

# THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euphrides.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, June 10, 1861.

New Series.—No. 23.

Vol. XI.

A Splendid Assortment of  
**FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,**  
Ribbons, Parasols and Parachuter,  
**MAINTLES.**  
Poplin, Rep and Jupe Dresses.  
All the New Styles in  
**HATS and BONNETS,**  
Cashmere and Tissue Shawls.  
**500 doz. Bonnet Wreaths & Borders,**  
500 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 9d upwards  
**HABERDASHERY,** and Small Wares in  
Great Variety, at  
**VAUX'S,**  
Glasgow House, Queen Street.  
Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

**NEW GOODS!**  
JUST RECEIVED FROM LIVERPOOL,  
Per barque "Gazelle" and ship "Isabel,"  
AT  
**"CHEAPSIDE" STORE,**  
Queen Square,  
118 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE!  
COMPRISING  
**A General Assortment  
British Manufactured Goods**  
Of all every description,—now opened and ready for sale.  
The Subscriber will continue the Terms he introduced on  
first opening in his present trade, which are,  
**All Goods Sold to be paid for BEFORE delivery.**  
The advantages to be derived in dealing at this establishment  
are well known to his customers, and the description of  
goods now received are equal to the best and superior to most  
in the market, and will be sold at a small advance.  
He invites the inspection of the public.  
May 20, 1861. 5in. **BENJ. DAVIES.**

Flour, Molasses, Leather, &c.  
Hourly expected, per Carrie M. Rich from Boston.  
**300** BARRELS Extra and Superior FLOUR,  
10 Pouches bright heavy MOLASSES,  
25 Barrels CORN MEAL,  
50 Sticks Sole LEATHER,  
10 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,  
10 Chests TEA, 15 Boxes Candles,  
6 Barrels Crushed SUGAR, 25 doz. Buckets,  
25 doz. Brooms, 6 Boxes Clothes Pins,  
6 Boxes Confectionery, 50 boxes Lozenges,  
4 Casks Burning OIL, 6 boxes Oranges,  
2 doz. Lemons, 10 kegs Baking Soda,  
2 Casks Washing Soda, 3 Barrels Tracle,  
6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 25 Bags T. Salt,  
Boxes Coffee, Pepper, Starch, Cream of Tartar, &c.  
P. W. HYNDMAN,  
For Sale by  
Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

**Don't Forget.**  
IF YOU WANT  
**DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,**  
YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable  
prices, at

**TURNER'S,**  
Great George Street,  
for he has now Open, and Selling Fast,  
**A FIRST RATE STOCK,**  
received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.  
**BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE,**  
May 20, 1861.

**1861. SPRING. 1861.**  
**GLASGOW HOUSE,**  
Queen Street.

**C. C. VAUX,**  
BEGS to call the attention of Purchasers to his Stock of  
STAPLE and FANCY  
**GOODS,**  
Received ex Steamship "Kod-r," "Gazelle" and "Isabel,"  
FROM ENGLAND,  
which is now complete in every department.  
Customers, both Wholesale and Retail, will be supplied  
at the lowest rates, for Cash or approved credit.  
May 20, 1861. 6i

**EVERY BODY KNOWS, OR OUGHT TO KNOW,**  
THAT  
**DOUGLAS**  
Has the best assortment of  
**FURNITURE,**  
AND latest styles in the City, and sells so cheap that any  
one can afford to purchase—  
Drawing Room sets in sherry and rose,  
Sofas and Lounges in hair cloth,  
Chamber sets, very handsome; Bedsteads in iron & wood,  
Hat and Umbrella Stands—iron,  
Side Boards with marble tops  
Bureaus and Washstands with marble tops,  
Cante, Card and Work Tables; Extension & leaf Tables,  
Whittens and Bookcases; Trunk and Shufflers,  
Looking Glasses and Plates,  
Picture Frames and Gilt Moulding,  
Window Cornices and Bands; Tassels, Cords and Loops,  
Crayon Side Lights; Curtain Rollers,  
Cane and Wood Chairs in variety,  
Office Chairs and Cushings; Desk Stools, cane and wood,  
Child and Misses Chairs, cane and wood,  
Mattresses—excelsior and hair,  
with an assortment too large to enumerate, all of which will  
be sold to suit the times.  
Charlottetown, Kent-street,  
(Next door to Hon. G. Coles), May 13, 1861. 6i.

**Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!**  
Just opening at the Establishment of  
**J. W. BRADLEY & CO.**  
Bawson's Block, Corner of Kent and  
Great George Streets.  
VARIOUS FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS,  
warranted of superior quality.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
of all descriptions,  
In addition to the above, the Proprietors beg to acquaint  
the Public that they will receive, on the opening of the Navigation,  
large Consignments, consisting of Hardware, Hollow-  
ware, Groceries, Ala, Porter, Wines and Liquors, and  
respectfully solicit the patronage of purchasers.  
April 8, 1861. 1d & R W

**IN THE PRESS, and SHORTLY TO BE ISSUED,**  
**Bagster's History of Prince Edward Island,**  
DESIGNED to give a truthful and unbiased account of the  
Island's progress and prospects—in a hand-book for both  
intending and actual settlers, and making the Island, as it  
deserves to be, better known at home and abroad. The price  
will be as low as possible, and a reduction made where num-  
bers are taken for the purposes of circulation. A portion of  
the Edition will be embellished with Photographic Illustrations  
of the Public Buildings, etc. A few pages following the  
Appendix will be reserved for select Advertisements, at 50s. a  
Page, or 10s. for a quarter page, for the whole Edition.  
Orders and Advertisements received at the Island Office,  
Charlottetown.  
May 13, '61.

**United States Consulate,**  
At Prince Edward Island.  
May 18th, 1861.  
I, the undersigned, having received official information from  
the Government of the United States of America, that an  
efficient Blockade of the Ports of the following States, namely:  
SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, GEORGIA,  
ALABAMA, FLORIDA,  
MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA,  
TEXAS, NORTH CAROLINA,  
VIRGINIA,  
has been established in pursuance of the laws of the United  
States, and of the law of nations, in such case provided: I  
deem it my duty to make the fact public, that all parties  
interested will take due notice and govern themselves accord-  
ingly.  
ALBERT G. CATLIN,  
U. S. Consul.  
May 20, 1861.

**KING SQUARE HOUSE.**  
**BEER & SON**  
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to  
A LARGE and WELL SELECTED  
**STOCK OF GOODS,**  
just received per ships "Isabel" and "Gazelle," embracing almost  
every thing required for use in private families.  
Charlottetown, May 20, 1861. 6m

**RECEIVED.**  
PER late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber—  
250 Barrels extra and superfine FLOUR,  
50 Barrels Pastry do,  
80 Sides New York SOLE LEATHER  
60 Half-chests superior TEA  
3000 Guany Bags (cheap bags for grain)  
All of which will be sold LOW for Cash.  
MORIN LOWDEN,  
Peake's Brick Building January 7 1861

**CLOTHS! CLOTHS!**  
Important to Country Dealers  
THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public gener-  
ally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New  
Brunswick Manufacturers, which for price defy competition.  
April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

**THE LATEST!**  
**THE LATEST!**  
EX "HELENA" FROM NEW YORK:  
4 Chests and half-chests TEA, warranted,  
4 Bds Muscovado SUGAR  
23 Bags NAILS do  
2 Bales COTTON WARP  
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES  
10 Boxes Ground COFFEE (very superior)  
25 lbs. FLOUR  
3 Pouches High WINES.  
Wholesale and Retail.  
Dec. 31, 1860. J. & T. MORRIS.

**TIMOTHY SEED.**  
CASH given for 100 bushels good, clean TIMOTHY SEED,  
by JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown, Oct. 2, 1860.

**Nails! Nails!**  
THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Cut  
NAILS, which he is prepared to sell very LOW  
April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

**BUTTER**—The subscriber has on hand a quantity of  
very superior BUTTER—for sale low.  
April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

**TEA!**  
Fanny! From London. Fanny!  
JUST received ex Fanny from London:—  
50 Chests superior Congou TEA, warranted.  
May 6, 1861. All papers 1m. J. & T. MORRIS.

**Now Landing from New York,**  
100 Sides best SOLE LEATHER,  
June 3, 1861. 2i. J. & T. MORRIS.

**PAVILION HOTEL,**  
Great George Street.  
(Opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral)  
MISS STREET, having again taken possession of the above  
Establishment, has reopened it as a FIRST CLASS  
HOTEL, having furnished it in the best style; and she is now  
prepared to accommodate her friends and the public generally  
in a superior manner. The Building being a spacious one,  
well adapted and arranged for an Hotel, and being situated  
in the centre of the City, near to the principal public build-  
ings, she trusts it will be found to be a desirable and pleasant  
location for a temporary or permanent residence.  
Charlottetown, May 13, 1861. 3m.

**NO MISTAKE**  
BUT the Cheapest and best FURNACE, STOVE-PIPING  
and GAS-FITTING can be had at LOCKERBY'S &  
GERMANS' Establishment.  
—Leg—  
Gun smithing, Lock-fitting and Bell-hanging done in the neat-  
est possible style and with despatch.  
"PUNCTUALITY"—Our motto.  
February 18, 1861. 1f

**NOTICE.**  
Assignment of Debts.  
ALL Persons indebted to WILLIAM LING, of Township No.  
24, Tractor, are hereby required to make immediate pay-  
ment to the undersigned, Trustees and Assignees, under Deed  
dated 12th February, 1861.  
JOHN LONGWORTH,  
JOSEPH HENSLEY,  
JAMES ANDERSON,  
GEO. S. BAGNALL.  
Charlottetown, March 8, 1861

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any claim against the late Peter  
O'Neil, of Nail Pond, Lot 1, deceased, will please send  
in the same, duly attested, within three months from this  
date to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said  
late Peter O'Neil, are hereby required to make immediate  
payment to the undersigned.  
FIDEL BERNARD, Administrator.  
Nail Pond, Lot 1, Nov. 12, 1860. 1f

**To Breeders of Stock.**  
THE newly imported STUDD HORSE "CANA-  
DIAN," from Lower Canada, will stand for the  
season at the  
**Globe Hotel Stables.**  
SERVICE—20s. Cash. J. W. BRADLEY & CO.  
Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

**TO BE LET,**  
And immediate possession given,  
THAT two story well finished and commodious Dwelling  
House, situated at the corner of Prince and King Street,  
lately occupied by Miss STREET. It is well adapted either  
for a private Residence or a Boarding House. For particulars  
as to terms, &c., apply at the PAVILION HOTEL.  
June 3, 1861. 1d

**Important Discovery.**  
That most disagreeable disease  
**PHILLIPS' CELEBRATED GOLDEN WASH,**  
MAY be cured in half an hour, and by a single application  
of PHILLIPS' CELEBRATED GOLDEN WASH,  
which is acknowledged to be the only preparation extant for eradicating  
that disease in so short a time and in so effective a manner. In no case  
has it been known to fail. This preparation is perfectly safe, and may  
be used upon the most delicate skin.  
Full directions for use accompany each bottle.—Price, 2s. per bottle,  
which is sufficient for one person.  
Prepared by JAMES PHILLIPS, Chemist, &c., Church Street, Salop,  
England, and may be obtained wholesale and retail, from  
M. W. SKINNER, Druggist, &c.,  
Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 11, 1861.

## Poetry.

**THE BROOK.**  
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.  
I come from haunts of cool and fern,  
I make a sudden rally;  
And sparkle out among the fern,  
To tinkle down the valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,  
Or slip between the ridges,  
By twenty thorns—a little town—  
And half a hundred bridges.

Till lost by Phillip's farm, I flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways,  
In little sharps and troubles;  
I bubble by old mill-races,  
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curlew banks I fret,  
By many a field and fallow;  
And many a fairy ferdale set,  
With willow-woods and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,  
With here a blossom sailing;  
And here and there a lusty trout,  
And here and there a grayling;

And here and there a foamy flake  
Upon me as I travel;  
With many a silvery water-break  
Above the golden gravel;

And draw them all along, and flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I steal by lawn and grassy plot,  
I slide by hazel covers,  
I move the sweet forget-me-nots,  
That grow for happy hours.

I slip, I slide, I glisten, I glance,  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeams dance  
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars,  
In brambly wildernesses;  
I linger by my shingly bars,  
I loiter under my mosses.

And out again I surge and flow,  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

## Miscellaneous.

**ANOTHER QUEER RACE IN AFRICA.**—Chimber's Journal  
discusses a race of monkey-like creatures in Africa, this  
alludes to one of the tribes which are found in that region.  
"But the strangest of all are the stories told of the Dokos,  
who live among the mountains and in the woods, to the south of  
K. F. and S. Only four feet high, they have a long tail, and  
swag and asked, they have neither house nor temple, neither  
fire nor human food. They live only on ants, mice, and ser-  
pents, diversified by a few roots and fruits; they let their nails  
grow long, like talons, the better to dig for ants, and the more  
easily to tear to pieces their voracious snakes. They do not  
sleep on the ground and their heads in the air. The mother  
nurses her child for a long time, accumulating it to eat  
ants and serpents as soon as possible; when it can help itself,  
it wanders away where it will, and the mother thinks no more  
about it. The Dokos are invaluable as slaves, and are taken in  
large numbers. The slave-traders hold up bright coloured  
cloths as soon as they come to the coast, and the Dokos cannot  
resist the attraction offered by such superior people. They  
crowd around them, and are taken in thousands. In slavery,  
they are docile, attached, obedient, with few wants and excel-  
lent temper. They have only one fault—a love for ants, mice,  
and serpents, and a habit of speaking to Yer with their heads  
up, and their hands in the air. Yer is their idea of a  
superior power, to whom they talk in a grovelling and  
obsequious manner, and are despised or angry, or tired of ants and snakes,  
and longing for unknown food. The Dokos seem to come  
nearest of all people yet discovered to that terrible cousin to  
humanity—the ape."

**WHAT IS A ZOUAVE?**—Doesticks says he is a fellow with  
a red bag having sleeves to fit a coat; with two red bags  
without sleeves to fit for trousers; with an embroidered and  
braided bag for a vest; with a cap like a red woolen sac-  
pan; with yellow boots like a fourth rubber in a stage play;  
with a horizontal bar between his half-poll brushes, and with a  
sword-point or gun-barrel for a weapon that looks like the  
result of a love affair between an enormous broadsword and  
a lonely musket, indistinct and tender—that is a Zouave. A  
fellow that can pull up a hundred and ten lb. dumb-bell; who  
can climb up an eighty-foot rope, hand-vert-hand, with a barrel  
of flour hanging to his heels; who can do the "giant swing"  
with a horizontal bar with fifty-six lbs. tied to each angle; who  
can walk up four long flights of stairs, holding a heavy man in  
each hand, at arm's length; and who can climb a greased pole  
feet first, carrying a barrel of pork in his teeth—that is a  
Zouave. A fellow who can jump seventeen feet four inches  
high without spring-board; who can tie his legs in double  
bow-knot round his neck without previously softening his shin  
bones in a warm bath; who can walk Bondin's tight rope with  
his stomach outside of nine brandy corks, a suit of chain  
armor about his stomach, and a stiff court-suit gait outside of  
that; who can take a five-shooting revolver in each hand and  
knock the spots of the ten diamonds at eighty paces, turning  
somersaults all the time and firing in the air—that is a  
Zouave.

**HOW RATS MAY BE EXPELLED.**—A gentleman whose house  
was lately overrun with vermin, adopted a novel but strictly  
philosophical method to dislodge them. Opening the floor at  
several places in the upper stories of his house he placed there  
bricks containing a mixture of sulphuric acid, black  
oxide of manganese and common salt, and closed down the  
boards. The result was a slow decomposition and recombining  
of elements, in the progress of which the heavy, stinging gas,  
chlorine, was disengaged. This made its way along the open  
spaces, and down to the cellar. A few breathes of the poison-  
ous atmosphere served to convince the rats that danger was at  
hand. Seizing what of their accumulated plunder they could,  
they hastened to abandon the premises, sneezing and weeping  
as they went. In a few days the vermin was exterminated.  
Many persons passed before any of the number ventured to return.  
An army of ants, moths, bugs, roaches, and other pestilent in-  
sects perished from the fumes.—N. Y. Evening Post.

**A NEW YANKEE NOTION.**—The American ladies this season  
have a new notion in the way of bonnets. The material used  
consists of—first, the usual frame work; secondly, of a paper  
covering of any desired color; and thirdly, of such ribbons and  
other trimmings as taste indicates. Not only is the bonnet so  
made up light and cheap, but it may be changed as often as  
the wearer desires. The frame costs eighteen pence, the paper  
expense, and the trimmings any price within the purchaser's  
means. It is difficult to distinguish the paper bonnets from the  
usual materials.

**STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.**—Some idea of the stagnation of  
business in New York may be formed from the fact that on the  
week ending the 18th the amount of dry goods entered for con-  
sumption was only \$1,328,140 against \$2,825,251 for the same  
time of 1860, and \$1,051,750 for 1859. Since January the  
falling off as compared with 1860 is \$15,600,000 and with 1859  
\$16,700,000.

## Provincial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
WEDNESDAY, March 20.  
House again in Committee on the petition praying for a  
Bankruptcy Law.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the question under consider-  
ation was one of great moment to the mercantile portion of  
the community. This was not the first time it had been  
before the House; a Committee was once appointed to con-  
sider the subject, and their report was brought in during the  
Session of 1852, but it produced no result. Nothing more  
was heard of a Bankruptcy Bill until last Session, and this  
year again the question had come up. He was in favor of  
such a measure if it were properly guarded. It would be  
well if some means could be adopted so that unfortunate de-  
btors might come out as new men, and be able to re-enter  
business. He who had failed in business, and could not ob-  
tain the benefit of a Bankruptcy Law, was in effect a mere  
serf, for he had no hope of improving his circumstances. But  
this House must take into consideration that a Bankruptcy  
Law passed in this Colony would not have the effect of a Law  
passed in Britain. In looking over the signatures to the pe-  
tition, he thought that some of those whose names were there  
entertained the opinion that it would; but as a lawyer he must  
inform them that such a law passed here would only benefit  
those who became indebted in the Island, and therefore would  
only be an advantage to the small dealer, while the large  
trader who became involved in Britain or the neighboring  
Colonies, would be in no better position than at present. To  
prove this he would quote from perhaps the ablest writer on  
commercial matters that ever expounded law in the old world  
or in the new, namely Judge Story of the United States. [The  
hon. member here read several extracts from "Story on the  
Conflict of Laws."] He (Mr. Haviland) did not see that  
there should be any distinction between a bankrupt and an  
insolvent debtor, for why should not a farmer or a me-  
chanic be relieved from debt as well as a merchant? By  
Sir Richard Bethel's new bill it was intended to do away  
with the distinction between commercial and other debtors,  
and it was believed that this proposal would meet with the  
views of a large majority in the House of Commons. Bank-  
ruptcy Laws had heretofore proved a failure, as they had  
given room for fraud. A law of this kind ought to afford as  
great protection to a creditor as to a debtor. The first Bank-  
ruptcy Act was passed in Britain more than 200 years ago,  
and still the law there was very imperfect; but he considered  
that this House should not rush into the matter. He  
would move this resolution—

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw  
up a Bankruptcy Bill during the recess of this House, and  
the same be reported at the next Session of 1861."

His object was that the House should not only have the  
benefit of examining the bills recently introduced into the  
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Legislatures, but also the  
bill brought in this year into the British Parliament, as well  
as of learning the views, elicited in debate, of the ablest law-  
yers and statesmen in England. He hoped, if a Committee  
were appointed, they would give the subject their careful  
consideration, so that a bill might be framed which would be  
a credit to the Colony.

Mr. SINCLAIR said as this was a very important subject  
he agreed with the hon. member who had just sat down, that  
it would be better to let it lie over until next Session. He  
had acquired considerable information from the discussion,  
and would like to ask two or three questions, one of which  
was whether a Bankruptcy Court would be self-sustaining or  
not?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND in reply said that it would al-  
together depend upon the nature of the Act passed whether  
such a court would be self-sustaining or not; it would have  
to specify whether the Judge, &c., would be paid by the Col-  
ony, or altogether by fees. There was one remark made  
yesterday which he wished to correct, namely, that a debtor's  
effects, under a bankruptcy law, would be equally divided  
among his creditors. This was not the case, for a mortgagee  
creditor would come in for the first share. For example, if  
a mortgagee creditor had a claim of £2000 against an  
estate, and it were only worth that much, he would be enti-  
tled to all.

Mr. DAVIES remarked that it was his opinion that a  
Bankruptcy Law passed here would hold good in any part of  
Her Majesty's dominions, but the legal gentlemen of the  
House appeared to think differently; however, though it  
should not, he thought the British or Colonial merchant  
would be glad to come in and take his share of the debtor's  
effects under the local Act. With respect to the expenses  
of a bankruptcy court, he had always understood that the  
bankrupt's property had to pay all.

After a few remarks from one or two other hon. members,  
the question was put on the resolution moved by Hon. Mr.  
Haviland, which was carried unanimously. The resolution  
was then reported to the House and agreed to; whereupon it  
was ordered that Hon. Messrs. Haviland, Longworth, Hen-  
sley, Wightman, and Mr. Davies, do compose said Committee.

A few petitions were then presented, and the House ad-  
journed at 1 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## THURSDAY, March 21.

Hon. Mr. COLES said he had given notice of a motion to  
day to take up the consideration of the petitions praying for  
a measure to prevent the collection of arrears of rent until  
the award of the Land Commissioners should be given in, and  
had moved for a call of the House; but as it was impossible  
owing to the state of the roads that hon. members could be  
present, he would move that the consideration of the petitions  
be deferred until Wednesday next, and that the order for the  
call be discharged.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND thought it was unusual to do  
away with a call of the House, but it was quite competent to  
allow the business for which the call was made to lie over.  
It would be better, he thought, to go through the form of a  
call, as not to do so might be establishing a bad precedent.  
There would be a sufficient excuse for the members who were  
absent.

The call was then made, when the following members were  
generally reported absent without leave, viz:—Hon. Messrs.  
Thornton, Gray, Hensley, Whelan, Perry, Kelly; Messrs.  
Doyle, Ramsay, and Sutherland. The Hon. Mr. Pope and  
Mr. Dove were both reported absent from the Island.

The House in Committee on the petitions above referred  
to, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Several of the hon. members absent at the call of the  
House, appeared at the bar and made their excuses, which  
were received.

Hon. Mr. COLES said as the order of the day had been  
deferred until Tuesday next, and as there was some informa-  
tion which the House might desire to possess, namely, the  
number of writs issued for the recovery of the arrears of  
rent, since the first of May last, he would move that a Com-  
mittee be appointed to procure this information, with power  
to send for persons, papers and records.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Committee  
appointed, viz, Messrs. Coles, Thornton, and Sinclair.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH said the report of the Com-  
missioners for revising and reprinting the laws was on the  
table, and he rose to move that it be referred to a Com-  
mittee for several reasons. The Act under which the Com-  
missioners were appointed would require to be amended to  
extend the time for them to deposit the laws already printed  
in certain public offices. The Committee considered it ad-  
visable also that the Act should be amended to authorize  
them to enter into a contract for the printing of the laws  
according to the style of the Revised Statutes of New  
Brunswick, or of the Statutes of Canada, instead of that of  
the printed law of this Island as provided in the Act. The  
report also mentioned several Acts which required consoli-  
dation, such as the Education, which was divided into four  
or five different Statutes.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resolved itself  
into Committee on the said report, Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.  
Some desultory debate then took place on the manner in  
which the Commissioners had advertised for tenders for the  
reprinting of the laws, Hon. Messrs. Coles, Hensley, and  
Whelan advocating that new tenders should be called for, if  
an alteration was made in the Act to the effect that they  
should be printed in the style of the New Brunswick, Nova  
Scotia or Canadian laws.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH said it was stated in the ad-  
vertisement that specifications would be sent at the office of  
Mr. Edward Palmer, and those who applied were shown a  
copy of the printed volume of the laws of this Island, and of  
the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia;  
and tenders had been received for the printing according to  
the style of the latter, but the Commissioners had no power  
to accept any but such as were according to the specification  
of the Island laws, therefore they had referred the whole  
matter to the House.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought there was no occasion to print  
the Private Acts with the general Statutes of the Island; it  
would be better to print them in a small volume by them-  
selves, as he believed was commonly done in the neighbour-  
ing Provinces. This method would be a considerable saving  
of expense, as a few copies of the private Acts would be  
sufficient.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH remarked that the Commis-  
sioners had thought of what had been suggested by the hon.  
Leader of the Opposition, but they had no power to carry it  
out. However, if the Charlottetown Incorporation Act, the  
Bank Act, and the Church Incorporation Act had to be  
printed with the general laws, the other Acts of this nature  
would scarcely make a volume worth printing by itself.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said that in Nova Scotia and New  
Brunswick the local Acts were printed along with the private  
Acts in a separate volume. If the course were adopted of  
printing all Acts of this nature in a volume by themselves,  
it would effect a considerable saving, as he did not see that  
it was necessary to furnish these laws to the Magistrates in  
the country.

Mr. DAVIES entertained the same opinion. He hoped  
the expense of reprinting the laws would be reduced as much  
as possible. Two or three hundred copies of the private Acts  
would be sufficient.

Hon. Mr. COLES said another consideration was that  
these private Acts did not require to be renewed so often as  
the general Statutes, and might remain, if in a separate  
volume, though the other laws had to be reprinted.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH moved two or three resolutions,  
one of which was as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Act of the 23rd Vic. cap. 10, intitled 'An Act  
to provide for the revising and reprinting of the Laws of the Island,' be  
amended so as to authorize the Commissioners appointed thereunder,  
to deposit the laws therein referred to, being the laws printed by the  
Government Printer in the year 1852, and the Acts passed by the Legis-  
lature since that period down to the present Session, inclusive, in certain  
public offices in this Island, within a certain limited time after the close  
of the present Session; also to deposit the said Acts in the public  
offices in the several Colonies of this Island, according to the  
style of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or  
of the Statutes at large, of Canada, instead of that of the printed  
volume of the laws of this Island; the said Commissioners being empow-  
ered to deposit the laws in the volumes of the general Statutes, and local and  
private Acts, (including Acts of incorporation) and to cause two hun-  
dred copies of such private and local Acts to be printed separately; and  
also to enable the said Commissioners to contract for the binding of the  
said volumes in a more suitable style than that specified in the Act as  
now stands; and also, that the said Commissioners be authorized and  
directed to call for new tenders for the printing and binding of said  
laws."

The resolutions were agreed to, after which the Committee  
rose and the Chairman reported progress. House adjourned  
for one hour. D. LAIRD, Reporter.

## AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND, by command of His Excellency,  
presented to the House the following message:—  
The Lieut. Governor transmits for the information of the  
House of Assembly, copies of the following Despatches:—  
Jan. 23, 1861.—On subject of an Act for better appre-  
hension of certain offenders.

Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council, specially  
confirming an Act of the local Legislature.  
Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council, leaving 85  
Acts of the Legislature to their operation.  
Feb. 23.—Transmitting an order in Council disallowing  
an Act of the Legislature for the better apprehension of cer-  
tain offenders.

Circular—Feb. 5.—Enclosing a copy of a letter from  
Lord Elcho on subject of National R. F. Association.  
Circular—Jan. 31.—Announcing peace with China.  
Hon. Mr. HAVILAND begged leave to present a letter  
of the Post Master General, with enclosures, having refer-  
ence to the Post Office department, which were received and  
read.

The Post Master General stated that during the last year  
six new Offices were established, and one closed, making at  
present, in all, 82 Post Offices in the Island.  
The receipts for the year for some of these were small.  
The Office at Skinner's Pond, Lot 1, is maintained at an ex-  
pense of £14 10s. The Office at £10 10s., less amount of postage  
collected £1 4s. 11d. The Postmaster at Cascopec and  
Port Hill were entitled to a small grant in addition to their  
salaries. The Postmaster General of Nova Scotia recom-  
mended that the compulsory prepayment of postage by stamp  
be adopted in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and  
P. E. Island. The Postmaster General here recommended  
the system in so far as it related to the other Provinces, but  
thought its adoption on correspondence posted in, and ad-  
dressed to places within this Island, would at present cause much  
inconvenience and dissatisfaction. He recommended that a  
system be set in operation for the transmission of small par-  
cels by mail, as in the British and Colonial Post Offices, by  
which a parcel closed at the ends and sides may be posted as  
any Office for any other Office within the Island, and prepaid  
by stamp, at the following rates:—

For anything less than one pound	£0 1 8
More than one pound and less than two	0 2 6
Two, and not exceeding three pounds	0 3 9

The weight of a parcel not to exceed 3 pounds, nor the  
size one foot in length or six inches in thickness,