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."---Euripides.

Vol. XV. **Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 31, 1865.** **New Series.---No. 35.**

To Consumers of Gas.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will loan, FREE of CHARGE, a few Patent Gas Cooking Stoves. Consumers desirous of proving these most desirable and economical Gas Ranges are requested to make an early application at the Gas Works, as only a limited number will be disposed of.

By order,
WM. MURPHY, Manager.

Ch'town, June 19, 1865.

TESTIMONIALS.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF HOTEL PROPRIETORS, PUBLISHED IN GUYER'S PROGRESSIVE AGE, CHICAGO, ILL.—We, the undersigned, present by invitation, yesterday, to witness the operation and working of the new principle of gas used for cooking purposes, were present during a series of experiments, in our view fully calling out the utility of these Stoves. As the result of actual experiment the following was performed:—

Beefsteak was cooked in four minutes, its juices and flavor retained; and, further, the claim of the inventor abundantly sustained, by this process tough meat is rendered tender and delicious.

Quail were, in two instances, broiled in five minutes, and that to a turn.

Bread cut fresh from the new loaf was delicately browned in two minutes.

In each case these viands would be pronounced deliciously and thoroughly cooked. In the case of the meats, the exterior surfaces were coagulated and rendered firm; the substance of the whole, when cooked, retaining their juices and flavor.

In neither nor any case was there the faintest perceptible flavor or odor of gas in or about the Stoves, or in the food when cooked. We regard the process as entirely superior and successful.

SAMUEL HAWK, Richmond House.
GEO. H. FRENCH, } Briggs House.
W. F. TUCKER, }
J. W. HUMPHERY, Massosoit House.
A. M. STODDARD, Revere House.
JOHN WRIGHT, "Anderson's."

The cost of cooking by this method we append as made up from careful tests yesterday, accepted but not tried: 12½ lbs. bread cooked in 42 minutes, consuming 4 cubic feet of gas, cost 1 cent. 2 lbs steak broiled in 5 minutes, consuming ½ of a cubic foot of gas, cost ½ of a cent. 1 quart water boiled in 9½ minutes, consuming 1 cubic foot of gas, cost ¼ of 1 cent. 24 breakfast biscuit baked in 12 minutes, consuming 1 foot of gas, cost 2¼ mills.

Having frequently examined the mode of action of SHAW'S STEAK-BROILER, I have been led to the conclusion that the tissues and integuments of tough meat are ruptured and broken through the effect of highly heated, even red hot steam, of which the gas flame is highly composed. At the first instant this steam penetrates and scalds the meat, and the subsequent browning retains a portion of the water formed, with the juices produced.

The gas flame, as obtained in the devices of Mr. Shaw, is the purest flame which art affords; and there is nothing present, as vapor of gas, which can give odor to, or any way interfere with the production of the delicious flavour of broiled meat.

This apparatus secures the greatest economy of time in cooking steaks; it renders the toughest meat more tender than in any other mode of broiling it, and, with the simple noting of time, enables the cook to produce with certainty any gradation of effect.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.
16 Boylston Street, Boston.

FROM WILLIAM M. LORING.

W. F. SHAW.—The Gas Cooking-Range and the Gas Heating-Stoves of your invention, which I have used the past four years, I can unhesitatingly say have given me perfect satisfaction; and I can confidentially recommend them, as I have found them, to be the most economical and convenient cooking and heating apparatus I have ever met with.

In the Gas Cooking Range, the quality of the food is most surprisingly improved. The juices of the roasted meat are all retained, so that they do not appear to lose any of the weight. In the course of a season, this saving amounts to quite an item in the economy of this mode of cooking, as it is a well known fact that meats lose much of their weight when cooked in the ordinary coal range oven.

Respectfully yours,
Boston. WM. M. LORING.

From D. B. COOK, 114 Lake st., Chicago.

I regard W. F. Shaw's Patent Gas Smoothing Iron" as one of the greatest inventions of the age. It is all you claim for it,—novel, economical, and exceedingly convenient.

The much-dreaded "ironing day" is welcomed with pleasure wherever the Gas Iron is used; and no housekeeper will consent to be without it after giving it a trial.

Yours, &c. D. B. COOK.

From Mrs. W. W. EVERTS, Chicago.

It is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of the Gas Stove you are now offering to the public. The Stove for ironing I regard as a desideratum long needed in housekeeping.

The fatigue and exhaustion occasioned by many hours spent at the ironing-table, in a room heated to the ordinary temperature, is all spared by using your stove, which heats the irons quickly, and leaves a comfortable room.

This stove is equally successful as a broiler.—Much more might be said in simple justice to this great invention were it necessary.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. W. W EVERTS.

P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers
Princess of Wales and *Heather Belle.*

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer 'Princess of Wales'

LEAVES Charlottetown for Summerside, Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham and Newcastle, every MONDAY night, at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shediac, for Richibucto, at nine o'clock on TUESDAY morning, and Richibucto, for Chatham and Newcastle, at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle, for Shediac, at four o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at Chatham and Richibucto on way down.

Leaves Shediac, for Summerside and Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves Charlottetown for Picton every THURSDAY morning, at half-past nine; returning, leaves Picton for Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shediac, every ERIDAY morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shediac, for Summerside and Charlottetown, at half-past two every SATURDAY afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer 'Heather Belle'

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY morning at half-past nine.

Leaves Pictou same evening—on arrival of Mail, about six o'clock—for Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown for Brule every THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of Mail at Brule, at about five o'clock in the evening.

Steamer 'Heather Belle' also runs to Mount Stewart Bridge and Rocky Point, on the Hillsborough River, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY—being Market days.

FARES:

From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back—Cabin 12s, Steerage 10s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Brule, or back—Cabin 9s, Steerage 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside, or back—Cabin 9s, Steerage 7s 6d.
Charlottetown to Shediac, or back—Cabin 18s, Steerage 15s.

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,			$5.00
Do	Miramichi,	do	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,		do	3.50
Do	Miramichi,	do	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto,		do	2.00
Do	Miramichi,	do	3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back—£1 8s 1½d, or 4.50			
Do	Eastport,	do	1 17s 6d, or 6.00
Do	Portland,	do	2 10s 0d, or 8.00
Do	Boston,	do	2 16s 3d, or 9.00

FARES—FREIGHT.

Charlottetown to Summerside,		1s per barrel bulk.	
Do	Shediac,	1s 6d	do
Do	Richibucto & Miramichi,	2s 3d,	do
Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi,		1s 6d,	do

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s, available one week. Tickets void if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, to parties of five or more going and returning together, to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, May 29, 1865.

Fishing Tackle.

BY Barque *Undine* I have RECEIVED FISHING RODS, CASTING LINES, FLIES, REELS, Landing Nets, Limerick Hooks, &c., &c., offered very low.

May 8, 1865. T. DESBRISAY.

Second Annual Gathering
OF THE
Caledonian Club of P.E.I.
AND
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
Clann nan gaidheal, ri guailib a cheile!

CHIEF—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
PRESIDENT—Hon. Col. Gray, M. P. P.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. P. Walker, M. L. C., and James Duncan, Esqr, M. P. P.
DIRECTORS—N. Rankin, Andrew Mitchell, Colin McLennan, M. P. P., John Ross, Adam Murray, Neil McKelvie, John Sutherland, M. P. P., Austin McDonald, Esquires, and Hon. D. Beaton.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—W. G. Sutherland, Esquire, M. D.
TREASURER—J. W. Morrison, Esqr.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Mr. George Rankin.
MARSHAL—William McGill, Esq.
STANDARD BEARERS—Messrs. James McDonald, illiam Robertson and George Munro.
PIPER AND MESSENGER—Donald McFayden.

THE second annual Gathering of the above Club will be held at Charlottetown, on

Wednesday, 16th August,

next, when the following Prizes will be offered for competition:—

MUSIC—Proficiency in Highland Pipe Music:—1st Prize, $10; 2d do., $8; 3d do, $5.
STONES—Putting the Stone, 24 lbs—Prize $5; Putting the Stone, 14 lbs—Prize $3.
HAMMERS—Heavy Hammers 16 lbs—1st Prize $5; 2d do. $3. Light Hammers, 12 lbs—1st Prize $4; 2d do. $2.
DANCING—Gillie Callum or Sword Dance—$4; Highland Fling, $4.
LEAPING—Long Leap—1st Prize, $2.50; 2d do. $2. High Leap—1st Prize $2.50; 2d do. $2.
RACES—Running Foot Races, distance 400 yards—1st Prize $5; 2d do. $2. Hurdle Race—1st Prize $3; 2d do $2. Sack Race—$2.50. Youths under 16 years—1st Prize $2; 2d do $1.
TOSSING THE CABER—Prize $2.50.
For the best Highland Costume, P. E. Island manufacture—Prize $5.

Also, on the same day, the following

INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

will be submitted for competition. Open to four competitors from the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and P. E. Island, respectively. Competitors for the International Prizes to be Scotchmen or descendents of Scotchmen.

Heavy Hammer, 16 lbs—1st Prize, $20.00; 2d Prize, $10 00.
Heavy Stone, 24 lbs—1st Prize, $20; 2d do $10.
Also a Prize for ARCHERY, distance 40 yards, to be competed for by Ladies from all countries. A piece of Jewellery valued at $12.

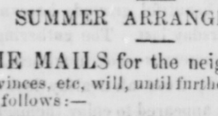
Competing Pipers are required to forward to Dr. Sutherland the names of Three Marches, Three Reels and Three Strathspeys, one week previous to the day of the Gathering.

Intending competitors who are not members of the Club, are requested to enter their names, either personally or by letter, with the Corresponding Secretary on or before SATURDAY, the 12th August, when tickets of admission will be given.

Tickets of admission to the grounds, 25 cents each, to be had at the Stores of Dr. Sutherland and W. R. Watson, or any of the Directors.

☞ *No admission without a ticket.*

GEORGE RANKIN, Sec'y.
June 5, 1865.



MAILS

Per Steamers 'Princess of Wales' and 'Heather Belle.'

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, etc, will, until further notice, be made up as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Picton, on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 9 o'clock. Also, via Brule, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Shediac, on MONDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock; and on FRIDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock.

For Great Britain, Newfoundland, the Bermudas and the West Indies, every alternate WEDNESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, as follows:—

Wednesday, 10th May,	Wednesday, 2nd August,
" 24th "	" 16th "
" 7th June,	" 30th "
" 21st "	" 13th Sept.
" 5th July,	" 27th "
" 19th "	

L. C. OWEN, Posmaster General.
General Post Office, 29th May, 1865.

CITY LOAN.

A RESOLUTION having passed the City Council for effecting a LOAN of

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS,

for the purpose of erecting a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE: Tenders will be received at the office of the City Clerk, from persons willing to lend the said sum, or any part thereof—not less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS—to the City of Charlottetown.

The tenders to express the amount of the sum proposed to be lent, with the rate of interest.

The payment of the principal will be secured by Debentures, under the seal of the City, payable ten years from date, with the interest half-yearly from the general funds of the Corporation.

By order
PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.
Charlottetown, 29th May, 1865. tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has received from London a very large Stock of the above GOODS, in Men's Elastic Side Memel, Calf and Kid Patent; Women's, in Kid, Cashmere, Memel and Lasting, from 6s. 6d. per pair and upwards.

W. E. DAWSON.
May 29. 1865.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the Manufactory,

5000 LBS. ROOFING FELT, 60 Bbls. ROOFING PITCH.

Parties requiring Roofs covered will please leave their orders with MR. E. R. TAYLOR, Water Street, who will guarantee satisfaction and dispatch in executing the same.

May 22. tf HENRY HASZARD.

Cloth Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform the public that he will continue to manufacture CLOTH, &c., at his establishment in Tryon. Wool will be received in Charlottetown by H. J. Calbeck, Agent, or at the Mill.

☞ Cloth received for Dyeing and Dressing as heretofore.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.
May 22, 1865. tf

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Seven and one half per centum, on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, for one half year ending this day, hath been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.
Union Bank, P. E. I., June 1, 1865.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases, 4 holes jewelled,	£3 10 0
Do in Hunting Cases,	4 0 0
English Levers,	9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker, Smardon's Corner.
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

DETROIT CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

An extra of the Boston *Post* furnishes a carefully written synopsis of the proceedings of the Commercial Convention at Detroit. We have laid aside other matter to make room for the speech delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe, on behalf of British North America. The address occupied two hours in delivery.

"Although the Convention has not been altogether harmonious in its proceedings," says the Boston *Journal*, "the delegates have separated with the kindest feelings. Probably such a gathering of commercial wisdom was never before assembled in this country, and rarely such a body of intellectual men. The speeches have been able and eloquent, and the deliberation characterized by strict parliamentary rules. Although the acts of the body do not really embrace authority to accomplish its desires, it is the serious opinion of the majority of the gentlemen who composed it that they will have weight and influence with the President in arranging an equitable Reciprocity Treaty, and with Congress in providing for the Niagara canal—the two chief measures which it seeks to accomplish."

HON. MR. HOWE'S SPEECH ON RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, addressed the Convention upon the resolutions reported by the Committee on Reciprocity. He said:

I never was called upon, Mr. President, to address upon a theme so lofty, so large a body of representative men. I see before me here the men who give life and animation to the commerce and finance of this great commercial country—the men who think in millions. I see before me the men whose financial skill comes to the aid and bulwarks the Government whenever it is in peril or distress. I see the men who have whitened the ocean and the great lakes of the West with the sails of commerce; the men who own railroads, and canals, and telegraphs, who are spreading life and civilization over this great country that a few years ago was a wilderness. I see on either side of me the representatives of that great institution which controls, to a large extent, the public opinion of this country—the young men who sit on the right and on the left, whom I know, because I belonged to their profession myself. I know their skill and their ability, because I can see it written in their faces. I can measure their ambition by the throbbing of my own heart, when I followed their profession at their age. I know that sitting beside me are the future Governors of States, the future ambassadors to foreign countries, and it may be that this country may owe to one of the gentlemen on these benches the chief magistrate of some future day. So you may understand how a comparatively untrained Provincial feels awed in such a presence as this. But I feel that the theme which brings us here—the great question which has got to be determined here—is of a magnitude worthy of such an audience as this, and worthy of your highest consideration. It is to draw together the three great branches of the British family. When I look around me here I cannot mark in the feature, the manner, or the speech of the men before me anything to divide the branches of this great family. We have been to some extent divided, but this meeting is to devise some means by which this family may be brought together. I don't see anything in the past or present that makes this a difficult task. Why, sir, for ten thousand years this family was one, and is there any reason, because it has been broken into three branches, that it should not be one? We recognize in the mystery of the Trinity that upon which our salvation depends, and the triune clover leaves that lift themselves to the sun and dew, draw their nourishment still from a single stem. For two thousand years we were all one people. For two thousand years the stream of our blood and language comingled, and separated, and came together again, to animate the old world by its energy and its civilization. Now, sir, it is true that there have come within the last century some divisions. Your country and mine at the Revolutionary war became divided. We had our Goat Island to separate the stream. Let us look over this broad expanse of waters drawn from the same mountain range far distant. They come down through Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, past the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior, and float downward to the sea, split but once or twice by Goat Island or Anticosti, and at last reach the ocean upon which the waves ride, and rising again make the clouds in heaven. But, sir, will any man undertake to say that because there is Goat Island and Anticosti splitting that noble stream that waters our shores, that God intended and that man should endeavour to make two St. Lawrences? Now, just so, sir, it is with the stream of our destiny. We have been one so long and so often, and upon so many glorious occasions that we ought to be more proud to be one than two. There is hardly a page of history on which the achievements of our common ancestors are not recorded. They stood together at the battle of Hastings; they fought for the sepulchre of Christ side by side; they fought the battle of the Roses side by side, and stout battles they were some of them. We wear our white or red roses now, and question no man's loyalty. Now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say, I, as an Englishman, am proud of the great pages of my country's history, and I am proud that you and I share all these great pages as a common inheritance.

There is hardly a great achievement in which we have not a common pride. We won the great charter together; we won the bill of rights together, and the trial by jury, and a free press, and all the institutions which have founded our liberty and defended it. We have in our civilization on this continent two important elements that should be sources of strength, not of weakness. The hardy German population have flowed into those Western countries, and they make a large proportion of your industrial force and your social life. Does an Englishman object to that? Certainly not. The Province I come from has one county entirely German, where that language is spoken, and the traditions of that race are preserved. We had no freedom in England till it came in with the German branch of that family which now sits upon the throne. We are now standing on the site of an early settlement that was purely French, and in the provinces that we represent we have a large body of French. Do we not know that in bringing in the speech and traditions of France, we are drawing from one of the purest fountains of masculine life that we can draw from to enrich the common stock! No country is more distinguished for arts and arms than France; and if we have millions of them in the British Provinces, we are proud to say that the race will not be deteriorated by the contact. I will not weary you by these preliminary observations farther than to say that we are bound together by a common literature. If we boast our Tennyson, you boast your Longfellow—both writing the same language. Every contribution from your country adds animation to the literature of ours. Every book and work of art on our side, adds life and emulation to genius on this side. Our history is one; our laws are largely the same, drawn from the same eminent jurists that from Mansfield to Story have preserved common sense in the language of law for the guidance of our common country and the preservation of our common rights. And we have a common pride in our discoveries. There is hardly a foot of the shores of this great body of waters that was not explored by men of our race; and in every one of them, down to Champlain and Hudson, we have a common interest. But it may be said, we have had wars between these two countries; and so we have. The Revolutionary war lasted eight years, and there was a certain number of battles and a certain number of people killed. And the war of 1812 lasted three years, and then there was a certain number of people killed. But what of that? There have been more people killed in a single campaign in your late civil war than were killed in your two national wars put together.

You hope to draw together the elements which have produced this civil war, and make your people one, and in that task I wish you God speed! (Hear, and applause.) I hope to see that, and because you have fought four years and tested each others valor, and proved each others courage, that is no reason at all why you should not be one, and turn these old war stories into material for poetry and romance, and live together in peace and harmony. Just as I hope that will come, just as I believe that will come about, so I believe we ought to rub out everything that is disagreeable in the recollection of our Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and that we should only dwell upon those passages of our past lives which are charming to contemplate, and which have a tendency to unite us as one people for all time. I ought to thank the citizens of this great city, and the Board of Trade of this city, and the members of the Convention here generally, for the invitation extended to us, and the kindness we have received since we have been here, and the perfect fairness shown to us by every gentleman here. I take this opportunity to return the thanks of the delegations from all the Provinces, for the uniform fairness and courtesy with which we have been received. (Applause.) And I feel that I am dealing with a body of men whose time is precious, and will proceed to what I have to say on the subject of reciprocity and the resolutions which are before you. Mr. Howe then proceeded to read from a paper which he held in his hand, frequently turning from it to enlarge upon the various branches of his subject. The British Government controls the destinies and regulates the trade of two hundred and fifty millions of people distributed over the four quarters of the globe. Now in what spirit have the *British Government controlling this great commercial country, dealt with the people of the United States?* They have extended to them all the privileges of the most favored *nations, and on the most easy terms*, and provide that the Provinces of Great Britain shall not discriminate against the products of this country even in favor of herself. Year after year the highest financial skill and science has been employed to discover how our tariff could be simplified. Year by year taxes are reduced or abolished upon articles of necessity consumed by the great body of the people. I notice that some of the writers in the West complain that wheat is sent into this country duty free. It should be borne in mind that all cereals, ground or unground, are not only admitted to the British Isles duty free from the United States, but to all parts of that widely extended country. There may be a flour duty in some of our Colonies, but I am not aware of any. It is sometimes said that because this country admits the productions of the Canadian Provinces free, the duty should be taken off in return. Now Great Britain takes an enormous quantity of breadstuffs from this country and does not ask from you the privilege which some persons claim from us. It is perfectly obvious that if we are compelled to take your manufactures into our country, then you ought to take the manufactures of England; and you know that you could not do that because you must raise your revenue and protect your industry.

We could not do it because it would be unjust to my country, as we must raise a revenue. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was totally astray upon the subject. He says—"We import from the Colonies more of our articles than they take from us." That was true. We send plaster and coal, we send fish all along the coast of this country. You don't send any back to us, because you haven't got any to send. And now, how does the trade go on. A man from Nova Scotia with a load of plaster drops into Portland or Boston and sells his load of plaster rocks. You grind them up, make a manufactured article of it, ship it all over the country and get a profit of twice the value of the original rocks we bring to you. The man from Nova Scotia, the moment he has made the sale, buys your manufactures. He wants a few things for his family, and to sell to his neighbors, and will come back with his little plaster vessel loaded with all sorts of things, hay-rakes, wooden ware, furniture and all sorts of things which come from this country. You cannot go into a farmers house in Nova Scotia but you see the cheap literature and photographs of this country. We don't take your quack medicines, because our climate is healthy and we don't need them. Mr. Morrill had not a shade of foundation for his remark, because the trade has actually stimulated all your manufactures. In the department of economic science. Great Britain has made advances far exceeding those of any other country. France and the United States continue to foster their fisheries by high bounties, but she leaves her fishermen to meet the unfair competition to which they are subjected by this system France maintains by bounties upon the banks of Newfoundland and the shores of North America ten thousand men, and you give bounties, while our Provincial fishermen have to enter our markets and your markets and compete with you against the full force and effect of high bounties upon your side; and it is creditable to our fishermen that they have been able by strict economy, by nightly and daily toil, to maintain the position, and are gradually and steadily increasing in efficiency of craft. But it will be seen that while we have increased our numbers, your trade has steadily increased, and never was it in a more flourishing condition than now. Great Britain throws open to this country the coasting trade of the entire country. A ship from Main or Massachusetts, or from any state in the Union can not only unload at the port for which she is cleared, but she may go from port to port, and from Province to Province until she has circumnavigated the globe. The Government of the United States gives the British Provinces no participation in the coasting trade. Whether they find a market or not they must break bulk and sell at any port they enter. What a privilege it is that while we have Colonies spread all over the globe that your shipowners may visit and use them all. And when I say ship I speak of what the ship represents, the ship represents the timber forests, the industry of the shipyard, the industry of the blacksmith, the industry of the caulker, the rigger, the rope maker, the man who deals in copper, the industry in point of fact of a large portion of the persons engaged in manufacturing in this country.

A delegate—May I ask a question—whether the right to the coasting trade is dependent upon the reciprocity treaty?

Mr. Howe—Not at all. My friend, Mr. Hamlin, talked about "slices." I will show you how many slices you got before the reciprocity treaty. (Laughter and applause.) In speaking of a ship, therefore, I speak of the various interests represented by it, and I say that Great Britain with a liberality which is an honor to any Government, has thrown open its trade, and says, "you are both dear and interesting to me; you are both members of my family; take the trade of these Colonies of mine, and I will take no advantage which is not given to the United States." Your vessels can go coasting round the British Empire, but we, if we bring a cargo to you, must unload where the vessel stops. Let me look at another branch of this subject. Citizens of this country may build in any of those ports a steamer or sailing vessel, and the Government will give it the charter of a British ship by being registered in any port of the British Empire.

In peace this is a great advantage, and in war—supposing Great Britain to be neutral—it is a protection. Let me give an instance to show the working of the system. There is a steamer plying between Boston and ports in Nova Scotia, calling at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Two of them, my friend says. They call at St. Catherine's and Charlottetown; and, in point of fact, perform a perfect coasting trade all around these two colonies. We not only admit that, but the government of New Brunswick gives the steamers eight thousand dollars a year for the service. Now I say, that it is clear that before we adopted the reciprocity treaty at all, Great Britain had extended to this country privileges of incalculable value. The reciprocity treaty was a special arrangement forced upon both countries. The trouble arose from the difficulty of measuring boundaries upon the sea. You may measure land and set up metes and bounds everywhere. But when you come to deal with the moving element of the ocean, it is a different thing. I need not enter upon a history of this question. It has been given by Lorenzo Sabine, in the very able reports of the Boston Board of Trade. It is sufficient to know that for forty years these inshore fisheries were in controversy between the two governments; that every year American fishing vessels were seized and driven off; that the difficulties tended ultimately to the employment of a naval force. The British naval officers were called to discharge duties which they saw no mortal men could perform, and the only result would have been collisions, controversies, angry questions, and ultimately war; and after we had spent four or five millions in war, we would make a new treaty; and therefore I was glad this question was settled in this manner. It was not settled much to the satisfaction of the maritime provinces, whose fisheries were given up. Passing over fisheries, the Canadians, seeing that the staples of the United States were admitted, only claimed that their products should pass into the United States. The maritime provinces admitted breadstuffs duty free, and manufactures at a low rate; claimed that their manufactures should be admitted on the same terms, and that their tonnage should be admitted and registered in the United States. Mr. Seymour, in his speech, objected that Canada had raised her tariff. Why did she raise that tariff. The people of Canada are ambitious of being up to the condition of this country, and the public mind has been stirred up for railroads and other public improvements, and the Government has been compelled to advance, and has pressed forward the public works until the colonial railroads contrast favorably with any country of the same population. But all this could not be done without money, and money had to be borrowed and interest paid. I saw a speech made in Congress the other day by a gentleman from Maine, I think. He said that Canada had got so rich out of this reciprocity treaty, that she had been building enormous lines of railroads, and spent fifteen million dollars upon them. He did not know that ten millions came from British capitalists. With regard to the tariff, Canada is doing only this: Suppose Canada has spent money, or British capitalists have spent money, a large part of it has been given to build the Grand Trunk Railway to Portland, which has built up that city at a very rapid rate. The interests of Canada, and not her desire to violate the reciprocity treaty, have compelled her to raise her import duties.

Canada has not the power—highly valued as she is by the Brrtish ministry—to lay a tax upon your manufactures that she does not lay upon the manufactures of the mother country, and if she raises the tax upon your manufactures she must raise it upon others, and therefore you may be sure that none of her tariffs will be raised faster than the interests of the country require. We are no fonder of taxes in Canada than you are. You may trust the people that have got to pay the taxes to regulate our tariffs and keep them within the limit. Passing over railroads let me say a word about canals. I candidly confess when I came to this Convention I was comparatively ignorant of western transportation to the sea, and I have listened to what has been said on that subject with a great deal of pleasure and interest. I feel at this moment the importance of that great question growing upon me as a man living far from the West. The interest in these great works has been felt in Canada. Canada has always been in advance of her funds trying to struggle with her difficulties and improve her navigation, and a large portion of the debt of that country has grown out of large expenditures to provide for transportation from the West. The Reciprocity Treaty was a compromise; it was an unfair compromise for the maritime provinces. The right of registry was not conceded. The retention of the fishing bounties gave the fishermen of the United States an unfair advantage, and for the free navigation of rivers and canals of British America no equivalents were given. To the maritime Provinces the opening of the inshore fisheries with the right to dry fish upon the coast was utterly distasteful.—So long as American fishermen were left outside the headlands the mackerel and alewive fisheries were preserved. A gentleman said yesterday—"Have'nt we a right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland without the reciprocity treaty?" They are away out in the sea and you will find the banks covered with French fishermen. It is the in-shore fishing which the people of Newfoundland chiefly prosecute and chiefly value. We gave you that. So long as American fishermen use the right to fish in all bays, harbors, estuaries of British America they had the privilege, if they choose to use it, of carrying on an illicit trade extremely difficult to control, and a very large amount of spirits and manufactures have been introduced into the provinces in this way. So distasteful was this great concession to the lower provinces that it was denounced by some of our ablest public men, as a concession of their rights. Mr. Howe then compared the fisherman with the ocean for his harvest field, with the farmer on the Western prairies. God replenishes the ocean with fish as he does the prairies with grain. In the roe of thirty codfish is sufficient seed to replenish all that we can take in an entire year. Every man on this sea coast sets his net and goes to sleep, and the next morning has ten or twenty barrels of fish in his net. I saw one boat take five hundred barrels of herring in a single day, and herring sell for thirteen dollars per barrel in Buffalo. So the western gentlemen, while we estimate at their true value the prairies which we see around us, ought not to undervalue the great ocean prairie which is spread out before us. The reports of the Boston and New York Boards of Trade show that the maritime provinces have acted in good faith under the treaty.

The idea has prevailed that letting our fish into your markets reduces the price and injures our fishermen. Why the great West is growing so fast and the demand for fish is so great that we sell all that we can get. When I went to Halifax I could buy a barrel of mackerel for what we call a blue note—four dollars;—since then it has sold for twenty dollars, and now at thirteen or fourteen dollars. Look at the mackerel fishery. Instead of two hundred and fifty sail, as you had before the treaty, you have now six hundred sail employed; instead of 2750 men you now employ nine thousand men, and the value of the fish, instead of being less than a million dollars is five million dollars. We have been mastered in another direction, and I must say our American cousins are not wanting in shrewdness.—One question that has come before you here is how to prevent smuggling. Well, for a long time your duties were lower than ours. What happened then? Why our friend Sabine said he was bred a smuggler and he could'nt carry on trade at Eastport without being one. The whole coast of Maine and Massachusetts was engaged in the business, and small blame to them for it! for, after all, sir, though a revenue officer has no respect for a smuggler, I am not quite sure that a political economist ought not to have some respect for him. Any country that raises its tariffs too high, will be kept in order by smugglers. You have been compelled to enlarge your National expenditures and increase your taxation, and I am not sure it would not pay a person to smuggle, but you are entitled to protect yourself against it. One of the objections to allowing your fishermen to enter our harbours, was, that it gave you unlimited power of smuggling, and you may use that power to what extent you please. You have many Yankee notions, and among them is a terrible spirit called "white eye." Your vessels come to our harbors with their holds filled with salt, and under the salt is that dangerous "white eye." We didn't complain of that, but we did the next best thing. In principle and practice we are all free-traders. We in the maritime Provinces maintain our Government, and have an overflowing treasury, and carry on our public works with a tariff of ten per cent upon everything. We have a few specific duties but the general revenue is raised upon a duty of ten per cent. The only way we can prevent smuggling is by having a tariff so low that it is not worth anybody's while to smuggle. Nothing was more plausible than for your government to say:—"If you let us fish in your harbours, we will let you fish in ours." It was like a farmer endeavouring to exchange his exhausted farm for a new and fresh one. You have had the full benefit of our fiisheres. We have never taken a cargo of fish in the whole time out of your waters.

Mr. Howe also showed that through the special intervention of Mr. Marcy our fishermen had been allowed the privileges of the treaty before it was ratified, while its benefits had been refused to the Provinces. He then spoke of the general results of the treaty. As a measure of peace it has been most successful. There has been no intrusion, no rival squadrons guarding boundaries not possible to find. It has settled amicably the last boundary question which the Governments of Great Britain and the United States ever had in dispute. The trade has increased till it has reached four hundred and sixty millions in nine years. Who can predict the extent to which it will spread if this spirit of reciprocity is continued. They talk about the balance of trade, but I have come to the conclusion that it will adjust itself. As long as people continue to trade, it must be for their interest to trade, and for their material advantage, and if there is any balance the returns show that to the extent of forty-five millions the United States have it. In replying to what was said by Mr. Hamlin about the necessity for a revenue, Mr. Howe said: I quite agree with the remark that you must have regard to the revenue that you are to raise, and I approve the manner in which this assembly recognizes the duty of the Government to sustain the credit of the country.

We should share in the common disgrace if you did not. We should feel, as a part of the British family, that having shown your abilities, if you did not sustain the national credit, we should be disgraced as well as you. But I believe that the resources of this country are so vast, the development of all branches of the industry of this country is so rapid and expansive, that you are able to master this debt, and maintain your credit, and deal in a fair and equal spirit with your neighbors. If, when our Ministers at Washington get together, it can be shown that this treaty can be renewed, and revenue enough for this country be collected, as British colonists, we would not accept that as an answer, if it can be shown that this treaty is withdrawn when you have had the advantage of it, and that it was done in temper and under the influence of feelings which we are here to eradicate. The moment that it can be shown that you cannot collect your revenue and maintain this treaty, that moment we have an answer, and we will be as good friends as ever, and will wait until your revenues are in a better condition. (Applause.) He then spoke of the lumber trade of the Canadas, showing that the interests of the Provinces were identical with those of the States, since immense tracts of lumber forests, as well as large beds of coal, were owned by citizens of the United States. In reference to blockade-running by vessels from Halifax, he did not think it was a fair ground of complaint against a whole people, because a few were engaged in that business, the general result of which had been a loss to those concerned. In reference to the state of feeling between the two countries, Mr. Howe said: Now let me touch a subject of some delicacy, which ought to be touched. It has been objected to us in Congress that this treaty ought not to be renewed, because it had brought no sympathy to you from Great Britain; that during the late struggle the sympathies of the Provinces were against you. Well, sir, let me say this—if that were true, if you had no sympathizers in the British Provinces, it is equally true that during our war with Russia you sympathized with her. I will not refer to our border troubles, but this I will say: We had once an unfortunate insurrection in a border Province. Where were your sympathies? Not with the Government, but with the disaffected, and you gave them aid in every unlawful way. The men who entered your frontier at St. Albans were your own people. There has not been any evidence to show that a single British American has put his foot upon your soil in a hostile manner. And if your frontier has been disturbed, while it has cost us a million dollars, you cannot show that a single life has been destroyed or a dollar of property lost by our act. I make these remarks to show you how hard it is for human beings to be entirely controlled by their Government. All that we could expect from your Government they did in our insurrection, and they put an end to the disturbances. The moment that our attention was called to any overt act of hostility, we have done the best we could from one end of the frontier to the other. But there has never been an act in the four Maritime Provinces, whose interests are effected by this treaty, which could be complained of at all. When the Chesapeake was captured off Portland, and brought into a harbor in Nova Scotia, the case was disposed off by the Court of Admiralty in a proper manner, and there was not a person in Nova Scotia that approved of the manner of her capture, and did not declare it piracy. And with regard to the right of asylum. Is there an American citizen here or a British subject that would give up the right of asylum? Look at this country here. How many have you got that followed the armies of your country that were rebels and fugitives to your shores? Suppose there was a revolution in Italy, Sardinia, or Prussia; and suppose a Prussian or Sardinian flies here, and takes refuge in New York: Is there an American citizen who will allow a hair of his head to be touched? You would fight till you die first. We surrender, under the extradition treaty, people who violate laws. That ought to be. I may have sympathy with a man who rises up against a Government, and if he fights like a gentleman and acts like a gentleman, I may sympathise with him. When your venerable President fell by the hand of an assassin, was there an Englishman whose blood did not curdle? (Applause.) We separate the mere difference of opinion from crime. I can only say you cannot afford to give up the right of asylum, and we must maintain it or we cease to be free.

While we have done all this it has been complained that we sympathised with the South. Suppose we did. We might plead that your own people were not united, but I will not. Nobody ever saw two dogs or two cocks fighting but he sympathised with one or the other, and most probably with the weakest. Suppose we carried our feelings too far. Is it a thing to interfere with our commercial relations? For one man I know in the Southern States I know fifty in the Northern. For one commercial transaction with the South we have fifty with the North. You have drawn our young people across our borders to fight your battles, and for one man who can be found in the ranks of the South who drew his blood from British America, there are fifty with the North. Only last summer I met thirty Canadians on one steamer coming home, having returned from service. In my own person I have suffered a little in this unhappy controversy of yours. I have five boys, and as boys you know will go to sea or to war, one of mine took it into his head to off and enter into your army, and has been for two years in the Twenty-third Ohio regiment in all the battles and hardships of the war. [At this announcement the whole Convention rose to its feet and gave a hearty round of cheers for the son of Mr. Howe.] And I may say to you, sir, that all the benefits I may derive from the passage of this reciprocity treaty will never pay that boy's mother and me for the anxiety it has caused; but I can say this that when he presented a certificate of the commanding officer that he had acted like a gentleman and been manly and brave, it was some slight compensation. [Renewed cheers and applause.]

I know it is said if this reciprocity treaty were withdrawn the British Colonists would be compelled to annex themselves. Let me put an end to that impression forever. I make the assertion here. There is no consideration of finance and there is no question of balance of trade that will undermine the loyalty and allegiance of the people of the Provinces. ["Hear! Hear!"] There is not a man fit to be called a man in British America who would not be hooted from any public meeting if he should not declare himself in favor of it. Because we do not respect your Government? No. Because to us it would be a breach of faith and a traitorous violation of allegiance. ["Hear! Hear!"] You know the feeling that exists in this country towards a man who is called a traitor, and a nice life they lead. [Laughter.] And if there is that thing called a traitor in British America, he will have a nice time. And I will venture the prediction that if any man or party of public men starts this question of annexation in the Provinces he will be driven from society and public life in less than three months. That very boy that I have spoken to you about would rather blow his brains out than haul down the honored flag of his country. Wouldn't you despise us if he did not? Why do we think most highly of the noble and manly fellows who stepped forward and upheld their flag and the institutions bequeathed by your fathers? Because it is more natural we should sympathise with men who discharge their honorable public duties than with those who are traitors to any cause. If any man in this convention entertains for a single moment the belief that the acceptance or withdrawal of this treaty can affect our loyalty, he is fostering a delusion, and I am sure I am giving you an opinion which is justified by my people.

Mr. Howe concluded his address with a renewed appeal for a continuance of friendly intercourse between the two countries.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

MR. SINCLAIR.—The advocates of Union can easily occupy time in speaking on this question. Extensive railways, large canals, and cities springing rapidly into existence is such a beautiful and glowing picture that it forms a theme on which they can expatiate at pleasure. But, Mr. Speaker, when we seek to examine the picture it is found to be nothing but dreams, and vanishes away. I think it would be most detrimental to the interests of Prince Edward Island to enter the proposed Union. But still I am open to conviction. I have, however, listened to the able speeches of the advocates of Confederation without my opinion being changed—without being able to think otherwise than that Union with Canada would ruin the Island politically and financially. One great argument of the friends of Union is the "glory argument." It would, say they, open up a wide field for our young men. This Colony, however, small as it is, might send forth talented individuals from among her sons. It is true greatness to produce great men. We might belong to Russia with her vast territories, but would that make us great? What is it that leads Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen to be proud of their respective countries? It is because they have been distinguished by many great men. And this Island might be the same. I am proud of being descended from British ancestors, but I am proud also of being an Islander. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the people of Prince Edward Island can take their position beside the people of any country in the world. It is argued further that by doing away with hostile tariffs this country will make great strides in improvement. I do not admit that we have *hostile* tariffs. The view I take of such tariffs is that they are to prevent competition, namely, to foster manufactures by preventing people from buying in the cheapest market. This would be the nature of the tariffs under Confederation, for it is well known that Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cannot manufacture for many years the articles which we require. It is well known, also, that it is impossible to carry on manufactures extensively with a sparce population, the arguments of the Hon. Solicitor General to the contrary notwithstanding. Labour cannot be so cheap in a new country. That a large part of the population of Britain is dependent on manufactures, was evidenced by the fact that many of those working for low wages in factories were nearly starved when cotton became high. This could not be the case in an extensive country like America. Prince Edward Island, on account of her position, can never become a great manufacturing country. Our exports will not be to Canada, because she does not want our agricultural produce, still we will be compelled to purchase many manufactured articles there, for if we shut out the Americans by hostile tariffs they will not trade with us; and British goods will be excluded in the same way. We have, therefore, seen that the "glory argument" promises no benefit, and that the tariff argument is worse. What then are we to receive to induce us to enter Confederation? The hon. and gallant member for Belfast says we are to get a large sum of money from Ca-