COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Despatch from the Secretary of State declining to submit for the Queen's sanction the Bill to incorporate Orange Lodges in this Island.

AFTERNOON April 30, (*continued.*)

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I think his honor from the first district of King's County (Mr. Dingwell) was rather premature in the allusions which he has made, for I have understood that that resolution was to be brought forward on the ground that a breach of faith had been committed by the Colonial Minister—that he had interfered with the great principles of Responsible Government. For my part, that is what I intended to look at. I did not intend to make any allusions to the Orange institution; but it involves the question whether we have or have not the principles of Responsible Government established in this Colony. If those principles have been conceded to us, then it is for us to say whether the Colonial Minister has invaded them or not. We are not to sit silent on such an occasion as this. I, at least, will speak my mind,—I care not whether Orangeism or any other *ism* is involved. The resolution before your honors is one which, in my opinion, should meet the approbation of every person in the Colony who has a spark of patriotism in his breast, and who appreciates self-government as conceded to these colonies. Whatever the opinions of your honors may be upon Orangeism, you cannot but agree in this, that the proposition made in that Bill for the incorporation of the Orange Society was purely and wholly a local measure, as exclusive to the people of this Colony, and as purely local as any of the private acts passed for the incorporation of any religious denomination, from the Roman Catholic Church down to the most limited Church in the Colony. The Duke of Newcastle, or any other Colonial Minister, might as well say with regard to any one of those religious denominations that it was not worthy of being incorporated—that it was not worthy of the approbation of Her Majesty, and the Act might have been set aside by the same rule as the Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges was disallowed. The whole question on that Despatch is simply whether it is creditable to the Legislature of this Colony to submit to such interference on the part of the Colonial Minister. Is it using this Island well for the Colonial Minister to refuse to submit a Bill for Her Majesty's approval which only affects our own local affairs? I think every man who has a desire to uphold the principles of self-government in its purity cannot excuse the Colonial Minister for the violation of that rule. The mere circumstance that he chooses to do so because the subject was the incorporation of a society of men who are unfriendly to another class, is no reason for doing so. He might just as well say, I will not incorporate the denomination known as the Kirk of Scotland because there is a Free Kirk, or because there is a denomination of Wesleyans or Baptists. The whole of those matters are local. We should not be afraid to approach this subject for fear of raising an angry discussion on the Orange Societies. If your honors would take up the question calmly, and discuss it on its own merits, I am sure you cannot come to any other conclusion than that it is an unwarrantable interference, on the part of the Colonial Minister, with the principles of self-government which have been conceded to this colony. It will be remembered that when the question of incorporating the Orange society was discussed in this House, I said that I regretted that the other branch of the Legislature had thought proper to bring in such a Bill, and I am still of the same opinion. I do not think there was any necessity for it. But if any class of persons chose to associate together and call themselves Orangemen, I would not interfere with them as long as they did not encourage immorality or commit breaches of the peace. I do not think they have committed any acts of violence or insubordination, to call down upon them the pains and penalties of the law in this colony, whatever they may have done in other countries. But we want to express our disapprobation of the act of the Colonial Minister in interfering with our local affairs, and it is with that view that his honor has brought forward his resolution. I do not think we should allow the session to pass over and let it be supposed that we would quietly submit to such a breach of faith. I think it is necessary for the preservation of our privileges to do so. We do not know who the next Colonial Minister may be, and bye and bye, if such interference as this is quietly submitted to, the principles of Responsible Government will be wholly subverted, and a Bill will not be looked at to see whether it is reserved for the royal allowance or not. Now, I do not think the British Government will think the worse of us or of the inhabitants of the colony for standing up for our rights and expressing our disapproval of the act of the Colonial Minister. Neither do I think the inhabitants of the Island, if they reflect calmly upon the subject, will condemn the Legislature for expressing their disapproval. I am not speaking of the utility of incorporating the Orange societies. I wish to keep away from that subject altogether. I am sorry that the principle has been violated upon a subject which we cannot discuss without allowing party feelings to carry us away from the real question, and draw us into a secondary question which has nothing to do with the real principle. It was my intention to discuss the subject on principle, not the merits of the Orange society, and I hope it will be discussed in that way.

HON. MR. WALKER: His honor the Attorney General speaks as if it was merely a local Act; but he should recollect that it was petitioned against. His Grace gave his reasons for not submitting the Bill for Her Majesty's approval, and he says he deeply regrets that the Legislature should have passed such a Bill. He was not unacquainted with the nature of Orange societies, and he took the earliest opportunity of rejecting a proposition to legalize them. It was not for the benefit of the Island that it was brought in, but to satisfy the pressure from without, and if they find benefit from it, I have no objection. I do not want to go into that question. His honor who introduced the resolution said he did not want to go into the religious question, but it is difficult to keep away from it when a subject of this kind is brought forward. The Duke gives his reasons for disallowing the Bill. I give him credit for disallowing it, for he knew the working of those societies. You might as well ask why he refused to pass the Bill imposing a tax upon the rent rolls of the proprietors. If all your honors knew the bad effect of those societies as well as I do you would not censure the Duke for the step he has taken.

HON. MR. MCDONALD: I think the Duke did right in refusing to submit the Bill for Her Majesty's assent; and it is not the first time that such a step has been taken when a Bill was petitioned against. However, the question has been so fully discussed, I will not offer any further remarks, but simply offer the following resolution as an amendment to the one proposed by his honor from the first district of Queen's County:—

"*Whereas* this House admits the constitutional right of the Legislature to make and ordain such laws for the public peace, welfare, and good government of this Island, and of the inhabitants thereof, as may be found necessary for the public welfare; but as His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, *in his Despatch notifying* His Excellency that he could not submit the Act incorporating the Orange Societies of this Island for Her Majesty's consent, for the reason tha in his opinion 'such institutions are calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental *to the best interests of* any colony in which they exist:' *Therefore Resolved*, That our constitutional rights have not been interfered with by the rejection of the said Bill,—no similar Bill having been passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, or by any Colonial Legislature."

HON. MR. LORD: I beg leave to second the amendment. I was one who opposed the Bill which His Gr • has refused to s: b nit for Her Majesty's allowance, and I think it would be well if parties would allow this question to drop. The want of a law to incorporate the Orange societies will not prevent them from existing. Why should the Duke recommend a Bill for Her Majesty's allowance which he disapproved of himself. I think your honors who supported the Bill last year must have known that it would not pass. I stated at that time that I was certain it would not receive the royal allowance. If it is an interference with our rights, how many times have they been interfered with before? How many Bills have been disallowed since I have been in the Legislature; and was there ever such a resolution as that submitted? No, nothing of the sort, but this is a particular measure. I am sure your honors are very much disappointed at that Bill not becoming the law of the land. I have heard parties express their opinion in that way.

HON. MR. HENDERSON: I would like to ask his honor who has just spoken how many Bills of a local nature have been rejected within the recollection of the members of this House? Considerable stress has been laid upon the fact that the Bill had been petitioned against. The right to petition is a privilege conferred upon us, I believe, by our great *Magna Charta*; but it is to be considered whether the Colonial Minister has a right to put his opinions in opposition to the principle acceded to the Legislature of this Colony some years ago. That appears to me to be the question before your honors. I do not wish to take up the religious question, and I would not speak on this subject at all if I did not feel it to be my duty to do so. I do not wish to give offence to, or circumscribe the privileges of any man, but would accord the same liberties to all which I claim for myself. I can take with comparative ease the very warm exclamations of his honor from the first district of King's County (Mr. Dingwell), who appears, while I was reading the resolution, to have been "nursing his wrath to keep it warm;" but he had no need to do so. Parties know me and trust me, and trust I have kindly feelings towards them. I therefore feel myself in no way compromised by having introduced that resolution, though I could honestly and sincerely wish that Bill had never been introduced; but I stand here to defend a principle, and if I were as intensely zealous on that question as some persons might suppose, I would not feel indifferent as to the Reporter sending those sentiments to the country. However, I do not wish to prolong this discussion, or to go one hair's breadth beyond the political principle in the question before your honors.

HON. MR. DINGWELL: I do not wish to prolong the debate either; but I must say that if his honor is under the necessity of introducing anything he sincerely regrets. I sincerely pity him. If I were in such a position that I had to introduce anything against my inclination, I would resign my seat and leave the House.

HON. MR. HENDERSON: His honor is dealing with a man of straw of his own construction. I spoke in reference to the Bill passed last session, not the resolution; it was not any pressure but a sense of duty that induced me to introduce that resolution; and so his honor is dealing with a speech of his own making, not of mine.

The question of concurrence was then put on the amendment, and it was negatived on the following division:—

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Dingwell, Lord, and Walker—4.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Att'y Gen., President, Anderson, McLaren, Henderson, and Beer—6.

The question on the main motion was carried by the same division, reversing the names.

The President then resumed the chair, and when the three resolutions agreed to in committee were reported to the House, the Hon. Mr. McDonald again brought forward his amendments, which were all negatived by the same divisions as in committee. Hon. Mr. Ramsay, the chairman, voting with the non-contents in place of the President.

Adjourned till Monday next, at ten o'clock.

MONDAY, May 2.

The appropriation Bill, which was introduced by message from the House of Assembly on Saturday, was read the second time and committed.

HON. MR. DINGWELL: I see that one of the delegates sent to England last summer is allowed £200, and the other £100, and I do not know why there should be such a difference—why one should be allowed so much more than the other. I am sorry that the delegation has been such a failure; but the country has not received any benefit from it.

HON. MR. MCDONALD: Perhaps his honor thinks £300 is the whole cost of the delegation; but I see £375 charged in the accounts of last year.

HON. MR. DINGWELL: I am sorry that such a large amount should have been expended upon the delegation. I do not think it is common to send delegates upon a very important question without the consent of the Legislature. Even the minority should have been consulted. If a delegation was to be sent to England, it should either have been left till this summer, or provided for in the last session; but the Government took the responsibility upon themselves, and they will have to bear it. I am not finding fault with the delegates.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL: The amount was estimated in this way; when the delegates were authorized to proceed, it was supposed they would be absent in England about thirty days, and £100 sterling for each was estimated for that time, to include their personal expenses going and coming, and their expenses while there. If they should necessarily be absent more than that time, they were to be allowed 20s. sterling per day, while in England, and according to that estimate they have been paid by Government. It is well known to your honors that I did not remain so long in England as Mr. Pope. That being the season of the year when Her Majesty's Ministers are usually away from home, and little business done at the Colonial Office, there was not much prospect of an answer till the Secretary of State returned, at the usual season, and had time to communicate with the proprietors. That would occupy a considerable amount of time, and as it was not considered requisite for both of us to remain, I at once returned. It was necessary that Mr. Pope should remain, but I do not think he remained any longer than was really and truly necessary to obtain answers to his communications, and since his return the Government have paid him the amount of his personal expenses, at the rate estimated before the delegates left the Island, 20s. sterling per day. The House of Assembly has now been pleased to vote £200 to Mr. Pope and £100 to myself, as remuneration for our services. That is a matter of which the Legislature alone are the proper judges, and I accept it with satisfaction. The amount of the delegates' expenses may appear large to some of your honors; but I do not know how it could possibly be less. I do not know of any gentlemen ever having been sent from the colony on such important business where their expences were estimated at such a low figure. Any of your honors, sent upon such a mission, and wishing to maintain that respectability which the credit of the colony required, would find that less than 20s. per day would hardly be sufficient. I know there was nothing to spare when our expences were discharged, and I spent very much more money out of my own pocket, which I would not have been called upon to spend, and would not have spent, if I had not been sent upon that delegation. I spent nearly half as much more, and therefore I do not think the duty could have been performed with less expense to the colony. It is unnecessary for me to go into the result of the delegation. I cannot think the Legislature will suppose that it has not been attended with any good result. But for the delegation, the land measure would not have been advanced as it is. It has been advanced at least a full session. The tone of the Colonial Office has also been changed. I am not, and never was, one who was desirous of being too close or illiberal in remuneration to gentlemen on public business. I may have opposed steps of this kind, and contended warmly against them, as some of your honors may have done, and have a right to do in this matter; and it may fall to my lot, before the close of my career, to oppose a delegation again; but I do not think I will be found to be an advocate for withholding that remuneration from them which is necessary for the public service, and their independence and respectability. I do not make these allusions by way of complaining or finding fault with what has been voted to me. I regret that the delegation has not resulted in better fruits, and I confess that I thought before I went away that it would; but my experience has shown me that it is a difficult thing, and it requires powerful reasoning, to move the Ministers of the Crown from what they have laid down as decided constitutional policy. My experience will enable me to judge better of such questions hereafter.

HON. MR. DINGWELL: My chief objection was to the way in which the delegation was appointed, and his honor the Attorney General has not said anything about that. I did not intend to find fault with the amount voted for their remuneration. The appointment of the delegation may have been a step in the right direction, but I am afraid it was a step in the wrong direction.

Hon. the PRESIDENT observed that he thought it was great folly to spend time discussing that question, as no Government, after they had employed a delegation, could refuse to pay their expenses.

The item was then agreed to.

HON. MR. RAMSAY: I wish to call attention to the necessity for wharves in Richmond Bay. I observe that there are sums appropriated for wharves in New London, and in various parts of Prince and King's Counties, but Richmond Bay, which is the largest Bay in the Island, is without a single public wharf, with the exception of one old one at Princetown, and that is scarcely ever fit to drive a wheelbarrow on. No less than seven townships front on Richmond Bay, all closely settled, and the farmers and traders experience great inconvenience in shipping their produce for the want of wharves. His honor on my right (Mr. Yeo) knows that vessels have sometimes to wait for a week for a favorable time to load,—in fact, vessels can scarcely be got to go there at all because there are no wharves for them to load at, and the consequence is, that farmers have to cart their produce to Summerside, a distance, in many cases, of 18 or 20 miles. The people do complain, and they have good reason, when they have to cart their produce such a distance, often on very bad roads, when they should ship it at home. I do not think it is treating the farming population as they should be treated, and I wish to bring it to the notice of the Government, so that something may be done at the next session, if not at this, to remedy the grievance complained of.

HON. MR. DINGWELL: I quite agree with his honor who has just spoken, and there are many other places neglected as well as Richmond Bay, yet the people are not anxious to petition. It is now too late to take it up this session, but I hope that at the next session it will be brought to the notice of the House of Assembly in time to have the evil complained of remedied.

Hon the PRESIDENT: We do not hold the public purse; it is in the hands of the Government. If the people want wharves why do they not petition for them. They cannot expect the Government to grant them what they do not ask for.

HON. MR. MCLAREN: In King's County, when they want a wharf, the inhabitants subscribe towards it; and when they get half the amount, or thereabouts, subscribed, then they petition the House of Assembly for a grant. There are still many places where wharves are required.

HON. MR. MCDONALD: We have no power to alter the Bill, and therefore I think it is almost useless to discuss it, though I might find fault with some of the items, for I consider some of them too small and others too large. I observe a grant of £75 for a Grammar School at Georgetown, and I think it is ridiculously small. They are building a schoolhouse which will cost a great deal of money, and will be a credit to the place when finished, but it will take some hundreds to complete it. Then I see there are £400 appropriated to build a lighthouse on Seacow Head. I am not aware that there was any application for a lighthouse at that place, but there have been repeated applications for lighthouses on the North Cape and East Point, and both are very much required. It is, I suppose, with a view of accommodating the steamer carrying the mails that a lighthouse is to be built there, but I think there is much greater necessity for them in the other places which I have named.

HON ATTORNEY GENERAL: The site chosen for this lighthouse, Seacow Head, is one which it is supposed would be the best adapted for the purpose in view. Two others, one on the North Cape and one on the West Cape of the Island, would, no doubt, be as serviceable to navigation generally, but they would afford little benefit to the mail steamer, which is the principal object in view. No other place would secure that object so well as Seacow Head. I regret that we are unable to erect more lighthouses. One on the North Cape, one on the East Point, and one on the West Point are very desirable. There has been some communication with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, who are as much concerned in them as we are, but they do not seem disposed to undertake the expense of building them, and we do not feel justified in incurring the whole cost ourselves. Therefore we have to look more at our own immediate wants.

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

A Bill to enable John Robinson to obtain letters patent for a new mode of constructing ships and vessels, was read a second time and committed.

Hon. Mr. Anderson and Hon. Mr. Dingwell objected to the time the patent was allowed to run—fourteen years,—and, on motion, the Bill was amended by striking out "fourteen" and inserting "ten."

The committee having gone through the Bill, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the same to the House with an amendment.

The House of Assembly having disagreed to the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to alter the time for holding certain terms of the Supreme Court, and the latter having determined to adhere to them, the Bill was lost.

House adjourned for one hour.

At half past three o'clock the House met.

The Appropriation Bill and a Bill to enable John Robinson to obtain letters patent for a new mode of constructing ships and vessels, were severally read the third time and passed.

At five o'clock, His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, came down to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat in the chair of State, assented, in Her Majesty's name, to thirty-eight Bills, passed during the session. His Excellency was then pleased to close the session with a speech to both Houses, which it is unnecessary to insert, as it has already appeared in the *Examiner*.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

Furniture Warerooms.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Furnitur and Upholstery Goods,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and beautiful designs, as can be found in this City.

His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.

A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.

N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octavo PIANO FORTE, London make.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30. 1863

QUEEN SQUARE GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

Per "Light Boat" from Boston, and "Diadem" from Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED by above VESSELS—
100 bbls. Maxwell's best extra Ohio FLOUR,
150 " Humbolt's double extra Illinois "
80 " Superior Canada "
50 " Kiln dried CORN MEAL,
5 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 puns Heavy retailing MOLASSES,
20 chests Letter A No. 1 TEA, (very superior.)
100 bags LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 boxes (20 lbs each) BUTTER SALT,
1 case Grosse & Blackwell's mixed PICKLES,
12 boxes Gray, Dunn & Co's. Fancy BISCUITS,
2 cases CONFECTIONARY,
Barrels Vinegar, Pale, Seal and Sperm OIL,
½ boxes Digby Herring, and a general assortment of Family Groceries and Provisions.

ALSO,

Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Grain Shovels, Wood Bowls, Candle Wick, Pipes, Travelling Trunks, Manilla Rope, Charns, &c, &c., which he offers for sale on best possible terms for Cash.

ROBERT BELL.
Ch'town, May 30, 1864. 2m

Carlton's Condition Powders!

Eligible Business Stand.

TO be sold by private bargain, that very valuable FREEHOLD FARM at St. Peter's, the property of the late Capt. JOHN KENNEDY, deceased, consisting of about 62 acres, all under cultivation, and is known to be one of the best stands for business in King's County. It will be sold with all the buildings on it, with or without the stock and growing crop, and possession can be given any time which may be agreed on. Apply on the premises to

ELIZABETH KENNEDY.
St. Peter's, June 27, 1864. 1m

A 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 Wharves, for shipping Produce, &c. The above property is well worth 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, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber in Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Ch'town, April 25, 1864. 4m

The Great Land Commission a failure!

Procure free land while you can.

THE Subscriber has THREE FARMS on Lot 15, which he offers to sell on reasonable terms. There is a portion of each of those Farms cleared and under cultivation; they front on the shore, where abundance of sea manure can be had. A Building Lot or two in Charlottetown or Summerside would be taken as a payment. For further particulars apply to the Hon. W. W. LORD, Charlottetown; Mr. P. BROWN, Summerside, or to

N. J. BROWN.
Brown's Mart, Egmont Bay, Feby. 29th, 1864.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE front of the Farm owned by the late JAMES ANDERSON, Esqr., consisting of THIRTY ACRES, (more or less.) and in possession of the undersigned, is now offered for Sale. The property is so well known that scarcely any description is needed. It has a front on St. Peter's Bay of Twenty-five chains, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the Harbor, and abundance of sea manure heaps up on its front every season, which can be brought on the farm very conveniently by means of an excellent slip in the bank, through which a horse can bring any load. The road once known as the "Old Ferry Road" leads from the road which runs to the Harbor, and passes by the rear of the above land, leading to the Bay, and thus fitting it for a business place, especially a fishing situation. The whole of the above is in a high state of cultivation, and can be kept so by the abundance of manure thrown up on its front by the sea.

The above Property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Twenty-first day of JULY next, at the hour of One o'clock, by the undersigned, on the premises.

CHARLES ANDERSON.
St. Peter's, April 18, 1864.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Soap & Candle Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Importers, and the public generally, to the

SOAP and CANDLES

manufactured at the above establishment, confident that for quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

J. S. CARVELL.
Char'town, Feb. 15, 1864. tf

Dr. W. G. Sutherland,

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, trusts that the same may still be continued towards him. He wishes further to state his present large stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. The best description of every thing connected with the trade, selected in LONDON from the best establishments by those competent of doing justice to the business The Dispensary Department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

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

Queen-street, Ch'town, P. E. Island, December 7, 1863.

REMOVAL!

DOCTOR CREAMER has removed his SURGERY to MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE, where he can be consulted at all hours.
June 6, 1864. 3m

F. P. NORTON,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
GOERGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

North American Hotel,

Kent-street, Charlottetown.

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, P. E. I., Nov. 23, 1863. 1y

The London and Lancashire FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Companies,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

Accept all classes of Risks,

At reasonable rates of premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 21st, 1864. } all papers

Marine Insurance Company OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:

HON. DANL. DAVIES,	HON. JOS. HENSLEY,
HON. W. W. LORD,	HON GEO. BEER,
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SECRETARY:
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☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street.
May 4.

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FIRE AND LIFE!

Capital - - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, 'the Queen Insurance Company,' which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

Judson's Pills!

SPRING CONSIGNMENT!

N. RANKIN would respectfully intimate that he has received a CONSIGNMENT of the following articles, all of which are offered for sale at wholesale prices to the trade:
300 Bbls. FLOUR, Extra State and Superfine,
40 chests English Congo TEA,
40 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
30 cases GINGERETTE,
8 bbls. Glasgow refined SUGAR,
20 doz. PAILS,
20 " CORN BROOMS,

IN BOND!

Hhds. DeKuyper Gin.
Quarter Casks Scotch Whiskey (pure)
Do do old Port (very fruity.)

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.
Charlottetown, May 30, 1864.

A few facts worth knowing.

IT'S A FACT WORTH KNOWING that R. R. MACLELLAN takes the best and cheapest Photographs in the Colony.

IT'S A FACT worth knowing that R. R. M c LELLAN is at home daily, and keeps always on hand a full Stock of Chemicals and every requisite in the art.

IT'S A FACT worth knowing that no one but an Artist can take an Artistic Photograph.

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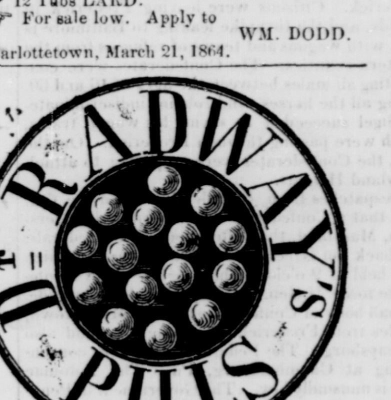
IT'S A FACT worth knowing that R. R. MACLELLAN gives 16 beautiful Photographs for twenty shillings.

George Street, May 23, 1864.

M, PM & P!

75 BBLS. PORK of the above brands.
12 Tubs LARD.
☞ For sale low. Apply to

WM. DODD.
Charlottetown, March 21, 1864.



DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIPING.
NO TENESMUS.
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET,

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY, STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES, AND RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.
ITS FIRST INDICATION
Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.
If in the Head, Face, or Throat
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles.
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN
In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.
If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits.
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

ON HAND!

Flour, Leather, Tobacco and Crackers,

WHICH will be sold low for CASH or approved 3 months' paper.

Fortnightly upon the arrival of the Steamer "Commerce," the subscriber will receive a fresh supply of FLOUR, which he will sell at low rates. Country Traders and others will find it for their interest to call.

I. C. HALL,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.
Ch'town, June 27, 1864.

MOLASSES!

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the WEST INDIES,
100 Punchs. and Tierces Choice MOLASSES,
For sale low.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, June 13, 1864. tf

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID

BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

Loss of Appetite—Loss of Strength—Loss of Health.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated, with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills imparts tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

Head, Heart, Lungs and Stomach.

Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and, therefore, may be considered as the regulators of the mainspring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

Female Disorders.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills; they never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the si kly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week, as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

Sick Headache, Indigestion or Foul Stomach, and Disordered Liver.

In such a deranged state of health, the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

Disorders incidental to Children.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put in a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills — will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone & Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Second'ry Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Compl'nts	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dysentery	Piles	&c., &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

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

N. B.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

December 28, 1863.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

The Manochan or Great Medicine.

THESE Pills have now been thoroughly tested and have maintained the highest character everywhere, they have the wonderful power of restoring to health persons suffering under all diseases arising from

IMPURE BLOOD,

and as the Blood is the life when pure, so it is when corrupt the source of nine-tenths of the diseases which afflict mankind.

The following are among the distressing variety of diseases in which these Pills are invaluable.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Diseases of Females,—the Medicine has been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—King's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of this most remarkable Medicine. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENES by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS, of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

SCURVY, ULCERS AND INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which this Medicine gives to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

MERCURIAL DISEASES — Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find this med cine a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 Pills, and retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. Judson & Co. on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO, Prop's.
NEW YORK.

Sold by all Dealers.