LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUMMERSIDE FISHING COMPANY.

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am pleased to hear of the prosperity of Prince County; but it is not very often that fishermen make fortunes in this country. The season here is too short. I may be deceived, but from what I have seen I do not think the men who catch the fish do very well by it, though the merchants may sometimes make a profitable business out of it. Still, if a trade could be opened up which would be a benefit, and increase the prosperity of the country, I would do anything in my power to encourage it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I am glad to see such a bill before the House, for I think the fisheries might be made a source of wealth to the country. Men living a thousand miles away come here in the summer and make riches by catching fish around our coasts, and why should not the inhabitants of this Island do likewise? I believe it can be done. It is only required to have vessels properly fitted out, and to have the business vigorously and systematically prosecuted, to make it pay. I heard of a man at Rustico who paid a debt of £100 last year, and had something to spare, with only the assistance of a small boy in a boat; and I have known five men to get £33 for one day's work. I am pleased to see the country waking up to the importance of this branch of business, for I am confident that money could be made by it if it were properly conducted.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I believe the fishing business, if properly conducted, would pay well; but many of the people of this Island who engage in it do not thoroughly understand it. Many towns in the Northern States have grown wealthy by the fishing business. Various trades and occupations are followed by the fishermen in the winter. They manufacture their own barrels, and many other articles which they require; and if our fishermen would do so it would be a great advantage to them. If the business was extensively entered into and properly conducted it would be a benefit to the farmers as well as the fishermen themselves, for it would cause a demand for eggs, butter, potatoes, and various articles of agricultural produce. We would have a home market instead of having to send those articles to a foreign market. I would gladly support any practical measure to encourage this branch of business.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I agree with his honor who hast just spoken as to the importance of the fishing business of this Colony. I think it should be fostered and encouraged, and I am pleased to see the people waking up to the benefit of incorporated companies for carrying on the fisheries. This is the second bill of this kind which has been before us this session, and if the parties are at all successful, I believe a great many more will embark in the business. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) spoke of that County being ahead of other places, and as far as this bill goes, it is in advance of King's County; but I am happy to know that in King's County there are five vessels being built this season which will cost as much as the entire stock of the Company to be incorporated by this bill. They will cost at least £1000 each, and they are being built by private individuals expressly for the fishing business. We have had very numerously signed petitions presented to the House this session, praying for a bounty upon mackerel, and I regret that the Government has not taken any action upon the matter. I believe that there is no subject of greater importance before us than the encouragement of the fisheries. Large sums are given every year for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of stock, while the fisheries, which, if properly encouraged, might be of greater importance to the country than agriculture, are entirely neglected. Many young men leave the Island and bring home $400 or $500 each for their summer's work—fishing in American vessels for four or five months. Now, if a number of vessels were fitted out here, there is no doubt but it would be the means of increasing the trade of the Colony very much, and it would keep many of those young men on the Island who now go away. And, perhaps, out of every hundred who go away, not more than eighty return to the Island. They settle in the United States.

Hon the PRESIDENT: I do not think half of them return.

Hon. Mr McDONALD: Well, I do not know that they do, as his honor from the first district of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) said, the manufacture of barrels would be an important and profitable business for the fishermen in the winter. The Americans buy a great many of their barrels in Nova Scotia, and I know they would give more for barrels manufactured here. They would give a half more than for those manufactured in the States. The men who embark in the business are not generally men of large capital, and if this should be an unsuccessful year they will abandon it, and thus the trade will be thrown back twenty years; but if a bounty were given, it would encourage them to continue another year. I regret the Government has not, ere this, introduced a measure in compliance with the prayer of the petition. We know that persons fishing from this Island will have to compete with the Americans at a great disadvantage. Not only have the Americans more experience in the business, but they have an advantage of two dollars per barrel, which is the duty they have got upon mackerel. If a bounty were given it would enable our fishermen to compete with them. I am pleased to see people getting in the way of embarking in the fisheries in Companies. They do not do so to any extent in the United States; but fifteen or twenty or thirty men often associate together, and one person manages for them. This enables persons who have a small amount of capital to have an interest in a vessel. One assists another, and I hope the same mode will be adopted here.

Hon. Mr RAMSAY: His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) thinks there is nothing to be made by the business.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I said in general, the persons who caught the fish were not enriched by that means.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: Perhaps his honor has never been in the Bay Chaleur where twenty or thirty large Ships are laden with fish every year. I have seen nine large Ships dismasted, waiting till their cargoes were caught; and if it were not a paying business, it would not be entered into so extensively. I have seen some fishing establishments here, but none like what I have seen in Carraquet, where I have seen 500 boats going out from one little place in the morning. Many of them stay out till they get their loads. Some of them rode out the great gale in 1851, when so many Americans were lost. We want better boats here, so that they could stay out till they get their loads, and not run in every night as they do at present.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I can scarcely understand the arguments of your honors. You say the fishing business is so very profitable, so much money to be made by it—and yet you wish to have a bounty given. Well, if a bounty is given it must come out of the pockets of the farmers, and if the business is so very profitable, I do not see why those who engage in it should require a bounty. I do not wish to discourage the fisheries, far from it; but if I have been able to discern anything, it is that those who engage in the fisheries have not been the most prosperous. Those who have given their whole time to farming have generally been more prosperous than those who have given a part of their time to fishing and a part to farming. I would like to see the fisheries prospering—to see Companies established in all parts of the Island—but we should be very cautious in giving a bounty, for it will require a very considerable sum of money, and if it is such a very profitable business I do not see that it is required.

Hon. Mr. BEER. If by giving a bounty to the amount of £1000, we could receive and put in circulation £10,000, I think it would be acting on the principle of "throwing a sprat to catch mackerel;" and though it would come out of the pockets of the farmers, in the first instance, it would go into them afterwards. We have no fishing business here, properly speaking, and we want to encourage and establish such a business; then after a few years it would maintain itself. Millions of dollars have been paid in the United States in bounties on fish. They have two or three objects in giving this bounty. They get their markets supplied with fish, and a greater demand is caused for other kinds of produce. Such a great number of people being engaged in the fisheries, stimulates all branches of trade. It would have the same effect here. If we had two thousand or three thousand men engaged in the fisheries, it would cause a demand of various kinds of farmer's produce; little manufactories would spring up, and money would circulate. Though I am not in favor of bounties as a general rule, yet I would support a bounty on fish for a few years, so as to get the business fairly established.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: This is justly admitted to be a very important question; and in reference to bounties, I believe it is considered by all that, as a general rule, they are objectionable. They are a species of protection which does not tend to benefit the country in general; but that does not for a moment prove that exceptional cases may not arise where a thing objectionable in itself may produce a desirable result. I do not say I can prove that this is such a case. There are complications and difficulties in the question. One is that the sleek Yankees would probably get three-fourths of the bounty; but if they were really resident in the Island, or bringing money into it, I would not care whether they were Yankees or not. But taking it as an exception of the general rule, if your honors, who have more experience in such matters than I have, and if, from your knowledge of mercantile business and political economy, you are satisfied that a bounty on fish would give a stimulus to trade—that it would put a larger amount of money in circulation in the country than would be drawn out to pay the bounty, I would support it. It is a very important question, and should be fully and calmly considered. In reference to what his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said about those who gave a part of their time to fishing and a part to farming, not prospering, it may be an exception to a general rule, but there is truth in it; for those who are wavering between two opinions, or "Jacks of two many trades," would, no doubt, lose by them; but that should rather induce us to hail with satisfaction such enterprises as the Company which this is intended to incorporate; for it is admitted that it is capital that makes capital. Where there is combination and system, a business will pay where isolated cases will not, and it is more likely to pay where science and experience are brought to bear upon it. It will be surprising if, by the Fall of the year, it will not prove so encouraging as to induce many more to apply for acts of incorporation for the same object.

Hon. Mr. YEO: I remember that some years ago there was a bounty given on vessels, but many of them did not fish at all. Where would the bounty come from? It would have to come out of the country. I do not think it would be right to tax the farmers to give a bounty to the fishermen. If they got a bounty they would not do any more. Perhaps they would do less; for they would look to the bounty to support them, as they did before, instead of working as they should do.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: His honor is opposed to giving bounties, and believes there would be no more fish caught if a bounty were given; but we want to encourage people to embark in the business in a proper and systematic manner. As his honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) has said, they should remain out till they get their loads, but at present they can only go out on fine days, and the very day they should be fishing they are about the shores. Perhaps on fine days, when they go out they should be on their farms. His honor from King's County (Mr. Dingwell) is afraid that if the bounty were given to the fishermen it would be at the expense of the farmers. Just as well might the fishermen say that the farmers receive bounties at their expense, for they do get bounties in the shape of grants for the importation of seed, and stock, and in various other ways. It may be said that the effect of these grants is a general benefit to the Island, just so it would be with a bounty given for the encouragement of the fisheries. A number of vessels would be built for the purpose of carrying on the business properly and systematically. A large amount of money would be put in circulation, and more would be returned to the Treasury than the amount laid out. His honor also said the farmers, as a general rule were better off than the fishermen, but it is because the fishing business is not properly carried on. It is well known that those engaged in the fisheries can pay higher wages than farmers can pay. Farmers cannot pay more than £4 a month, and it is doubtful if a man's labor on a farm will return that much; but those engaged in the fisheries often pay 6, 8 or £9 a month for men, and when they go fishing on the shares they often make more than the largest of those sums. I have known a man to make £50 in one season. That shows that it is a more profitable business than farming, and I would like to encourage our people to engage in it properly, for then it would be more profitable. I do not think it is fair to say we will not give a bounty at all. A bounty was given before, as his honor from Prince County (Mr. Yeo) has said, but it was given on a wrong system. It was given on vessels, and every old vessel that could be obtained was fitted out, and claimed the bounty when perhaps they did not fish at all. The proper way is to give the bounty to the men who catch the fish. His honor from Queen's County (Mr Henderson) was afraid that the country would go into the hands of Yankee speculators, but there are very few such men here, and if they are living here and teach our people to engage in, and carry on the business properly, they have a right to a share of the bounty. I regret that the Government has not brought forward a measure to give a bounty, for I believe it would be a general benefit to the country. His honor from King's County (Mr. Dingwell) thought if it was such a profitable business there was no necessity for a bounty; but a business may be very profitable when it is thoroughly understood, and yet people be afraid to embark in it. It is well known that persons in town have a considerable amount of money on which they are not receiving any interest, and yet they would not give it out to parties to engage in the fishing business, because they are not acquainted with it. The parties not having real estate to represent, cannot obtain money, and they cannot embark in the fishing business without it. We want to let those people have to say there is something they can depend upon; and while they have to pay a duty of two dollars per barrel in the United States market, they should have one here to meet it, so that they might have some chance to compete with the Americans.

Hon. Mr. YEO: His honor speaks about those engaged in the fisheries being able to pay such high wages as compared with what the farmers can afford to pay; then why should we tax the farmers, who cannot pay high wages, for the purpose of giving a bounty to the fishermen.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to bring this question of a bounty before the Legislature this session or not, but so much has been said that it will be expected that the opinion of this House will be elicited; and although I do not profess to be competent to judge of the propriety of giving a bounty to the fisheries, yet I must confess that my inclination leads me rather to go in favor of it at the present time. I know it has been tried during my legislative experience, and considered to have failed, or not to have given satisfaction; but still, I think the Legislature might do worse than to give a bounty upon the catch of mackerel. It has been tried by the people of the United States, and the subject has been very generally discussed, but I believe the bounty has always been maintained. I believe it is granted at the present day in Maine and some of the other States. Now, if they have placed a duty of two dollars in gold upon foreign mackerel, it will operate of course against the interests of this Island, and it would therefore become a question whether it was the only way to enable our people to compete with the Americans for the Legislature to grant a bounty. In the first place it may be said that it is nothing more than giving a bounty to one class of the people at the expense of another, and that we could not give a bounty to the fishermen without taxing the farmers to pay it, but each person must, of course, be prepared to pay his quota of taxation for whatever purpose it is intended, and it must not be forgotten that the people have taxed themselves largely to confer a benefit upon the farmers. Large sums have been voted for the purchase of land, which is exclusively for the benefit of the farmers. A great deal would depend on the manner in which a bounty was granted; and if the Legislature considered it expedient to grant a bounty, I believe it would be a very great benefit to the Island. If the mackerel fishery were prosecuted in large vessels it would be a much more certain and advantageous business. A great number of our young men go into the employment of foreigners, where they can make more money than they can at home, and very often they quit the country and settle in the neighboring Republic. Now, what is the reason of this? It appears rather strange, but when it is enquired into it will be found that the principal attraction is the superior manner in which they are provided for in foreign vessels, as compared with our own. The Americans have vessels built and fitted up expressly for the fisheries. They have the best of accommodations, and excellent fare, and every inducement is held out to young men to engage in them. Our young men often go into those vessels, where they meet with a large amount of success. It then becomes a question whether it would be expedient to grant a bounty which would encourage persons to fit up vessels here, and which would possess equal attractions and keep our young men on the Island, where they would spend the money they make at the fishing business. The question is not before us now, and I do not wish to commit myself to any particular vote if it should come up; but I think there are strong arguments to show that if a bounty were given upon vessels belonging to our own people, it would be an advantage to the trade and commerce of the Island. I do not think the fisheries are likely to be prosecuted with very great success till the Island is more extensively populated, or till we have some emigration to afford facilities to supply the great want of labour which is now very much felt in the Colony. If encouragement were given to a sound class of immigrants, I think it would be a great aid to the fisheries. Our enterprising young men who are not desirous to engage in farming, would pursue the more attractive employment of the fisheries, and the want would be supplied by those who would be glad to come and supply their places. I thing it would require such a class of emigrants, and if these two things were combined, the fisheries would greatly increase. A large amount of tonnage would be employed in them, and the result would be a large consumption of the productions of the Island. There would be a reaction upon the resources of the country which would be a benefit to the whole community. I have thrown out these remarks quite unprepared, for I did not expect such a subject before us to-day; but as some of your honors have spoken on the subject, I have no objections that these should be made known as my views. I know that much may be said on both sides; and I hope that if it is not taken up this session it will be at the next, whoever lives to see it, and that the merits of the case will be fully discussed and decided upon. I still think that if a bounty were allowed for a few years it would tend greatly to increase the trade of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I did not think this discussion would have taken such a wide scope, and perhaps it will be taken notice of what way this House views the matter. For my part, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion on the subject. I feel delicate in giving an opinion, as I did when the petition was presented; but if the people I represent are favourable to giving a bounty I would not oppose it. I have no particular objection to it, but I do not wish to injure one class of the people by giving a bounty to another. If young companies are springing up in the country, I dare say it would be desirable to encourage them for a few years, but the trouble is to give a bounty in such a way that those who deserve it would be the persons to receive it. If it would go to those who catch the fish I would not oppose it, but I think there are many ways to prevent it from going into there hands.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The reason the people petitioned for a bounty this year was on account of the heavy duty put upon mackerel by the United States Government. It was thought that it would throw a damper upon those who were prepared to engage in the business. The United States is nearly the only market we have for mackerel, and the high duty will place our fishermen in a very disadvantageous position. I am of opinion that this season will not be a very successful one for the mackerel fisheries, for I understand that a number of steamers are to be on the coast, and it is well known that where they run mackerel are not caught. That has been found to be the case in the United States. Before the last treaty there were three or four steamers on the coast, and our fishermen made poor fares, which they attributed to the presence of the steamers. If such a number of steamers are to be on the coast this season as we hear of, I am of opinion that there will be very few mackerel caught in the Gulf.

House resumed.—Bill reported agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in Mortgagees and Trustrees, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 9th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the regulation of the Militia and Volunteer Forces was read a third time andpassed.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island, was read a second time and committed.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he was not acquainted with the nature of the bill, and would like to hear its provisions explained.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD was of opinion that when a measure of this kind was brought before the House, there should be some explanation of its provisions given by a member of the Government. It interfered, in some respects, with the rights of the subject, and if there was any necessity for it the House should be acquainted with it.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: The reasons for passing this bill are, in my opinion, quite obvious. I have not been specially charged with giving any explanations or reasons for passing it; but I consider that as there is no enactment on our statute boook equivalent to the enactments of this bill, the state of the world in general, and of these Colonies in particuiar, do appear to call for such a measure. Not that I apprehend that any portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Island have a desire to act such a part as to render a measure of this kind necessary; but we have reason to know that there have been parties insinuating themselves among the people of this Island, whether few or many I cannot say, but the fact I do know, that they are trying to get the people to act a treasonable part. We may therefore take it for granted that where they would see Her Majesty's property unprotected by law, they would persist in tampering with the loyalty of the colonists. And it is well known that parties having such objects in view are trying to ascertain what our position is,—how our banks and magazines are situated, and what the feelings of the people are, and where they may, with the greatest probability of success, steer their course, so as to succeed in their traiterous designs. Therefore I do say, as a member of this House and a member of the Government, that there is a necessity for this bill. It is not uncommon in Great Britain, when anything extraordinary arises, to have enactments of this kind. I remember that, a few years ago, when some person having a desire for notoriety, fired at Her Majesty, a bill was introduced for the security of Her Majesty's person, in the way of extending the superiority of the laws, and I think it is no more than right for the Government and the Legislature of this Island to pass a measure like this. And if, after a calm, deliberative view of the case, and under a due sense of our obligations to the Queen,—whose coronation oath implies that each of her subjects should reciprocate the very terms and stipulations of that oath,—any of your honors should consider that any clause of the bill goes beyond what the prospective necessities of the case require, it is your duty, while you would protect Her Majesty's interests, also to protect with equal care the rights of each of Her Majesty's subjects under the flag.

Hon. ATTY. GEN.: I think a bill of this kind had better be a part of the laws of the Colony, as it has been for many years a statute of Great Britain, for I believe it is little more than a literal copy of an act passed in Britain forty years ago or more. It is true, we have laws relating to felonies and to the crime of treason; but there may be offences which may be nearly as serious as treason, and yet cannot be brought within that class of crime, so as to be punishable under those laws. Some years ago, as your honors may recollect, there were great riots in Manchester, which created great alarm in the minds of many of Her Majesty's subjects. Great multitudes of people assembled in a riotous manner, yet without committing anything that would come within the definition of treason. And in consequence of its being found difficult to punish people of that kind, the British Parliament passed an act, of which I believe this is a copy, and which has been acted upon there ever since. Now, in all the Colonies, I think it is right and proper that the laws, as regards the Crown and the safety of Her Majesty's Government, should be assimilated to those of Great Britain. We live in extraordinary times. There is a spirit of restlessness or lawlessness abroad, and though it may not reach our population, yet it is better to have a law such as this to meet any necessity that might arise. This bill, I presume, is merely to render more effective the punishment of those persons who by any means might overawe the authorities of the day, yet without bringing themselves within the crime of treason, and who, without an act of this kind, might escape punishment. I do not think it can inflict any wrong upon any person. It requires clear proof of a man's intention and acts before he can be convicted. A man might do just as bad as an overt act of treason and not come under that law. It is very difficult to convict a man of treason; and with that humanity which characterizes British juries, they are loathe to pronounce a man guilty unless the evidence is very clear against him. If he does not come strictly within the letter of the law, he may escape, though guilty; but under this law he may be tried for a felonious intention, and then he would not be so liable to escape if he was guilty. The punishment is not penal. It is merely imprisonment. I did not know the bill was prepared; but I heard a statement outside,—indeed I think I heard His Excellency say that the laws here were defective in that respect; and I did expect that a bill of this kind would be brought in; but I do not think there need be any apprehension that it will act with undue severity upon any of Her Majesty's subjects.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am satisfied with the explanations of his honor who is a member of the Government (Mr. Henderson), and his honor the Attorney General; but I must say that there are many bills which come before this House without any explanation, and I think it is due to the members of the House that a gentleman introducing a bill should give some explanation of it, and the reason for introducing it. I do not think the people of this Island require such a bill; but perhaps it will not do much harm, and it may be a safeguard, therefore I will not object to it.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: After the explanations of his honor from Queen's County (Mr. Henderson) and his honor the Attorney General, I am disposed to support the bill. I am quite prepared to place any requisite power in the hands of the Government to prevent the accomplishment of any treasonable designs, or the spread of any treasonable opinions in the Colony, if any persons should be found in this Colony (which is favorably known in England for the loyalty of its inhabitants) disseminating disloyal opinions, I would be glad to have a law by which they could be punished promptly and severely.

The committee having gone through the bill, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill "to incorporate the Summerside Fishing Company" was also read a third time and passed.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. "Vincent," from Montreal:

400 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR,
100 Bbls CORN MEAL,
50 Bags No. 1 SHIP BREAD,
50 do No. 2 do,
33 Boxes TOBACCO, 10's,
150 Sides No. 1 SOLE LEATHER,
150 Doz. SODA WATER,
30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
100 Boxes SOAP,
50 Cases CLARET, (St. Julien Medic.)

Also in Store:

4 Casks GIN, (DeKuyper's),
1 Pun. Bourbon WHISKEY,
3 Casks Hennessey's BRANDY, pale & dark
1 qr. Cask U. C. WHISKEY,
1 Cask Scotch WHISKEY,
100 Bags SALT, (Liverpool),
12 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
10 Bbls. Bottled ALE and PORTER,
2 Hhds. ALE (McCallum's), superior.

J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.
July 23, 1866. tf

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber hereby notifies his Customers, and the public generally, that since the late Fire, whereby his premises, on Queen Street, were destroyed, he has removed to that building on KENT STREET, next door to the premises of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Carriage Builder, where he is prepared to carry on his Business in all its branches as usual. Having been a heavy loser by the fire, he takes this opportunity to request all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment of their respective amounts, as his Books will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement and collection on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.
August 13th, 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.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
Accept all Classes of Risks,
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
October 17, 1864.

Extension Tables.

Sofas & Chairs. — Wardrobes & Bureaus.

E. D. STAIR,
Kent Street, next H. Palmer's Office.
Cabinet-making, Upholstering, &c
FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, and from seasoned Stock.
Undertaking punctually attended to.
Coffin Plates Lettered.
ALL WORK MADE WARRANTED
TO
Give Satisfaction.
Hall Tables & Hat Trees.
Feb'y 26, 1866.

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 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, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
June 25, 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

A Farm to be Let,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of MR. RICHARD HAYES, the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

DR. KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER,

Is the only preparation in use which invariably CHANGES GRAY AND FADED HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Its effects are so UNIFORM AND SPEEDY, as to be regarded almost MIRACULOUS.

It gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION, a single trial proving its superiority over all other articles offered to the public under similar names.

LIEUT. E. G. WHITE, writes from Eastport, Me., April 17, 1866: "Though but twenty-six years of age, my hair had become quite gray, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Carpenter, I gave your *Oriental Hair Restorer* a trial. In TEN DAYS from the first application my hair was dark and soft as in childhood. I believe no other preparation can boast of such remarkable effects."

REV. EDWARD ORR, writing from Alexandria, Va., February 5, 1866, says: "I am too old to regret that the frosts of winter should glint perpetually in my hair, but to gratify my daughter, I have used your *Oriental Hair Restorer*, and with the happiest results. My hair, which two weeks since was white as silver, is COMPLETELY RESTORED TO THE COLOR AND TEXTURE OF FORTY YEARS AGO. In my daughter's behalf, I thank you heartily."

CAPT. C. C. COWAN, of the "Sea Queen," dates at Bermuda, December 27, 1865: "Your *Oriental Hair Restorer* is looked upon as something miraculous by the people here. Such uniform, speedy, and satisfactory effects have never followed the use of any other preparation."

MRS. OLIVER, of Carlton, N. Y., says in her letter, dated May 9, 1866: "I won't say that I have used your *Oriental Hair Restorer*, for what use can a person of my age have for such things? But my friends have used it, and I have witnessed its wonderful effects. If I ever should get gray, I shall know what to resort to."

Columns might be filled with testimonials like the above, but their publication is not considered necessary. In the preparation of the *Oriental Hair Restorer* the most costly material is used, and no pains are spared to make it an article which shall STAND THE TEST OF ALL TIME.

The verdict of the people is in its favor.

Knight's Oriental Hair Restorer
is prepared by
E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D, Chemist, Melrose, Mass
And sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Merchants generally, at
One Dollar per Bottle.

DR. KNIGHT'S HAIR DRESSING.

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION
For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair,
Contains neither Oil nor Alcohol.

This article has been prepared with a view to supercede the pernicious compounds so common in the market, the use of which has been almost invariably detrimental to the growth and beauty of the hair. It is especially adapted to the use of ladies and children, with whom it is a UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Persons whose hair has been thinned by sickness or age should give it a trial. A luxuriant growth will result. By the use of DR. KNIGHTS' HAIR DRESSING, the hair is beautified, its growth is improved, the scalp is cleansed, Nervous Headache is cured, hair eaters are eradicated, and all cutaneous eruptions are removed.

DR KNIGHTS' HAIR DRESSING,

Is a scientific discovery, prepared under the superintendence of an eminent chemist, and is approved, recommended and used by the medical faculty. It will not soil or stain the skin, or any article of apparel, is exquisitely perfumed, is put up in large bottles, and is sold by all Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Prepared by E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D. Chemist,
Melrose, Mass.

DR. LAROOKAH'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Cattarh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, Consumption in its early stages, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

This remedy is too well known and too highly esteemed to require commendation here. It is regarded a necessity in every household, and is heartily endorsed by the medical faculty, clergymen of every denomination, authors, editors, members of Congress, and many of our most distinguished men in public and private life.

COUGHS, COLDS, SOAR THROAT, &c.

Letter from Hon. D. W. Gooch, Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

MELROSE, July 19, 1865.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir;

I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats and all consumptive complaints, &c. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

Letter from a well known Boston Druggist of of twenty years experience, and Steward Hanover Street M. E. Church.

BOSTON, March 9, 1865.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS: Having used LAROOKAH'S PULMONIC SYRUP myself and in my family for the past six years, I am prepared to say that it is superior to any medicine I have ever known, for the positive cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all similar complaints. As I take cold very easy, I have had great opportunity to test the VIRTUES of this valuable remedy, and it has never FAILED me yet, however violent the disease. Having been in the Drug business for over 20 years, I have had good opportunities of knowing the virtues of the various medicines sold, and pronounce "LAROOKAH'S SYRUP" THE BEST of any article EVER presented to the public.

Yours, W. R. BOWEN, 86 Hanover St.

Space will permit the publication of but a tithe of the certificates which are constantly coming in from all quarters of the globe. Patients will find the most conclusive evidence of the value of this remedy in a trial of it, which will cost but a trifle, and which may yield priceless results.

Large bottles $1 00—medium size 50 cents. Prepared by E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., Chemist, Melrose, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

DR. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND,

For the speedy and permanent cure of Liver Complaint, Scrofula or King's Evil, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels, General Debility, Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis and Mercurial Disease,
And all complaints arising from or resulting in
IMPURE BLOOD.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound in the Market, and is indorsed by the medical faculty as the best and cheapest Blood Purifier extant.

Read the following commendation from DR ABBOT of Boston, widely known as one of the most successful practitioners in the country:—

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, MELROSE, MASS.:

DEAR SIR; I have used DR. LAROOKAH'S Sarsaparilla Compound in my practice for several years, and after a careful observation of its effects, I do not hesitate to say that it is, in my opinion, the SUREST, SAFEST, and CHEAPEST REMEDY for SCROFULOUS and SYPHILITIC DISEASES that has ever been made avaible to the medical profession.

Fraternally yours,
S. Y. ABBOTT, M. D.

From an eminent Druggist of Lowell:

C. R. KIMBALL, Esq., of Lowell, says that he regards LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND as the BEST SPRING MEDICINE AND BLOOD PURIFIER THAT HE HAS EVER SOLD. The demand for it is increasing with great rapidity, and its good effects are remarkable.

DR. F. A. D VOE, of New Orleans, La., writes that he has found LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND a powerful alterative of uniform strength—especially efficacious in Scrofula and all cutaneous diseases, and eminently worthy of adoption by physicians generally in their practice.

As a PURIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND is unrivalled. Thousands of Ladies are indebted to this preparation for the marvellous purity of their complexions.

IN BRIEF, NO REMEDY HAS EVER BEEN DEVISED SO POWERFUL TO COMBAT AND ERADICATE THAT CLASS OF DISEASES WHICH ARISES FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE DIGESTIVE OR ASSIMILATIVE ORGANS, OR FROM IMPURE BLOOD, AS

Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound,

Prepared by
E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., CHEMIST,
Melrose, Mass.
Price, $1.00 per bottle,—6 bottles for $5.00.

SOLD BY
W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown,
General Agent for P. E. I.
Also by A W LeBrocq, Georgetown,
D Gordon, "
J Binns, New Glasgow Bridge,
J Knight, Souris,
J J Fraser, St. Eleanor's,
W T Hunt & Co, "
David Rogers, Summerside,
R T Holman, "
O'Neil & Son, "
And by all Druggists and Merchants
May 21. 1y

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloway's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

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

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chiego-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws

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 Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

August 7, 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 Picton, 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.

For Sale.

THE Northern Half of TOWN LOT No. 21, in the First Hundred of Lots, in the City of Charlottetown, situate at the corner of Prince and King Streets, near the Steam Ferry Wharf, well adapted for business purposes, or for a private residence. Apply to

Dec. 18, 1865 JOSEPH BALL.

To Fishermen & Shipbuilders.

THE Subscriber has on hand 100 Bolts of EXTRA NAVY CANVAS, in numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Also, 300 yards DUCK suitable for Fishing Boats, Sail Twine, Bolt Rope—

Manilla Cordage,	Iron all sizes,
Hemp do	Spikes,
20 Bbls Coal Tar,	Nails,
20 do Pitch,	Castings,
Oakum,	Paraphine Varnish,
Bright Varnish,	Scupper Pipes,
Machinery Oil,	Do Augers,
Roofing Pitch and Paper.	

The whole will be sold at the lowest prices by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, April 2nd, 1866. ist

Painting, Paper-Hanging AND Whitewashing,

BY
E. D. STAIR.
February 26, 1866.

Notice to Mariners!

ON and after the 5th MAY, 1866, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT will be shewn at the NORTH CAPE of Prince Edward Island, in lat. 47, lon. 64—elevation eighty feet.

J. W. MORRISON, Dep. Col. Sec'y.
Secretary's Office, May 3, 1866.

TO THE TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature, during the late Session, having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner.
Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

Judson's Pills.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

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

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

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker, Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

HORSES.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

FARMERS will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect. The many

Diseases of Horses

can almost all be prevented or cured by these Powders.

One Powder drives out Worms.
One Powder cures Bots.
One Powder puts a Horse in condition.
One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.
One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.
One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

Carlton's Condition Powders, given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

Carlton's Condition Powders will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock of any kind should use this Medicine. It is always beneficial, and is so harmless that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are fattening their Stock should use these CONDITION POWDERS. They will keep all kinds of Stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would. Find the signature of

J. CARLTON COMSTOCK

in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all Dealers.

☞ *Get B. L. Judson & Co.'s Almanac.*

April 30, 1866. 6m

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6d, BY POST, 3s. CURRENCY.

SELF-PRESERVATION: A popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence, by DR. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

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

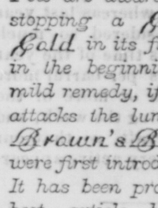
The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing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

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

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

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 1s 6d; free by post, 3s currency:—Halifax, N. S, Mr. Johnson, Chemist. Yarmouth, N.S., Messrs Young & Baker, Booksellers. Sydney, C. B., Mr. J. P. Ward, *News* Office. St. John, N. B., Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mr. John Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863. 1y



A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
MASON'S THREE-STOREY BUILDING,
Dorchester Street.
Charlottetown,........ *P. E. Island.*
July 23. tf

A CARD.
—oo—

WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN,

Commission Merchant
AND
AUCTIONEER,
SOURIS EAST.
Souris, May 1, 1865. tf

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant,
AND
Auctioneer.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.
October 24, 1861 1y

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,

Blacksmith & Farrier,
Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

HAS REMOVED his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours. SHOEING on the most improved principle.

☞ All kinds of Agricultural Implements prepared at the shortest notice.

WANTED, a person who has had some experience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be given.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

The Examiner

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