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. XVI. 1 | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866. | 1 NO. 41

1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866

QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received per *Undine* and *Edwin & Lizzie* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus* from LONDON, and *Ariadne*, from GLASGOW—

100 Packages

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

direct from the LONDON, MANCHESTER, LEEDS BRADFORD, and GLASGOW, Markets, and now invites an inspection of his Stock.

ALSO, by above vessels and by Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON,

Chests choice Congo TEA,	Puns. Bright MOLASSES,
Hhds. Bright SUGAR,	
Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,	Liverpool SOAP,
GLASS,	NAILS,
SOLE LEATHER,	BUCKETS,
BROOMS, &c. &c.	

which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM FULL.

June 11, 1866.

WHOLESALE!

BY the RECENT ARRIVALS from EUROPE the Subscriber has completed his

Spring Importations,

comprising a very General Assortment of—

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,	BRANDIES,
IRON,	WINES,
STEEL,	IRISH WHISKEY,
SHIP CHANDLERY,	SCOTCH WHISKEY,
SADDLERY,	HOLLANDS GIN,
GLASSWARE,	OLD TOM,
PAINTS,	ALCOHOL,
OILS,	DEMERARA SPIRITS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,	OLD JAMAICA RUM,
STATIONARY,	LONDON STOUT,
SMALL WARE,	" " PALE ALE,
CONFECTIONARY,	DUBLIN PORTER,
&c. &c.	&c.

which is offered WHOLESALE, by the Bale, Package or Piece, at small advance on costs and charges.

DANIEL BRENAN.

May 21, 1866. 3m

Landing.

Ex Brig *Telba* from New York,

200 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 Bbls. RYE FLOUR,
120 Bags CORN MEAL.

R. W. BRECKEN.
adjoining Bank of P. E. Island

June 11, 1866. 2m

CHEAPEST GOODS

IN MARKET ARE AT THE

"European Exchange."

100 Pieces GREY CALICO, | 50 pieces REGATTA
50 do White DO. | SHIRTING

will be sold at a Bargain.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

At EUROPEAN EXCHANGE,

50 chests TEA, very superior, at small advance on cost.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Merchants and Traders

will find it very much to their advantage to purchase at the

"European Exchange."

P. W. HYNDMAN.

MID-SUMMER TRIP.

To arrive per L. C. OWEN, 50 Pieces FANCY Prints. Per UNDINE, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

July 16, 1866.

By Recent Arrivals

FROM GREAT BRITAIN,

The British Warehouse,

QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the

Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

☞ 1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 25, 1866.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

London and Paris

HALF-YEARLY AND MONTHLY

FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut all Garments by the best and most improved ENGLISH and FRENCH Systems, and will warrant them to fit.

—Also—

Lady's Riding Habits, Spanish or Circular Cloaks, Half Circle and Three quarter Circle do., Lady's Paletots, Loose Paletots or Sleeved Cloaks, and fashionable Suits for Children

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, Tailor.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. 3m

Clearing-out Sale!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING, would inform them that on and after the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware.

at 16 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL, ROPE and CANVASS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify ALL PARTIES owing them, either by Notes of Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

STRAYED from the Subscriber's premises about the 1st instant, a RED COW, giving milk. Any person finding her will be suitably rewarded.

A. McNEILL.

Charlottetown, August 6, 1866.

NEW FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Castings of various descriptions at the

CITY FOUNDRY,

near McKINNON'S TANNERY. Ship and Mill Castings, Thrashing Machines and Mud Diggers, &c, made at shortest notice.

MICHAEL RIORDAN.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. 3m

JAMES MUNRO,

BRASS FOUNDER,

South Market Street, Pictou, N. S.

COMPOSITION Rudder Braces, Butt Bolts, Cabin Hinges and Hasps, Ships' Water Closets, Lead and Copper Scuppers, and all kinds of Ships' Furnishing supplied.

Orders left with Mr. JOHN GILLAN, Charlottetown, P. E. I., promptly executed.

STOVES in every variety, STOVEPIPE, and a general assortment of TINWARE kept constantly on hand. 3m May 14, 1866.

TO LET.

ALL that pleasantly situated Shop, Dwelling House and Premises, lately occupied by ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Esquire, deceased, situated on Pownal Street, well known as an excellent Stand for Business. For Terms, apply to

JAMES D. MASON.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. tf

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Company's Steamers

Princess of Wales and Heather Belle.

SUMMER ARRANGEMET.

The Steamer "Princess of Wales"

LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE, SHEDIAC, RICHIBUCTO, CHATHAM, and NEWCASTLE, every Monday night at 11 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 three 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 2 o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine; returning, leaves Pictou for Charlottetown, at twelve o'clock same night.

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

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown at half-past two, after arrival of Train, every Saturday afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half past ten same night.

The Steamer "Heather Belle"

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday morning at nine.

Leaves PICTOU same evening—on arrival of Mail, about half-past four 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 4 o'clock in the evening.

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	3.50
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 2d 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, June 18, 1866.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

GEO. BREMNER,

Printer, Book-binder,

AND

STEREOTYPER,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Having engaged an experienced

BOOK-BINDER

is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

☞ Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

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

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

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and, via Brule, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

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

Wednesday May	9,	Wednesday August	1,
" "	23,	" "	15,
" June	6,	" "	29,
" "	20,	" Sept.	12,
" July	4,	" "	26,
" "	18,	" Oct.	10.

L. C. OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

Loyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

OCTOBER, 1865.

THE Committee have recently had under their consideration the Standing of Spruce in the Table A attached to the Rules, and have determined to allow the use of this material in Ships of the 5 years' grade for all parts, except Stem, Sternpost, Transoms, Knight-heads, Hawse-timbers, Aprons and Deadwood.

GEORGE B. SEYFANG,
Secretary.

RICHARD SLOGGET,
Surveyor, Prince Edward Island.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

MASON'S THREE-STOREY BUILDING,

Dorchester Street.

Charlottetown, ... P. E. Island.

July 23. tf

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600,00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception, and a COOL drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marselles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured, fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

MANNY'S COMBINED MOWING AND Reaping Machines.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer *Commerce* and *Alhambra* from BOSTON, a GENERAL SUPPLY of those celebrated

Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines and Hay Rakes,

now so generally used by our Island Farmers that it is needless to say anything in their favour.

They will be sold low for CASH or approved Notes, by the following:—

R. J. CLARKE, General Agent for the Southern District, where the Machines can be had of his Agents—

Hon. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown.
Mr. T. Annear, Montague Bridge,
or the Subscriber, R. J. Clarke, at Orwell Cheap Store.

H. C. Green, Esq., Summerside, for the Western District.

Or of the Proprietor in Charlottetown,
ASAHEL BOOTH.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1866. isl rw.

NEW STORE!

South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory, Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business on the 1st of October next, will sell the following articles at the prices named below, viz:—

TEA, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb.; warranted good.
SUGAR, 7d per lb.
GIN, 6s 6d to 7s per gallon.
RUM, 4s to 4s 3d do.
BRANDY, 18s. do.
SALT, 1s 8d per bushel.
TOBACCO, 1s 8d per lb.
COTTON WARP, 16s 6d, White.
Do. 19s, Blue.
FLOUR, 40s to 50s per barrel.
GLASSWARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, at a *Great Reduction in Prices.*

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,
June 18, 1866.

THE LONDON TRADER

BARK *LOTUS*, 280 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds, metalled, Roderick McRae, Master, will sail from LONDON for this Port on or about the 10th September next. As this fine Ship only carries a limited quantity of dead weight, is a desirable conveyance for Dry Goods. Rates for Freight and Passage, as usual. Apply in LONDON, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69, Cornhill; at Charlottetown, to G. & S. DAVIES, or to the undersigned.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, 23rd July, 1866. 5i

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also.

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. ist pat.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—
400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal.
50 do. do. (sma do.)
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th.
Standing Rigging, — suitable for a Schooner of 25 tons
4 Bbls Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also —1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes. Apply to

J. P. IRVING.
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE,
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next, (A. D. 1866) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Deed of Release by way of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, and made between WILLIAM C. TROWAN, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Cordwainer, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, of the one part, and HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON, of the same place, Doctor of Medicine, of the other part: All the Right, Title and Freehold Interest of the said WILLIAM C. TROWAN, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, in and to all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the North by a front of thirty-three feet on Kent street, on the East by a lane extending at a right angle to said street southwardly along the westward boundary of a Plot of ground in the occupation of Robert Percival, for the distance of sixty-four feet; on the South by a parallel line to said Street extending westwardly thirty-two feet; and on the West by a right angle westwardly one foot, thence at a right angle northwardly thirty-eight feet to the said street, and forming part of Town Lots Numbers Ninety and Ninety-one, in the Third Hundred of Lots in the said Town. And also in and to all that other Piece or Parce of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, fronting on the north side of a street (known as "Clark Street") recently opened out from Prince street to Hillsborough street, commencing at a distance of eighty feet six inches from said Prince street, and extending eastwardly along said Clark street thirty-two feet nine inches, and running backwards therefrom by lines nearly parallel for the distance of thirty-six feet, and being thirty-three feet six inches in length in the rear, bounded on the west by land, the property of George Clark, and Rebecca Jane Clark, his wife, on the east by land in possession of Robert Percival on the north by the land in possession of William C. Trowan, as above described, and on the south by said Clark street, the said last described piece of ground being situate partly in Town Lot Number Ninety and partly in Town Lot Number Ninety-one, in the Third hundred of Town Lots aforesaid, together with all Houses, Out-Houses, Buildings and Appurtenances upon the said several pieces of ground erected or thereunto belonging.

For Terms and other particulars apply at the office of George Alley, Esq. Attorney at Law, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1866.

HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON.

GEORGE ALLEY, }
Solicitor. }

Valuable Freehold Property in Charlottetown, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at twelve o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July next (1866), under a power of Sale, contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made between WILLIAM JAKEMAN of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Blacksmith, and Hannah, his wife, of the one part, and Alicia Frances Ward, of Leval Cottage, St. Brelade's District, in the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, Spinster, of the other part, ALL those several pieces of Land, being Plots Numbers 12, 13, and 14, as laid down on a plan of Subdivision of Town Lots Numbers 95, 96, 97, 58, 59, and 60 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, formerly purchased by Charles Hensley, and now lodged in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for Prince Edward Island, thus described, that is to say, commencing on Grafton Street at the north east corner of Grafton Lane; thence east along Grafton Street for the distance of 114 feet; thence at right angles south 80 feet; thence west 114 feet to Grafton lane aforesaid; thence north along said lane 80 feet to the place of commencement. Also that piece of Land situate in Charlottetown, being the western moiety of Plot number 21 as laid down on the said plan of Subdivision, having a front, 20 feet on Grafton lane, and extending back in an eastwardly direction 70 feet: Also all that other piece of land in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being the north-western quarter of Town Lot No. 98 in the 2nd Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, with a front of 84 feet on Grafton Street, and of 40 feet on Hillsborough Street. Together with the DWELLING HOUSES and all the out Houses, Buildings and erections thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply in Charlottetown, at the office of Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney for the Mortgagee. Dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1866.

ALICIA F. WARD.
by JOSEPH HENSLEY.
June 18. her Attorney

The above Sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 28th day of August next, then to take pace at the hour and place above mentioned.

July 30, 1866.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Fitzroy Street, formerly the residence of THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq., deceased, either in one, or the vacant part adjoining the late Mr George Allen's premises, about 40 feet front, and running back 160 feet, being sufficient for a nice Building Lot, may be had separately. There is a good Garden attached, and a Stable; also, a Well of excellent water, With a Pump in the yard. The property is so well known, it needs no further description. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant.

Ch'town, April 2, 1866. tf

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,

One Hundred Acres of Wood Land

in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c The above Property is well werth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

Bark/Empress,

To and from Glasgow.

THE Subscribers hereby inform the Merchants of P. E. Island that the Bark *EMPRESS*, 400 tons register, classed 3 3 11, five years in Bureau Veritas, JOHN GILLIS, Commander, will sail for the above Port on or about the 15th JULY; and returning, will leave GLASGOW, for CHARLOTTETOWN, positively on the 10th SEPTEMBER.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply in Glasgow to JAMES KELSO, 10 Union Street, or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN,
W. WELSH.

July 9, 1866.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER of Clothing in all its branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his Old Stand on QUEEN STREET, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments, entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to CHARLES BELL, *formerly* of Charlottetown, but at present residing in Auckland, New Zealand, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscriber, Attorney of Messrs. JOHN S. McLEAN and JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchants, to whom all debts due to the said CHARLES BELL have been assigned by Deed of Assignment, dated the 16th day of June, instant.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, June 18th, 1866.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, May 5.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a bill intituled "An Act relating to the office of Solicitor General of this island."

Also, by the Hon. Sol. General, with a bill "to prevent the clandestine training of persons to the use of arms, and to the practice of military evolutions."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill to amend the act relating to the oyster fisheries was read a third time and passed.

The bill just brought up from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Sol. General, was, on motion, read the second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House,—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think that there is any necessity for such a bill. It is calculated to convey the impression that there were unlawful assemblies in the country. If any of your honors are aware that there are such assemblies in the country, I would not object to passing this bill; but I would not like to have a false impression of the people go abroad, or to cast a reflection upon them which they do not deserve.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are not aware of anything of the kind at present, but such things are done in other countries, and we do not know how soon they may be done here. We are, I might almost say, surrounded by a band or organization to subvert our constitution, and we might receive a visit from them. Such things have been done even in British Colonies, and I am sure that no gentleman in this House would like to see anything of the kind done here. Therefore it is better to pass a measure to prevent it, and I do not see why such a bill upon our statue book should be considered any disgrace.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I believe there is some reason for introducing this bill; not because there are such associations here now, but it is known that they are in existence in many parts of British territory, both in the old country and this side of the Atlantic. It is merely intended to strengthen the hands of the Government, so that they might suppress any association if it were found to exist on the Island. They would find great difficulty now in putting down anything of that kind for want of a suitable law for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I have now got the information I required. I merely wished to bring it to the notice of the House that there is no unlawful organization in the Colony at the present time. It may be the interest of some parties to make the Island appear to be what it is not; but it is our duty to show the world that we are both peaceable and happy, and have no need of very stringent laws to govern us.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I believe the people of this Island will compare favourably with those of any British Colony in point of loyalty, and I do not look upon this bill as casting any reflection upon them. It is said to be for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government in case any designing persons should come to the Island to stir up any disaffected individuals who might be found in it, by associating together to drill and learn the use of arms. I think it is very proper that the Government should have power to put down such assemblies and to punish those who take part in them severely. I will therefore give my support to the bill, in case it might be required, not because I anticipate anything of the kind.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to.

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

DESPATCHES ON CONFEDERATION.

Committee resumed.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am sorry, your honors, that this perplexing question is again brought before us, more especially as the Legislature gave such an honest and decided expression of the opinions and sentiments of the great majority of its constituents on this subject last session. We have heard it said that His Excellency has expressed himself to the effect that we are not to be coerced into Confederation. The same sentiment has been expressed by some of Her Majesty's Ministers in the Mother Country; then why not leave us alone? Why urge upon us a change in our political and financial position which would be so injurious to our future prosperity as a Colony; a change which would take from us our steadily increasing revenue and tie us up for all time to come to an amount that is barely sufficient for our wants at the present day, when it is well known that the positive requirements of the Colony continue to increase at the rate of nearly ten per cent. every year? The answer—the only true and real answer to these questions, has been given by one of the leading Canadian Ministers; it is this:—"The political necessities of Canada." That first induced the Canadians to seek for this union, and, forsooth! on account of the political necessities of Canada, brought about by unbounded extravagance, we are invited and urged to commit political suicide. For a number of years we have been striving to free the country from the influence of absentee proprietors, and have partially succeeded. Our prospects have become brighter—prosperity appears to have set in, —and we hope soon to get the estate of the last proprietor purchased. The evils of any absentee proprietorship are acknowledged everywhere. Whereever it prevails, the country is drained of its natural resources, and the inhabitants, feeling their dependent position, become disheartened and retrograde rather than improve. Let the proposed confederation be consummated and the now beautiful and flourishing Island of Prince Edward will be virtually sold to a large, extravagant, and absentee proprietor named Canada, who will graciously allow us to expend about one half of our earnings, but will exact from us the other half, to be expended a thousand miles away. The natural result would be that the Island in a few years would be in the same condition as a farm let out on the halves, and cousequently had become exhausted and beggared. Now, your honors, is it not surprisng that there should be found among the representatives of Prince Edward Island those who advocate, and endeavour to bring about, a state of things so much to be dreaded—who advocate in reality the abrogation of our independent constitution, and the surrender of ourselves into the power of the most extravagant set of politicans to be found on British soil—men who have already broken faith with their sister provinces—men who are continually charging each other with pocketing immense sums of money by virtue of their political positions? When I contemplate the state of this question, and observe the shameful manner in which it is attempted to be brought about in the other Colonies, entirely ignoring responsible government, and the voice of the people, I am forcibly reminded of the speach of the Hon. the Solicitor General, about two years ago, a part of which I will take the liberty to read:

"At present the money we raise among ourselves is spent on the Island, and I ask what guarantee have we that, once absorbed in the union, we may not have to pass a budget framed to meet the railway charges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? I know what may result from this overture; but I caution honorable members that if they sell their birthright they may expect their country to retrograde as Cape Breton has done since her annexation to Nova Scotia. We have at present the system of self-government and self-taxation; and if there be some defects in the practical working of our institutions, 'it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of.' The mode in which the union between Great Britain and Ireland was carried through the Legislature of the latter contry, I have no hesitation in denouncing as a gigantic piece of villiany. Millions of British gold were used in influencing the decision of the Irish Legislature; in fact, so gross and patent was the corruption practised, that the Speaker of the House of Commons acquired the soubriquet of the 'undertaker,' from his guaranteeing to the Government a certain number of votes, to be obtained at a certain price. The argument that we will be materially benefited by forming a part of a country which will count its population by millions, finds no acquiescence in my mind. It is our duty to protect the rights of those whose represetatives we are; and what public man will not hesitate ere he votes that our institutions shall become nonentities?"

Now, your honors, those words and sentiments were uttered some two years since by a gentleman who is now an advocate of Confederation. Most readily do I now endorse the sentiments then uttered by that gentleman; and most seriously am I led to ask the question, is there an "undertaker" at work in the Maritime Provinces? When I see and hear of several who have most prominently condemned the Confederation scheme, but who are now prepared to surrender our rights, liberties, privileges, and revenue, together with our constitution, and are willing that we should become a mere outlying dependency of Canada, it is almost impossible to believe that no inducement is held out to obtain such advocates. I presume that it will not be unparliamentary to state the belief that prevails throughout the Colony on this subject, which is to the effect that some three or four of the most prominent advocates of that measure have reason to believe that if it is carried they will be selected—not elected—as Legislative Councillors for life, with a salary of not less than a £1,000 a year, and that one gentleman is to receive the appointment of Lieutenant Governor. I will not state what my belief is on this subject, nor would I for one moment object to any number of our people obtaining positions of honor and emolument. On the contrary, I should feel proud of it, provided there was no serious loss to be sustained by the community at large. But when I find an attempt made to sell our birthright, and hand us over to the tender mercies of men in whom we have no confidence whatever, I most solemnly enter my protest against it. It is sought to entrap us into this Confederation scheme by getting an acknowledgment from the Legislature of the principle or desirability of union in the abstract; and then, I presume, there would be some apparently tangible reason for another delegation to Downing Street, the result of which would be the sealing of our doom for all time to come. This clever dodge is no doubt of Canadian origin, and is about as wiley and cunning as the means adopted to catch the leading men on each side of politics throughout the Maritime Provinces. I trust we shall avoid committing ourselves in any such way. Had the Canadians, at the Quebec Convention, admitted that we have no intest in the immense debt of Canada, the deepening and widening of their Canals, the opening up of the North-west Territory, the building of the Intercolonial Railway, and other large contemplated expenditures; and had they offered to allow us the privilege of expending among ourselves all the revenue collected on the Island, except a certain fixed proportion—say five, or seven and a half per cent, as our contribution for defences, and towards the support of the general Government; and had they also agreed to give us a fair representation in the general Legislature, I presume there would be less difficulty in getting an acknowledgment of the desirability of Union. But when we see that we have to do with men who calculate on robbing us of half our revenue, we naturally recoil and say, "we wish to have nothing to do with you." At the same time we have no objection whatever that those who are so entranced with their prospects in Canada, should go there as soon as they please, and the sooner the better, for here they are only disturbing the peace and prosperity of the Colony. Our revenue for the last year was about £66,000: Had it been collected under the Canadian Tariff, it would have been little, if anything, less than £100,000; and had we been under Confederation, about £40,000 of this amount would have been sent to Canada. One thing is certain—we require for local improvements all our increase of revenue. Our wants are sure to keep pace with our means. Roads, Bridges, Wharfs, and Schools now require some £10,000 a year more than can be appropriated for them; and to attempt to tie us down, for all time to come, to an amount that is insufficient for us at the present day, is as gross an act of injustice as could be perpetrated on any Colony. One of the most prominent advocates of the Quebe scheme of Confederation, in a public speech of his, referring to Upper Canada, makes an admission regarding Canadian taxation in the following words: "Each County levies its own taxes." * * * "The County Councils construct Roads and Bridges, Court Houses and Jails, Grammer Schools and Houses of Correction." * * * "And so, as I said before, they, and they alone, tax the people." I would also add that the County Councils have to assess or tax themselves for many other things besides those which have been enumerated. They have to assess themselves for the maintenance of their poor and for various other purposes. The question may well be asked, if the people have to tax themselves for internal improvements, what becomes of the immense revenue of Canada, derived from a tariff of 20 per cent. on imported goods? In reply I would state that it is all swallowed up in paying the extravagant salaries of their officials, the interest of their heavy debt, and a few other things; so that nothing remains to be expended among the people; and they have to tax themselves, in order to get such work done as we, in Prince Edward Island, pay for out of our treasury with a tariff of only ten per cent. Just so will it be with us if we unfortunately get into confederation; for the amount we are to be allowed is not enough for our present requirements, and in less than five years time, we will positively require £20,000 a year for roads, bridges, wharfs and breakwaters. In fact, if we go into confederation we will have to assess ourselves for all internal improvements, just as they have to do in Canada; and these taxes would soon be as burdensome to us as our leasehold system is at present. Why we have men among us who advocate confederation in view of these results, I cannot understand, unless there are some "fat offices" or something of that kind in prospect. For my part I most solemnly protest against it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I did not intend, your honors, to speak at the present time, but I have no objection to seconding the resolution. I believe it is for the interest of the country to pass resolutions to show that we do not approve of the proposed confederation. There has been a great deal said on the subject, and of course my remarks would not be of much consequense. People in the country understand the question pretty well now, and instead of becoming more favourable, they are becoming more and more opposed to it. True, we have had some disadvantages to contend with here. The Island was all granted away to absentee proprietors,—we had to make roads and clear the land,—and yet we have prospered, and I hope we will continue to do so. Therefore I do not see why we should be forced into confederation with a country which has never been an advantage or example to us in this matter. (Atty. Gen: Hear.) It is for purposes of their own that the Canadians seek to draw or drive us into the union. I do not believe it is for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the Colonies. If the whole resources of the other Colonies were taken to Canada, they might tend to make it something stronger, but we would be left defenceless, and at the mercy of any enemy. I think we are in a better position with regard to defence as we stand at present. We have placed the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Executive for the purposes of defence, and what more can Her Majesty's Government expect from us? If Her Majesty throws us off, I suppose we cannot hold out; but it is my opinion that the British Government will not throw us off, nor force us into anything that would be ruinous to us. I would not be so disloyal to the British Government as to entertain the idea that they would do so, for I have confidence that they will do what is right. We have had differences between ourselves, but still our public affairs are in as satisfactory a state as we can resonably expect. We have now a good deal of land free from proprietary influence, and I hope we will soon have more. I think it is unreasonable for Canada to wish to force us into confederation against our wills; for I have taken notice that now, when argument has failed, they say, "you will be forced into it." I do not believe the British Government will force us into it as long as we are loyal subjects. We have had disadvantages to contend with, but we are now prospering, and are able to pay a considerable amount of revenue. Why, then, should we be forced into the hands of men who have never been able to conduct their own affairs with advantage to their own people? (Atty. Gen: Hear.) It may be for the interest of some individuals in this Colony to advocate confederation, but it is not for the interests of the people. Your honors, who have had many years experience in the public affairs of this country, are surely better able to judge of what is for our advantage than the Canadians are, and I believe we will come to the unanimous conclusion that confederation will not be for our advantage. If we were united to Canada, our taxes would be raised to a great extent, and what benefit would they be to us? We would be thrown off as an insignificant corner of the country, and no notice would be taken of us. I never knew any people who were deprived of their constitution to be contented or happy afterwards. I did not intend to address the House on this subject to day, but I saw the time was passing, and I rose to second the resolution, and to show that we are not actuated by any selfish motives,—that we have the interests of the people at heart, and will not sacrifice them for any personal consideration. (Att. General—Hear.)

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I shall not detain your honors long, but this is a subject of such vast importance to the people of this Colony that I do not wish to give a silent vote upon it. It is not like the bills which we are passing, and which may be in operation for a few years, and then, if they are found to be oppressive, or inapplicable to the circumstances of the Colony, may be modified or repealed. But if we once go into Confederation, our doom is sealed to the end of time. We should remember the old adage, "Look before you leap." I do not see why we should go into Confederation, or what we would gain by it. We are evidently designed by nature to be a separate Colony. We are divided from the main land by a strait which is blocked up with floating ice for four or five months of the year. Intercourse with the neighbouring colonies is thus suspended for the time being, except by means of a small ice-boat and a telegraph cable. If war should unhappily rise, we have no reason to think that we would receive any assistance from the Canadians. Not that I think they would not assist us, but because they would not have it in their power to do so. They would not have either a fleet or an army to spare for that purpose. Our defence lies in the floating batteries of Great Britain, which are always ready to assist us as long as the colonists are true and loyal subjects. The determination of Great Britain has often been expressed to defend her Colonial possessions with the whole resources of the Empire. I am sure there are no people throughout the wide-spread dominions of Britain who are more ardently attached to Her Majesty's person and to British Institutions than the people of this Colony. No doubt it is incumbent upon us to make some preparation for our own defence, particularly in view of the present aspect of affairs. We should first put our own shoulder to the wheel, before we call for assistance; but what more can we do, as a legislative body, than place the whole revenues of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, as we have already done. Some say that if the other Colonies unite, we will be compelled to unite with them, but I am of a different opinion. Great Britain has made many free, and I do not think she would make slaves of us. The Isle of Man, though exceedingly small, held a separate constitution; but the British Government would not have deprived the people of it—they would still have enjoyed it—if they had not surrendered it voluntarily. Some years ago it was considered that this Island could not be fairly represented without an increase in the number of representatives; but even if the whole number which we now have were admitted into the Federal Legislature, their voice would scarcely be heard. I do not see that we would gain anything by going into confederation, but would lose a great deal, and I will therefore support the resolutions which have been submitted.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN: We passed strong resolutions against this scheme of union with the other North American Provinces last session, and notwithstanding all the arguments since used to induce us to go into it, I have not seen any reason to change my opinion, but rather to confirm me in the belief that what we did was right, and I would pass resolutions in stronger terms, if possible. It has been said that we are an insignificant Colony, and if we would unite we would be part of a strong nation, able to defend ourselves; but the greatest nations are not always the happiest. Most of the great nations of antiquity were based on slavery, while a few of the masters were rich and powerful; and I do not consider that true greatness consists in that, but in a contented and happy people. Is is our duty to take this subject into our most serious consideration, and not jump at conclusions upon which our future welfare so much depends. I cannot see that we have anything to gain by entering into this proposed Confederation; therefore I will oppose it to the utmost of my power, and will support the resolutions which have been submitted. We have, either ourselves or our fathers, left our native countries and emigrated to this Island, —we have made comfortable homes for ourselves out of the forest,—and, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of the rent-paying system, and the severities of the climate, we are progressing in material prosperity. Our revenue is steadily increasing year by year, so that it is nearly, if not quite, sufficient for our wants; and if we throw away all those advantages which we have obtained for ourselves, we will be justly punished for our folly. Why throw ourselves out of freedom into bondage from which we would never be able to extricate ourselves? Why place ourselves in the hands of worse than the proprietors, from whom we have been so long struggling to free ourselves? We have heard much said against the proprietary system, but Confederation would be ten times worse. We have now a fair prospect of getting the people free from proprietorism, but let us enter Confederation, and we will be worse off than when the proprietary system was in the zenith of its power. I will, therefore, heartily support the Resolutions which have been submitted.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.