of British North America be accomplished, in accordance with the terms laid down in the Report of the Quebec Conference, it would prove most injurious to the best interests and prosperity of this Island, inasmuch as thereby we would be open to increased taxation to construct railways and canals which would greatly injure our trade and be of no tangible advantage to us whatever.

Mr. D. D. Clay then came forward and in an able speech showed the evil consequences arising out of a union of P. E. Island with the other Colonies, and in the most condemnatory terms denounced the Delegates, inasmuch as they had sold P. E. Island to the wolves of Lower Canada, and in conclusion submitted the following Resolution, which was seconded by Chas. Clay, Esq.:

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the delegates authorized by Parliament to confer with those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only, in going to Canada acted not only without the sanction but contrary to the intentions and wishes of our Representatives,—usurped powers and privileges never granted or intended to be granted them,—set our constitutional rights at defiance, and throughout acted in a high-handed and treasonable manner. *Therefore Resolved*, That it is our desire that our Representatives oppose the granting of any sums to remunerate them for going to Canada, or to defray their expenses while there.

Mr. A. L. Robertson moved, in amendment, that the words "high-handed and treasonable" be struck out and "acted in an unconstitutional manner, having exceeded their powers," be inserted instead, which, being seconded by Mr. D. Nicholson, was put to the meeting and lost. The original motion being put, was carried by a large majority, only two voting against.

Previous to moving the amendment, Mr. Robertson spoke at considerable length, condemnatory of the "Union Scheme," and dwelt at some length on the necessity of laying aside all political and party spirit and uniting to oppose that measure, which he considered would be the ruin of the Island if [illegible]

Mr. Thos. Clay next addressed the meeting, and expressed himself as a *thorough "red-hot" anti-Unionist*, stating that he was so in the widest sense of the term. He argued that the Island was unprepared for any Union whatever, and in conclusion seconded the following Resolution, (which had been moved by Mr. John S. Campbell) stating that he willingly endorsed every sentiment therein contained, which was unanimously carried:

Whereas to enter the Union on *apparently* equal footing with the other Provinces would be decidedly disadvantageous to P. E. Island in consequence of its existing "land tenure," and many other reasons, especially the absence of the necessity of our taxing ourselves equal with the Canadians, and perceiving that our delegates have stipulated nothing more than an equal footing at the Quebec Conference, and feeling satisfied that if they had made a demand for better terms they would have been laughed at by the Canadian delegates, and likewise being perfectly satisfied that Canada and the other provinces will never extend better terms to P. E. Island: Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting, as part of this constituency, instruct our Representatives to take a decided stand against "Union," as an impracticable and inferable scheme.

The fourth and last Resolution was proposed by Mr. Geo. Wise, seconded by Mr. D. Nicholson, and unanimously adopted, which ran as follows;

Resolved, That it is the wish of the meeting that our Representatives call for the minutes of the Quebec Conference, to be laid before the House of Assembly and published, in order to enable us to know who have been our friends and foes in this matter.

It was then unanimously ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Island Newspapers.

On motion, the chairman vacated the chair, and Mr. Geo. Wise was called thereto, when a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Mr. Howlett, for his able conduct in the chair; after which three cheers were given for "Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria," and three for the anti-Unionists, when the meeting quietly dispersed.

ALEX. ANGUS BEATON.
Secretary.

February 28, 1865.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT KILDARE RIVER.

According to previous notice, G. W. Howlan Esq. met a portion of his constituents on last evening in the Temperance Hall, Kildare River, for the purpose of giving them his views on the all-absorbing subject of the day—the contemplated Union of the British North American Provinces. At about seven o'clock there was a well filled hall, and the meeting was duly organized by the appointment of Mr. Hawkins to the chair, and Mr. S. G. Murphy chosen as Secretary. Mr. Howlan being introduced to the audience to descant on the above named subject, came forward, and in his usual eloquent and decided style, addressed the audience by striking boldly and effectually at the subject—taking exception in the onset to the eighth paragraph of the Report or so called constitution as laid down by the delegates of the different Provinces while in session in Canada. In treating with this paragraph, the lecturer showed very clearly that in P. E. Island having a representation of four members out of a house of forty two, it would be but merely nominally represented, and *P. E. Island*, on the principle of equity and justice, was entitled to a representation in the Senate equal in point of numbers to either of the Canadas or the the Maritime Provinces. Dealing his argument on the fact, that the floating population of cities and towns cannot be looked upon in the same light as the stationary Yeomen of P. E. Island, Mr. Howlan further argued that representation by population in the Upper House was contrary to the constituent principle of a Federal Government.

The learned lecturer condemned in very strong terms the principle of appointing Councillors for life—giving examples, even with reference to the Old System once existing in this Island, showing that its workings would be baneful to the best and permanent interests of the people. The 29th paragraph taken up and objected to as unfair in reference to this Island, particularly on the fifth and sixth terms in that article, which empowers the general government to raise money by all or any other system of taxation, and also to borrow money on the public credit—contending in the first instance, and showing by referring at great length to the enriching benefits that Canada would receive from the opening up of canals and the Grand Trunk Railway—while P. E. Island, bearing a proportionate tax with Canada would, not share any of the benefits common to that country. Mr. Howlan ably commented on other sections of the Report, especially in reference to military expenses, and on this point as well as on the others, he was well prepared with authentic documents and facts, and he showed conclusively that it would be unjust to this Island to pay a proportionate share of the cost of constructing public works on the mainland.

Among the spekers on the opposition ranked foremost B. Rogers Esq., who spoke at considerable length; his arguments in favor of Union were well conceived, and the most tangible that we have yet heard, but notwithstanding the ability and firmness displayed in the delivery of Mr. R's. address, he had to submit to the superior reply of the lecturer. Next Mr. N. Woodside came forward as a foe, and went into the subject in a very eloquent and argumentative manner blaming the people of P. E. for their seeming natural timidity—magnifying molehills into mountains—such were their views in reference to the expensive Union would entail. Mr. Campbell, Albertan, also spoke in favor of Union. The discussion was sustained with animation till about 11 o'clock, when the following resolution was adopted and carried three to one.

Moved by Mr. John Hubbard and seconded by Mr. C. Ramsay, *Resolved*, that this meeting is of opinion that it would be against the best interests of this Island to enter into a Federation with Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces upon the constitution now offered as a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Howlan for the ability displayed and satisfaction given in the delivery of his lecture.

A vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman after which the meeting dispersed, seemingly well pleased with information received.

J. S. MURPHY, Secy.

February 20, 1865.

CRAPAUD ASSOCIATION.

On the evening of the 28th, a debate on the Union of the Colonies was conducted under the auspices of the Association, James Howett, Esq., in the chair. The question having been briefly opened by Mr. McDonald, Teacher, who advocated a Union, chiefly on grounds of military defences, the following gentlemen, viz: Robert Potts, Esq., M. D. D. M. Palmer and John Currie, Esqrs., then very ably discussed the momentous question, "The position of P. E. Island in respect to the contemplated Union." The result of the discussion was the unanimous approval of the following resolution, by the meeting:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed Union of the North American Provinces, viewed in all its phases, as laid down by the Quebec Conference, is by no means calculated to benefit this Island, but would, on the contrary, if consummated, cause an increase of taxation, absorb the revenue, and deprive us of the power of appropriating, save a meagre portion of it, for local purposes, but by and with the consent of the general Legislature, in which Prince Edward Island would be but nominally represented.

Papers favorable are respectfully requested to publish the foregoing resolution.

J. McDONALD, Sec'y.

February 18, 1865.

Oxford, Md., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS LAFAYETTE COURIER:—

Enclosed is an extract from the Richmond Whig, cut from your paper, "recommending the government to naturalize the cultivation of the calisaya bark for the use of its soldiers," &c. Hereby hangs a tale. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know this story by heart, but the great trouble is we can't help reading it. When we think we have got some good news from Richmond, it turns out "calisaya bark" every time. It is getting to be a perfect eye-sore. Aren't you hurting your paper? People call you nothing but S. T.—1860—X, or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a case. If you could send him out here to deliver a lecture, he would draw certain. At first we thought he was a big humbug; but he has got everybody up here to taking his Bitters—men, women, doctors, clergymen and all. Children are said to cry for it, but I haven't heard them. The joke is, they drink it all but don't see the Calisaya. I expect they will find it in the next bottle. I'd like to know where the S. T. X comes in. Now, Mr. Editor, save us; give us something else in your paper just for a variety, and oblige yours,

DANDELION,
CAMOMILE and
WINTERGREEN.

If we only knew the foregoing friend, we should certainly send him a case of Plantation Bitters. Evidently he was not educated in a laboratory, and does not understand the solution of roots and herbs. The Calisaya is there every time—in every bottle. That's what's the matter. Because the Plantation Bitters effect such wonderful and sudden cures, the physicians try to hit us right and left. That's right—pitch in. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." We can stand such crushing. We challenge the world to afford the same relief in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, pain over the eyes, fœtid breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreeable to take, and produce an immediate beneficial result. They are composed of the choicest roots and herbs—dandelion, camomile, wintergreen, anise lavender, coriander, orange peel, cascarilla bark, clove-buds, "calisaya," &c.—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum, imported before the great advance in price. The "S. T.—1860.—X." is our own secret, but is most important to the ladies.

N. B.—The Plantation bitters are particularly recommended to merchants, clergymen, and persons of sedentary habits. They add strength to the system and brilliancy to the mind.

See that each bottle has a metal cap with our address, also, a band around the neck with the following—"All Plantation Bitters for exportation, sold out of the United States, must bear this green label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO."

Sold by all respectable dealers.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 1 Park Row,
New York.

October 19, 1864. 6m

DR. BRIDGE'S PATENT FOOD.

For Invalids and Persons of Impaired Digestion.

Recommended by the Faculty.

THIS PATENT FOOD is so palatable and easily digested, and so well prepared that it is infinitely superior to Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Bread, Jaconet, Corn Flour, or any other kind of farinaceous food for infants, not stems from its peculiar strength and nourishing properties, but also from its having been peculiarly and thoroughly cooked in its manufacture, which renders it more easily digestible. It cannot cause Acidity or Wind. It is very agreeable, and, from the nature of its composition, is exactly adapted for all conditions of the stomach. It can be made ready for use, with out trouble, in two or three minutes.

Mixed in Boiling Milk, or water, or other fluid, the Patent Food is pre-eminently suited to Invalids, from its wholesome and strengthening qualities. It is a real blessing, and from its remarkable cheapness accessible to all.

One trial will convince the sceptic—it will recommend itself. Sold in tins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

A 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.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,
Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE
WORKER,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pumps and Lead Water Pipe for Brass, Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

, All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

DR. LAMPERT
ON
SELF-PRESERVATION.
PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6D.;
BY POST, 3s.

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

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

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

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

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents; free by post, 30 cents:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Johnson, Chemist.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, *News* Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov 4, 1863. 1y

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM!

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed as its natural color and growing out hard upon."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "Thus they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates
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W. R. WATSON, Agent.

New Music. Popular Music.

INCLUDING the Latest Songs and Pieces, just received at

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Dec. 14, 1864.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
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Sand-flies	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
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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., 1s. 3d., 2s., 9s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

August 7, 1863.

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

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragrance,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lily of the Valley,
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleurs,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet,
West End,	New Mown Hay,	Jesus Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Latakia, Water Melons of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water; Lavender Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, the last of Golden Scented Lockets; Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, for imparting to the Violet Powder; Bloom of Alsacia, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachios, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.