The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

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

VOL. XVI. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866. | NO. 40

SOUND

FLOUR and MEAL.

THE Subscriber has received, per Schr. *Alma* and Brig *Hannah & Lizzie*, from NEW YORK—

680 Barrels FLOUR, warranted,
100 " MEAL,
100 Bags Do.

which will be sold cheap for cash or approved joint notes at 3 months.

WM. McGILL.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1866.

Nash's Best Scythes,

AND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Haying Tools,

at BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, July 12, 1866.

New Books! New Books'

JUST RECEIVED AT

Harvie's Book Store,

Queen Street.

McAulay's Essays,
Napoleon's Julius Cæsar, Vol. 2,
Frowd's History of England,
Spurgeon's Sermons,
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,
Complete Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow Goldsmith,
Business Man's Assistant,
Band of Hope Speaker,
Line upon Line,
Songs for the Little Ones at Home,
"I Wills" of Christ,
"I Wills" of the Psalms,
Prince of the House of David,
Throne of David,
Pillar of Fire,
Goldsmith's England,
Freemason's Monitor,
" Trestle Board,
Arnold's Latin Prose,
" Greek Prose,
Lute of Zion, and American Vocalists,
Cook's Vocal Method,
Piano without a Master,
Sunday School Libraries, 100 Vols.
Carpenter's Spelling Book, &c., &c.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1866.

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. Julica 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 25, 1866. tf

STOLEN.

BETWEEN the evening of Tuesday, the 17th, and morning of Wednesday, some evil-disposed persons took away from her moorings, close to the Battery on Government House grounds, A SIX-OARED BOAT, painted white below water line, and black above, inside a light brown; built similar to men of war boats. Any information that will lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties, will be rewarded.

Government House, }
23d July, 1866. }

TERRA NOVA HOTEL,

Dorchester Street.

THE Subscriber having fitted up that commodious house, in Dorchester street, lately occupied by Mrs. McKay as a Boarding House, is now prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders. Having had considerable experience in this line of business in a neighboring Colony, and as the wants and comforts of Boarders will be diligently attended to, the subscriber thinks those who will favor her with their patronage will not be disappointed.

MRS. JAMES FOLEY.

Ch'town, 16th July, 1866. 3m

Five Pounds Reward

STOLEN, from Rustico Harbor, on Saturday night last, a BOAT called the TRIAL, 21 feet keel; beam 10 feet; decked; cock-pit aft; open abaft fore cuddy; and green bottom. The Boat was in charge of DAVID KENNY, who also departed with his wife and four sons. Ages of the boys from ten to sixteen years. Kenny is a native of St. Mary's, Nova Scotia, but recently from Halifax. He is a small man: his wife is tall. The Boat was schooner-rigged. A Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for the recovery of the Boat.

Officers of Customs and others in authority are requested to seize and detain the Boat.

JAS. McCRAITH,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

July 27, 1866.

THE LONDON TRADER

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

DANIEL DAVIES.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BENJAMIN COX, late of Morell, Esq. deceased, are duly requested to make payment, without delay, to the undersigned, and all persons having any legal demands against the said Estate, are duly requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned for adjustment,

JANE COX, Executrix,
FRANK COX, Executor.

July 23, 4w.

Administration Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GATES, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal demands against the said Estate, are required to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned for settlement.

MRS. M. GATES, Executrix.
JOHN H. GATES, Executor.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

May 7, 1866.

Notice 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.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF WINTER MAILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, until THURSDAY, the 16th AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to Contract for the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS of this Island, twice or three times in each week, (at the option of the Postmaster General of this Island,) during the WINTER SEASON, *for the ensuing three years*, between CAPE TORMENTINE and CAPE TRAVERSE. The Person contracting to be at all times provided with *at least three* suitable and safe ICE BOATS, and crews of four men to cross each trip upon such days as may be appointed, if the same be *practicable*. The outward Mail to be received at the Post Office in the settlement of Cape Traverse, and delivered at Cape Tormentine; and *those coming to the Island to be received* at Cape Tormentine, and delivered in Charlottetown at the Post Office.

TENDERS will also be received at the same time from persons willing to convey MAILS twice or three times in each week, (at the option of the Postmaster General of this Island,) between CAPE TORMENTINE and AMHERST. The person tendering to agree to have a courier at Amherst, to leave there with the Mails for this Island upon such days as may be directed, and to attend to the instructions he may receive, from time to time, through the Postmaster at Amherst; and the Contractor also to be prepared to attend at Cape Tormentine to aid the Ice Couriers on their arrival and departure with the Mails.

As the duty thus required to be performed is of some importance, the Government will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

Sufficient security will be required, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties must be given in each Tender.

Tenderers are required to express on the cover the service tendered for.

P. DESBRISAY, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, }
Aug. 6. 27th July, 1866. }

NEW GOODS.

MIDSUMMER TRIP.

BY the Barque UNDINE just arrived from LIVERPOOL, we have received the following Goods:—

2 Bales Grey and Printed COTTONS,
Hogsheads of Raw and Boiled Paint OILS,
Kegs No. 1 and 2 WHITE LEAD,
Kegs Red and Black PAINT,
Barrels Fresh CURRANTS.

Will be sold CHEAP to make room for Fall importations.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

July 30, 1866. 4in

COTTONS!

AT

Reduced Prices!

AT

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866.

Flour, Cornmeal.

300 Bbls FLOUR,
200 Bbls. CORNMEAL.
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Ch'town, August 6, 1866. 3in

Fashions for August!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Madam Demorest's MIRROR of FASHION,
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at
HARVIE'S BOOK STORE.

July 30, 1866. Queen Street

EXCHANGE!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks bought and sold by I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866. tf

FLOUR! CORNMEAL!

300 Bbls. FLOUR,
200 Bbls. CORNMEAL,
For sale by I. C. HALL.

Water-street, Ch'town, July 30, 1866. 3in

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership for several years existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of LAIRD & HARVIE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late Firm will please make immediate payment at the Old Stand; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present them for settlement.

DAVID LAIRD,
HENRY AUGUSTUS HARVIE.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1866. rw [July 2.

HENRY A. HARVIE,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL, and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

RFMOVAL.

DR. W. G. Sutherland has removed from his late residence on Queen Street, to the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that by late arrivals of direct importations from Europe, he has greatly added to his large Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

The Dispensary is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers has this day been DISSOLVD by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to the Firm are hereby required to make payment immediately to JOHN CONLEY, by whom all accounts against the Firm will be settled. All accounts due to the Firm, and remaining unpaid on the 10th of September next, will, without further notice, be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1866.

JOHN CONLEY,
JAMES COSTELLO.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866. 3in

Notice to the debtors of Robertson & Matheson, Dundas, Merchants;

AND

To the Debtors of D. D. Matheson, of the same place.

ALL the book debts and notes of the firm of ROBERTSON & MATHESON, and also of the said D. D. MATHESON, having been assigned to us, parties indebted by Book account, Notes, or otherwise, to *Robertson & Matheson*, or to D. D. Matheson, are hereby requested to call at our office, in Georgetown, and settle the same forthwith.

MATHESON & McLEOD.

Georgetown, 26th July, 1866. isl 4in

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.

1866 SPRING GOODS! 1866

THE Subscribers have now completed their Importations for the Season, per Ships *Undine, L. C. Owen, Lotus, Lillie, Edwin & Lizzie, Ariadne*, and Brigt. *Helen Davies*.

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hhds and Tierces Bright SUGAR,	Bales Carpets & Woolens
Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES,	" Striped and Check Shirtings,
Crates Earthenware,	" Bagging,
Chests and half-chests prime Congou TEA,	" 3 and 4 bushel Grain Sacks,
Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,	Packages assorted Paints,
Cases Ready-made Clothing and Rubber Coats	Hhds. Paint Oil,
Cases Millinery,	Casks assorted Cutlery,
" Haberdashery,	Bundles Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
" Silks and Ribbons,	Tons assorted Bar Iron,
" Linnen Drapery,	Pieces Plough Metal,
" Hosiery,	Packages Nails & Spikes
" Gloves,	" Ironmongery,
" Shawls and Mantles,	Sides Sole LEATHER,
" Townsend's HATS and CAPS,	Barrels Currants, Crushed Sugar, Flour, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Ginger;
" Floor Cloths,	Casks Baking Soda;
Bales Cloths,	Kegs Mustard, Powder;
" White and Coloured Cotton Warp,	Boxes Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, Lozenges,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes.	Glass; Bags Pepper, Rice; Coils Manilla Rope, &c., &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE DEBTORS

Of MICHAEL WADMAN, of Chepstow, Lot 45, King's County, P. E. Island.

MR WADMAN having assigned all his Books, Debts, and Notes of Hand to me, his Debtors are hereby requested to call and settle their Accounts forthwith, at the Office of JOHN MA GOWAN, Esq., SOURIS, who is my authorized Agent to receive and give receipts for the same.

W. H. WILSON.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866. 3in

West India Produce.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Trade that Brigt. *Helen Davies* may be expected here from BARBADOES, about 10th August next, with

230 Puns. fine Barbadoes MOLASSES.
10 Hhds. }
50 Tierces } Bright SUGAR.
50 Barrels }

Intending purchasers will please send in their orders, as the vessel will proceed to Montreal with unsold portion of Molasses.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1866. till arrival

Old King Coal Again.

AS the best time is now arriving for laying in COAL, the subscriber will respectfully attend to all orders for SYDNEY and PICTOU, large and small of the choicest kinds, on the most satisfactory terms.

H. A. BENNET, Broker.

Corner of Queen and Water Streets, }
Ch'town, 2nd July, 1866. }
(all city papers 4in)

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. DesBrisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

LONDON GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in STORE and has JUST RECEIVED the following GOODS, per Barque LOTUS, from LONDON direct—

40 Chests and half-chests TEA (Finest Kaisow)
25 Puncheons RUM,
4 Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY (Hennessy)
12 Cases do do do
6 Casks MARSALA,
4 do Port WINE,
6 do Sherry,
10 Cwt. STARCH (Coleman's)
300 do Wine and Beer Corks,
100 Boxes SOAP, (very superior)
60 do do (common)
12 Dozen Worcester SAUCES,
12 do Reading do
12 do Harvey do
8 Cwt. PEPPER (unground)
20 Kegs MUSTARD,
4 Cwt. BLACK LEAD,
10 Cases CONFECTIONARY (in 2lb. Bottles)
20 Boxes do
20 Cwt. RICE (Arracan)
75 Dozen 3 bushel Grain SACKS,
120 Bales OAKUM (Best Navy)
90 Coils Manilla ROPE (assorted sizes)
60 do Hemp do do
7 Casks Boiled OIL,
8 Cwt White LEAD,
5 do Black PAINT.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.

Water Street, Ch'town, May 21, 1866. 3m

JUST OPENED,

MEN'S KID BOOTS,
" LEVANT ditto
" PRINCE of WALES ditto
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Women's Kid BOOTS,

" CASHMERE "
" BALMORAL "
" LASTING "
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

At W. E. DAWSON'S.

May 21, 1866

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes " "
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Flat TOBACCO,
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

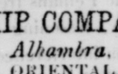
SALT. SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT. For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to cross over to Southport, to attend the CHURCH SERVICE on Sunday afternoon, can have Season Tickets for 2s 6d each. Apply to Mr. WELSH, on board the Boat.

Boston and  Colonial

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamships *Alhambra*, Capt. P. A. NICKERSON, and ORIENTAL, Capt. F. M. SNOW, sail for BOSTON from CHARLOTTETOWN every MONDAY, connecting with different Lines of Steamers to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Ladies' Cabin.	1st Gent's Cabin.	Forward.
To Boston,	£2 10s	£2 15s	£2 5s
Halifax,	1 10s	1 15s	1 5s
Canso,	1 0s	1 5s	1 0s

For further information apply to the Agents.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

LITERATURE.

LIKING AND DISLIKING.

Ye who know the reason tell me
How it is that instinct still
Prompts the heart to—like or not like—
At its own capricious will?
Tell me by what hidden magic
Our impressions first are led
Into liking—or disliking—
Oft before a word is said.

Why should smiles sometimes repel us?
Bright eyes turn *our* feelings cold?
What is that which comes to tell us—
All that glitters is not gold?
Oh, no features, plain or striking,
But a power we cannot shun,
Prompts our liking or disliking
Ere acquaintance has begun?

Is it instinct—or some spirit
Which protects us and controls
Every impulse we inherit
By some sympathy of souls?
Is it instinct? is it nature?
Or some freak or fault of chance,
Which our liking or disliking,
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger,
Though the sky *no* shadow flings,
Or that inner sense, still stranger,
Of unseen, unuttered things!
Is it—O, can no one tell me—
No one show sufficient cause
Why our likings and dislikings—
Have their own instinctive laws.

A MIDNIGHT APPARITION

O treacherous night!
Thou lend'st thy vail to every treason!
And teeming mischief thrives beneath thy shade.
[*Aaron Hill.*

Mr. Colebrook was dead. He was a rich man, yet a slight acquaintance with him would have convinced even a superficial observer that he was not a healthy man. He was misanthropic in his views, though he had the reputation in the street of being a very kind-hearted and benevolent man. Every day seemed to usher him into the area of a new strife with the power of misery. Apparently he was tired of life, and impatiently waited for the hour that had now come, and which would put him between the trials and woes of this sublunary existence.

And yet many could remember when he was a gay and cheerful person. Before the marriage with a poor but beautiful girl some seven years before his death, he had worn a *sunny smile, and his life* seemed to him a pleasant dream.

Though only thirty-five when he married, people said there was too much difference between his own age and that of his wife, who was, I believe, about twenty-two. She had been poor, and forced to content herself with but few of the gayeties of life; but now *she was rich, and her indulgent* husband gave her free access to his coffers. Wealth fostered pride, and Mrs. Colebrook became a leader of fashion — the gayest of the gay. Her beauty and influential position in society made her a queen, and her smile was courted by the brilliant and dissolute. The house, when she was at home, was always filled with gay gallants and lordly ladies.

All the world could see this; and the next thing it saw was, that Mr. Colebrook grew sad and melancholy; that his wife was cold to him, and there was little if any sympathy between them. The people said the poor man had married badly, and the croakers "all knew that it would be so."

Mr. Colebrook was dead. Whatever woes had weighed him down, he was beyond their reach—now people said he had died of a broken heart; that the whirl of pleasure in his own house had been a hell to him; and that his gay wife had been the scorpion who stung him to death.

For my part, I pay but little attention to the busy tongue of gossip. I account all it says, whether good or bad, as mere slander. Whatever stories I had heard concerning Mrs. Colebrook—and I had heard many—passed "in at one ear and out at the other."

"Mr. Mortal," said a man at my door.

"That is my name."

"Mr. Colebrook is dead, and Mrs. Colebrook wants you to come up to the house and lay him out."

"Mr. Colebrook!" I exclaimed, for the intelligence was very unexpected to me, as well as to the whole city, when it was announced.

I heard that he was suffering from an attack of bilious cholic; but it had not been even rumoured that he was dangerously ill.

"Yes, he is dead," replied the man; "Mrs. Colebrook wishes you to make haste."

"I didn't know he was sick."

"He got very bad last night, and grew worse ever since, till twenty minutes ago when he died."

Mr. Colebrook's house was not five minutes' walk from my home, and I hastened there to perform the offices for the dead. I was shown into the room where the corpse lay, just as death had done its work. The sufferer had apparently died in the greatest agony.

The bed clothes still evidenced the struggle between the tyrant and his victim.

With the assistance of a man servant who had gone to my house, I laid him out and put the room in order.

I was about to depart when the man servant called me back.

"Mrs. Colebrook would like to see you," he said as he showed me to a parlor in front of the room in which the corpse lay.

She appeared to be in the deepest distress, and the family physician was still present, using his best efforts to reduce her to a state of calmness. He succeeded to some extent, and she spoke to me with tolerable self-possession.

"You will make all the arrangements, Mr. Mortal," said she.

"I will, Madam."

"Oh, it was terrible!" groaned she.

"Be calm, Mrs. Colebrook," interposed Dr. Rowne.

"I cannot, Doctor, I feel as though I should become distracted."

"Nay, madam, control yourself," said the Doctor, who was a young and very good looking man, and took her hand and uttered some sentimental remark, which I have now forgotten.

"Will you watch with him?" she almost gasped, looking eagerly at me.

"Watch with him?" asked Dr. Rowne in surprise.

"Yes"

"It is entirely unnecessary."

"This corpse must have watchers," she added more calmly than she had yet spoken.

"There is no need of it, but—"

"I would not have left him alone for all the world," she said, with a convulsive shiver.

"No possible harm could befal him."

"But it seems so neglectful to desert the body as soon as the spirit has fled."

"It is entirely a matter of choice," I added.

"Couldn't you watch with him, Mr. Mortal?"

"If you particularly desire it."

"I do; I could not bear to have his remains guarded by a mere servant. You will oblige me very much."

I consented to the arrangement, and promised to return by nine o'clock in the evening.

After ordering the coffin for the deceased—for at that time they were not kept on hand to such an extent as they now are—and attending to my private affairs, I again repaired to the Colebrook mansion.

It was customary at the time of which I write for two persons to perform the service for which I was engaged, though watching was then going rapidly out of fashion, but as my business was with the dead, I was perfectly at home in the chamber of death, and was even better satisfied to be alone than with company. I had brought an interesting book from home, and Mrs. Colebrook had provided a repast for me in the dining room below, so that I looked forward to a very comfortable night. Throwing myself into a large rocking chair, which had been placed there for my use, I was soon engaged in the *entertaining pages* of my book. As soon as the clock struck ten I arose and examined the corpse, moistening the face with alcohol, and wiping away the purging at the mouth.

At eleven o'clock some one entered the house and came up stairs. They were the feet of a man, and I heard him enter a parlor adjoining the room of death. Though it seemed a rather singular circumstance that a man should enter the house at that time of night, I thought nothing more of it till I heard voices, engaged in earnest conversation. In a few minutes they grew louder and more distinct, and I recognized the voice of Dr. Rowne. Perhaps Mrs. Colebrook was sick and needed his assistance. But he spoke not in the tones of his profession. The other person spoke in a whisper; but the Doctor spoke in his natural voice, and seemed to be under no restraint.

The house was still as a tomb, and though I made no effort to hear what was said, the expressions "will," "three witnesses," "thirty days," and others of a similar character, came distinctly to my ears. They aroused my curiosity. Who was this Dr. Rowne? Why was he there at this unseasonable hour?

Well, it was none of my business, and half a dozen times I determined not to concern myself about it. But it was in vain that I tried to fasten my mind upon the book again; it had lost the power to interest me. I glanced at a door which opened into the room where the speakers were. It would be mean to listen, and I would not do it. It was the month of May, and it was quite chilly. I had neglected to bring my extra clothing with me, and I began to feel uncomfortably cold. I rose and paced the room several minutes.

"Both wills" came to my hearing, in the unguarded tones of Dr. Rowne

I paused and looked at the door. Apparently the other person, who I doubted not was Mrs. Colebrook, was speaking, but I heard nothing. I threw myself into the chair and began to shiver with cold again. On the table lay a clean Marseilles quilt, which had been left there by a servant, and, in the absence of anything better, I unfolded it, and threw it over my shoulders. It completely enveloped my body, and I felt quite comfortable again.

"Destroy the new will," said Dr. Rowne

I dropped my book, for this looked like foul play. It occurred to me that Mr. Colebrook's poor relations would have to suffer for this midnight conference. I knew that he had an only sister, an invalid, who was dependent upon his bounty for subsistence, and my blood boiled with indignation as I thought of what might be the result of this midnight interview.

I arose from my chair and went to the door. That the end will justify the means I do not think is sound logic, but where a poor, suffering, dependent woman was in danger of being cast upon the tender mercies of a cold world I was content to be blamed for the meanness of eaves dropping, if thereby I could prevent so foul a wrong.

Before I did it, I could not but recall the reputed character of Mrs. Colebrook. Without believing much of the gossip that had been circulated concerning her, I could easily arrive at the conclusion that she had been the bane of her husband's happiness.

I had been personally acquainted with him who now lay in cold death before me, so that I was not obliged to guess at the facts in the case. My own observation, though I moved in a humbler sphere than she, was sufficient to assure me that all was not right, I placed my ear to the keyhole.

"When we are married—"

"Hush," said Mrs. Colebrook.

They spoke in whispers then, and I could distinguish nothing more. Need I have heard more?

Woman—angel or devil.

Was it she who had wept great tears in my presence, who had trembled in the agony of grief before me, now calmly plotting with her paramour, bargaining away the affections which should have lingered like a weeping angel over the couch of him who was not yet buried out of sight? Who is she who had groaned in bitterness at her bereavement, now scheming to rob her sister and orphan of their bounty?

Oh, woman, false as fair! Yet she is not a woman; she is a demon!

The clock struck twelve, and I turned from my reflections to attend to the corpse The alcohol which had been provided to wet the face was all used, and I needed a further supply. Taking the dish in my hand, I went to the door with the intention of calling Mrs. Colebrook for it.

First rapping on the door not to surprise them, I opened it and stepped into the room.

"I need a little more alcohol, Mrs. Colebrook," I began.

She rose from her chair, and with one long and most unearthly shriek, fell upon the floor.

Dr. Rowne's knees smote each other and he shrank back to the furthest corner of the room.

"Who are you?" he gasped.

Of course I was very much surprised at this singular reception. Long familiarity with the dead had made me so indifferent to those dreads and fears, which disturb many persons, that I had little consideration for nervousness on this subject.

"Who are you?" groaned the doctor, his teeth chattering with terror.

Then it flashed upon my mind the quilt which enveloped my body was the cause of the mischief. I was involuntarily personating the ghost of the deceased Mr. Colebrook, and I do not wonder that the guilty and wretched accomplices were terrified, when at midnight I stalked into the room.

I had pinned the counterpane around my neck, so that nothing could be seen of me but my face.

I was a ghostly spectre, coming—"How awful in that hour when conscience stings," —to curse her for the base treachery she was concealing. No wonder she fainted; no wonder even the doctor trembled.

I threw off the quilt, and told the doctor who I was.

"See what you have done!" said he pointing to the prostrate lady.

"I heard some voices here, and I came for some alcohol."

"Need you have come in that garb?"

"I had quite forgotten that I had the quilt on."

"You have killed her, I believe," he continued, bending over the prostrate form of Mrs. Colebrook.

We raised her up, and placed her upon a lounge. She was not dead, and presently her eyes opened.

"Where is he!" gasped she, shaking convulsively.

"Be calm."

"He will haunt me all my days."

"It was only Mr. Mortal."

Her eyes glared upon me, and then rolled up in her head. Heaven grant that I may never see such a hideous expression again. She was in a fit.

The house was alarmed, and Dr. Rowne used every exertion to restore her, but all in vain.

"She will die," he said savagely; "you have killed her!"

"Which will did you destroy, doctor?" I asked.

He staggered into the corner of the room, unable to reply. He would never accuse me again, and yet I promised not to expose him; but it was in deference to the invalid sister of the deceased, that I allowed myself to be silent in the presence of infamy.

Before daylight there was another corpse in the house, and it was told for two months after that Mrs Colebrook had been killed by the shock of her husband's death.

I buried them both two days after, and I had the pleasure of seeing the Colebrook fortune pass into the hands of the poor and deserving sister.

I have never seen or heard from Dr Rowne from that day to this. It is said he went to the East Indies. If he did the devil is with him there, and always will be.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, May 3rd.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a bill to amend the act relating to the oyster fisheries in this Island, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Also, by Mr. Yeo, with a Bill to authorize the establishment of an additional small debt court in Prince County.

A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Highways for district number four, in Queen's County, to place a gate at the northern extremity of certain roads therein mentioned; a bill in addition to and in further amendment of the land purchase act; a bill to prevent the running at large of swine within the Town and Royalty of Princetown; and a bill to amend the law of real property, were severally read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD moved that a bill "further to amend the act for the establishment of a bank for savings in Prince Edward Island," be now read a second time, and in doing so remarked,—that the bill was merely for the purpose of increasing the aggregate amount of deposits to be held by the bank. It also increased the amount which each individual was allowed to deposit in the bank, from £75 to £100. The institution, he believed, was a good one, as it afforded facilities to persons to save, and receive interest for, their small means. He therefore saw no objection to extending the provisions of the act for its establishment.

The said bill was then read the second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

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

On motion of Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill "for the regulation of benefit building societies," was read the second time.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 4.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill "to authorize the establishment of an additional Small Debt Court in Prince County," was read the second time, committed, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON moved for leave to present a petition of six Indian families, complaining that they had suffered an injury in consequence of having been deprived of a piece of land by the erection of a fever hospital thereon, which they had held for a number of years as a camping ground, and in later years had used for agricultural purposes, praying that the circumstances may be enquired into, and other land granted to them in lieu of that of which they had been deprived.

Petition laid on the table.

OYSTER FISHERY BILL.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to amend an act to repeal the act relating to the oyster fisheries in this Island, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, said, it appeared that some parts of the act passed last year were contemplated to be repealed, and that parties who had obtained grants of ground for the cultivation of oysters should receive compensation for any expenses they might have incurred, upon their giving up their grants. Some thought the grants interfered with the priveleges of persons taking up mud for manure, but the 22nd clause of the act passed last year specified that farmers should not be prohibited from taking up mud. However, though he thought there was not much necessity for the bill, yet he was willing that it should be read a second time and committed, and then the House would be in a better position to judge whether it was required or not.

The Bill was then read the second time and committed—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: It appears from this act that a person may take up mud for manure where parties have taken ground and planted oysters. Now, if there should be any bad feeling between neighbours, a man might go and destroy an oyster-bed by taking up mud merely from feelings of animosity to the person who planted them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT. It was the intention of the Legislature, when the act was passed last year, that no obstruction should be placed in the way of farmers taking up mud for manure; but I understand that there is a doubt in the minds of some persons whether the intention of the Legislature is carried out by the act; and persons who have taken grants of ground have signified their intention of prosecuting any person who may interfere with their claims, by taking up mud or otherwise. The intention of this bill is to make the matter clear, so as to leave no grounds for litigation.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: When the bill was before the House last year, I believe it was the intention of all your honors not to interfere with the priveleges of farmers in taking up mud for manure. And now, when the act is scarcely a year in operation, there is another bill brought forward to give compensation to parties who have taken grants, for any injury they may sustain. The act was plain, and they must have understood the nature of their grants; therefore I consider it unreasonable to ask for compensation. It may lead to litigation and put the country to great expense. If the act were in operation for a number of years and found to be oppressive, I would not object to giving some remuneration to the grantees to relinquish their claims, but I cannot see that there are any grounds for complaint. I have not seen any petition for this bill; and if we crowd our statue book by passing such acts every year, the people in the country will not understand them. Indeed, we can hardly understand them ourselves.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Parties in Bedeque Bay, who have taken grants, have threatened to prosecute any person who would interfere with them, and it is thought they will have some ground for an action under the law as it now stands. This bill is intended to render the act more explicit. It also gives liberty to the parties to revoke their grants upon the Government paying the expenses which they may have incured in planting oysters; the amount of which is to be ascertained by a commission to be appointed for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: When the bill was before the House last year I opposed granting the old oyster beds, and if they had not been granted there would be no necessity for this bill now. There is plenty of ground without taking the old beds. I know very little about the locality of Bedeque Bay, but I think it was wrong to grant the whole plot to one individual. I believe the ground proposed to be let in Schemedie River has not yet been applied for, and I hope it never will be, for since last session I have been told that the whole of it is an oyster bed, and I consider that we should not grant away a public right to private individuals.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: It should be clearly stated whether the farmers would have the privilege of taking mud from those beds for manure or not; and if this bill is required to make it clear and prevent litigation I do not see why we should object to passing it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think the former act defines it sufficiently, for it says farmers should not be prohibited from taking up mud for manure. If we are to pass every bill that is sent here we are very little use to the country. I believe it is those who have taken the grants that are interested in this bill, not the farmers. It is intended to give the grantees compensation for something, perhaps for very little. I believe it will only be a trouble and expense to the country.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: His honor says it is for the benefit of the grantees, but I say it is not. They are not asking for it. It is merely intended to remove a doubt whether the farmers have a right to take up mud for manure in those beds—a right which it was never contemplated to deprive them of.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If there is any doubt entertained by any whether the farmers will have the privilege of taking mud from those beds for manure, it is our duty to remove it. I would not place the least obstacle in their way, for it is a most invaluable manure; and I think there is a sufficient quantity of it in our bays and rivers to enrich nearly the whole Island. Farmers are only just beginning to find out the valuable properties of it. I believe it will tend to increase the prosperity of the Colony to a great extent. I would like to see it taken up in summer by some steam power and retailed to farmers residing a distance in the country. If there is any obstacle in the way of taking it up, it should certainly be removed. I thought the bill we passed last year was pretty well guarded, but it appears that there is some defect in it.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: When a question of what is, or is not law, or the construction of an act is raised, the only alternative for us to refer it it to the legal gentlemen connected with the Legislature: and if they are satisfied, upon an examination of the bill of last year that it is defective, no amount of argument will make it perfect. And when they consider that this bill is necessary to prevent any misconstruction of the former act and nothing standing in the way against it but a very *small compensation* to the grantees, I think it should weigh as a very light matter in the scale when compared with the interests of the farmers. The grantees will have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court if they are not satisfied with the award of the Commissioners, and it would sound very strange if any class of Her Majesty's subjects should be deprived of that privilege, even though it should entail a small loss to the Colony. I agree with his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) that we should be careful not to open a door for litigation, not to speak of the demoralizing tendency of law suits in general, and if his honor the Attorney General thinks it is necessary to secure that privilege to the farmers which we intended to secure to them by the bill of last year, I do not think we would be warranted in rejecting this bill on account of any little expense it may entail.

Hon. the ATTY. GENERAL: This amendment to the bill of last year, as far as I understand it, is calculated to protect the farming population against any exclusive right which probably might be exercised by the grantees, as the law now stands. The grants were perhaps rather improvidently given, though in conformity with the letter of the law. It is said that sufficient notice was not given, or there would have been more competition. However, the effect would have been the same, and it is with the effect we have now to deal. Farmers will have the privilege of taking mud *bona fide* for manure, from those places which have been granted, and if the grantees feel themselves aggrieved, they can surrender their grants, and take whatever amount of compensation the commissioners may award them for their outlay. I do not think any amount of capital has yet been invested, and therefore the grantees will not suffer, though it would be better to let them suffer, and make them some reasonable compensation, than to preclude farmers from free access to that valuable manure which is becoming such a vast benefit to the agricultural portion of the community. One objection I have to the bill is the mode by which the Supreme Court is authorized to carry into execution the final award of the commissioners; for, though I am not opposed to placing the power to exercise a reasonable discretion in the highest Court of the Island, yet if it were pointed out a little more specifically it would be more satisfactory to all parties.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I have understood that only one grant has yet been given, and the reason there were not more was that the Government considered the act imperfect; therefore I think it is better to pass this bill to make it more explicit, so that others may have an opportunity to obtain grants.

Hon Mr. RAMSAY: I do not think any person would be so foolish as to take a grant and go to the expense of planting oysters where he would be liable to have them destroyed by parties taking up mud. I think it would be much better to grant places where there are no oyster beds.

House resumed,—adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

OYSTER FISHING BILL.

Committee resumed

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL: I thought, upon first hearing that clause read, that it would be necessary to point out a little more specifically the course to be pursued by the Supreme Court on cases of appeal: but on reading the whole bill I perceive that it is only a grantee who will be interested in the appeal, and there will be no reason to regret, on his part, that the course to be taken by the Court should be pointed out. But there is one point on which the British Government might object to the bill, that is, that in case the grantee is dissatisfied with the decision of the court, he should have the right to appeal to a higher tribunal, as it may affect the rights of property. It is well known that in Great Britain there are oyster beds which are worth thousands of pounds, and it may be thought that they are very valuable here, and that, therefore, the manner in which we dispose of appeal cases should not be binding on the grantees. I therefore submit the following amendment which, however unnecessarily in our eyes, will remove an objection which may be made by the British Government on a point of principle:

"Folio 4, line 14,—after 'proper,' insert 'provided also, that the decision or judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall not be deemed to deprive the grantee or grantees of the right which, according to the laws and regulations in force in this Colony, he or they would be entitled to, of an appeal to His excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Her Mejesty's Council.'"