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 6, 1866. { NO. 39

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

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

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

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

HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON.

GEORGE ALLEY, } Solicitor.

Valuable Freehold Property in Charlottetown, for Sale.

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

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

ALICIA F. WARD.
by JOSEPH HENSLEY her Attorney

June 18.

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

July 30, 1866.

Caledonian Club Gathering.

THE Third Annual Gathering of the Caledonian Club, and International Competition in Highland Games, will be held at Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August next. Net proceeds to be given towards the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire.

Chief—His Excellency the Lieut Governor.
President—Hon. Col. Gray, M. P. P.
Vice Presidents—Hons. P. Walker, M. L. C., and Hon James Duncan, M. P. P.
(For particulars see handbills.)

E. J. McDOUGALL, Secretary

July 23, 1866

Late Cunard Estates.

Townships Nos 1. 2. 4. 5 6. 8. 14. 20. 21. 27. 32. 44. 45. 46. 45. 49. 55. 63. 64. 65. Fish Island, Savage Island, Kildare Island, Cascumpec Sand Island.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands having, under the authority of the Act 16th Vic cap. 18, completed the Purchase of those Townships, portions of Townships and Islands, the property of Sir Edward Cunard, Baronet, and William Cunard, Esquire, being Townships Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5 6, 8, 14, 20, 21, 27, 32, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 55, 63, 64, 65, Fish Island, Savage Island, Kildare Island and Cascumpec Sand Island, hereby notifies all TENANTS and OCCUPIERS of LAND, on the above Properties, desirous of PURCHASING their several locations, that, in accordance with the 10th section of the above recited Act, he will shortly be prepared to receive the deposit of the purchase money of their several Holdings, upon producing their titles and agreements for the same, of which due notice will be given.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, 18th July, 1866. 4i

New House and Premises for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber having about completed his new Three story DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the corner of POWNAL and SIDNEY STREETS, with Stable and Coach House, Garden, &c., offers it FOR SALE or to LET for a term of years. The House contains an excellent cellar 47 x 37, and on the first floor, a Shop and Office, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry, with front and back stairs; 2nd floor, Drawing Room, 4 Bed Rooms, and bath room; 3rd floor, 6 large Bed Rooms and Bath room; and on the Flat Roof a large Cupola which commands a splendid view of the city and harbour; would make a first class City Hotel, being within 3 minutes walk of the Steamboat Wharf, Market House, Banks, and other business stations.

For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN DOUSE.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1866. 4in

Bark Empress, To and from Glasgow.

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

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

L. C. OWEN,
W. WELSH.

July 9, 1866.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give Public Notice, that an Election of MAYOR and five COUNCILLORS, for the City of Charlottetown, will be held on TUESDAY, 7th AUGUST next, at the several Places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1.—At the Store of A. H. Yates, Esq., Corner of Queen and Water Streets.
In Ward No. 2.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.
In Ward No. 3.—At the City Hall.
In Ward No. 4.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting King's Square.
In Ward No 5.—At the House of Mr. H. B. Smith, fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be open at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till five in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and North of Richmond Streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town"—*See* 18 *Vic. Cap.* 34, *intitu'ed "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown"*

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 16th, 1866. all papers.

SODA WATER!

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

Pure SODA WATER.

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

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

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

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

ROBERT YOUNG, North Side Queen Square,

WOULD hereby tender to his numerous friends and the public his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and begs to inform them that he has again opened up at the OLD STAND, with an entirely NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, MILLINERY,

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Dress Goods, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Towelings, Ginghams, Prints, Grey and White Cottons, (the cheapest in the trade,) Cotton Warps, etc., etc., etc.

A few Chests very superior TEA.

A large Stock of Millinery always on hand and made up to order.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1866.

ALEXANDER ROSS, QUEEN SQUARE,

Next Door to Apothecarie's Hall,

HAS received per *ARIADNE* and other arrivals—

A Large Stock OF **Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, Groceries, &c., &c.,** which he will sell at a low figure.

—ALSO—

a large Assortment of **HOOP SKIRTS,** all Sizes.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

Daily Expected to Arrive,

PER Schr. *Vincent* from MONTREAL
400 Bbls No. 1 supf CANADA FLOUR,
100 do CORN MEAL,
150 sides SOLE LEATHER,
30 Boxes TOBACCO,
50 Cases CLARET,
100 Boxes SOAP,
150 Doz. SODA WATER,
10 Bbls CIDER,
50 Bags No 1 SHIP BREAD,
50 do No 2 Do. Do.

J. ROBERTS ECKART.

PEAKE'S BRICK BUILDING, } Ch'town, 2nd July, 1866. } isl rw sj

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Schooner "NASSAU" will leave NEW YORK for CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about 1st AUGUST next, should sufficient FREIGHT offer for this Port.

Apply to Messrs R. Beck & Co. 29, South Street, NEW YORK; or to R. W. BRECKEN

Ch'town, July 9, 1866.

FROM BOSTON DIRECT.

THE Brigantine *Two Brothers* ROBERT PAUL, Master, will leave BOSTON direct for CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about the 25th JULY inst. For Freight, apply to SILAS PRICE & CO. Commercial Street, Boston.

July 16, 1866.

TO LET.

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

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. tf

Clearing-out Sale!

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

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware.

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under: and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

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

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

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

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866 QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

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

100 Packages Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM FULL.

June 11, 1866.

WHOLESALE!

BY the RECENT ARRIVALS from EUROPE the Subscriber has completed his

Spring Importations,

comprising a very General Assortment of—

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

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

DANIEL BRENAN.

May 21, 1866. 3m

MANNY'S COMBINED MOWING AND Reaping Machines.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

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

Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines and Hay Rakes,

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

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

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

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

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

Or of the Proprietor in Charlottetown.

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1866. isl rw.

Prince Edward Island BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of the best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favourable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

ALSO,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes,

for sale at unprecedented low prices

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 25, 1866.

SPRING GOODS. By the "Undine."

I HAVE received a portion of my SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

22 Tons BAR IRON,
2 do THIMBLE "
¾ do HOOP "
21 do BOLE SHEET "
44 do STEEL "
165 Bags NAILS,
1 Cask ZINC,
2 do BOLTS & NUTS,
1 do SCREWS,
16 Boxes TIN,
4 Smiths' BELLOWS,
3 ANVILS,
1 Cask GLUE,
6 do Shelf HARDWARE,
92 Boxes GLASS,
12 Drums VARNISH.

Remainder of Stock to arrive per *ARIADNE* and *EDWIN & LIZZIE*.

W. E. DAWSON.

May 21.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

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

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

JOHN BELL.

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

Terms Cash.

Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S Studio is still headquarters for PHOTOGRAPHS,

and every description of portraits known in the art.

Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE DEFENCE QUESTION (*continued.*)

Hon. Mr. LAIRD: The object of the Resolution has been so well explained that I consider it unnecessary for me to add anything more; but I would just express my willingness to support it. I do not think it will be necessary to expend any great amount; but, even if the whole revenue be expended, it will he cheerfully given. For my part I will go, heart and hand, to do anything in my power to put the Colony in a state of defence.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN: I will also support the Resolution, Mr. Chairman; for it appears that the alarm has taken possession of nearly all the members of the House, and, I must confess, of myself among the number. I would offer a few reasons why I support the Resolution. It would be absurd for me to oppose it. We should we fail to pass such a Resolution, we would be laughed atand stigmatized, and accused of negligence. It was never my inclination to oppose such a measure at a time like this. I am aware of the importance of the Resolution, and of giving the control of the revenue to any Government. It is no small thing to place the whole revenue in the hands of an Administration in whom the minority are not supposed to place the most perfect confidence. But that will be their look out. They will have to take the responsibility; and we will also be responsible for giving them this power. True, our revenue, as compared with the revenues of the other Colonies, appears small, and will do nothing in fitting out vessels of war, or in erecting batteries, as the hon. and gallant Colonel hassaid. It would not suffice for all these. I hope the Government will use just and proper discretion in the exercise of the extraordinary powet proposed to be placed in their hands; for, though we vote for this resolution, yet that does not absolve or release them from liability to close criticism. With regard to Fenianism, I entertain the same opinion of it as I did last year. I am not alarmed at it; but I look upon it as a mischievous organization. I was laughed at last year for my views, for when we were discassing the subject of Confederation, this question came up; and it is a proof of the march of intelligence that the gentlemen who then derided me for my views, now say it is a movement not only much to be dreaded, but that we should lay aside all our party disputes to resist the progress of it. At that time Fenianism was not to be branded as an evil, but now it is, and it should throw every other question out of consideration. With respect to the character of Fenianism, I have so often expressed my opinion of it that it would be superfluous for me to detain the Committee by saying anything more respecting it. With regard to the designs of the Fenians, I do not think they contemplate making a descent upon Ireland for the purpose of wresting it from British rule Ireland certainly has had great grievances, but the ameliorating hand of time and the grogress of reform have had such a tendency as to narrow them down, so that it would be difficult, at the present time, to ascertain the real extent and number of Irish grievances. They complain—and perhaps justly—of the want of a Parliament in Ireland; and paying towards the maintenance of the Established Church is a grievance, as well as the state of the leasehold Tenures. It is urged with great truth that tenants in Ireland suffer more than a like class in England. But still, all the avenues to preferment are open to her sons. To the Army and Navy, Ireland has contributed some of the most illustrious men who have fought the battles of Great Britain for hundreds of years. In the Parliament and at the Bar, the most illustrious orators have been Irishmen. Now, as to the Fenians hoping to be able to subdue Ireland, it seems to be the most absurd fancy that ever entered into the imagination of man. It was stated a few days ago, at a meeting of the "Brotherhood," by some who had gone out to see how the order was progressing that not a single musket had been sent there, and not a man of character or influence had appeared for the purpose of organizing resistance to Great Britain. The movement then appears to have been got up by a set of vagabonds, who have banded themselves together for spoliation, and being unable, or afraid to trust their necks to make a descent upon England, attempt to despoil the peaceful inhabitants of these Colonies in some detached places. I never doubted but attacks would be made upon some detached places in Canada or New Brunswick; but happily these Provinces have made such preparations as to leave it out of the power of that organization to attempt anything of that kind with success. The Legislatures of those Colonies have placed at the disposal of the Executive, all the money they require for the purposes of defence, and, I believe, that a serious attack is not now apprehended, at least for some time to come. But though there should not be a single drop of blood shed, that is no reason why ample preparation should not be made; for I believe that, if the voice of the Legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick, had not responded, by placing at the disposal of the Executiue, all the funds required for defensive preparations, the Fenian marauders would have made a dash to get up an excitement which they might take advantage of to increase their funds. However I do not think Fenianism, *per se*, is so much to be dreaded as the encouragement given to it by the great nation by which it is countenanced and fostered. I would speak with respect of that great nation: yet not because we are a mere cipher as compared with it as a powerful country with millions of dollars at its disposal. But while I speak of it with all due deference, I must, at the same time, speak the truth; and I do so when I say that Fenianism could never have reached the proportions it has now attained, if it had not been for the fostering influence extended to it by the Government of the United States. They may say there was no direct encouragement, or material aid, given to it, and that what little sympathy it received was in retaliation for the sympathy of the British people for the Southern Confederacy. No material aid! Oh, it is folly to say so, for it is well known that officers of the United States Army, drawing the pay of the United States, have subscribed money in support of that organization. No material aid! Why, it is a fact that, under the very eyes of the authorities at Washington, it has received countenance and encouragement. No encouragement from the "White House!" Why, a few months ago, Mitchell, who was confined for his complicity in the Southern rebellion, was released at the request of the Fenian organization. They say it is mere retaliation. We had as much right to sympathize with the South as with the North, when it was declared that their object was to exterminate slavery; but when it became known that it was not to be removed, the ground of public opinion changed and it favored the South. It became apparent that their object was to maintain their ascendancy over territory which the Southern people thought they had a right to wrest from the Government at Washington. It comes with a very bad grace from that Government to charge upon the British people as a crime, that they sympathized with the South, who were struggling at the rate of one man against five, and were successfully resisting the North which had a powerful army and navy at the outset. The Southern people had neither, and yet they gallantly maintained the struggle for four years. What people with generous and magnanimous souls would refuse to give sympathy to a people so gallantly, and so nobly struggling for what they conceived to be their rights. It is surely folly for them to say that we here, in British America, are guilty for sympathizing with the South. Has it escaped their memory, Sir, that, in the war in which Great Britain was engaged in 1854-5 with Russia, the United States did sympathize with Russia, and have been coquetting with that Northern Barbarian ever since?—Yes, have been coquetting with a power which has no feelings in common with those who cherish sentiments of liberty. They sympathized also with the Sepoy mutiny, one of the most devilish and unjustifiable rebellions that ever disgraced this earth, and when sympathy for Great Britain was, except with them, felt all over the world. I do not speak to cause feelings of animosity against the United States; but to show that there is an inclination on the part of that country to deal unfairly with us. For a proof that they are unfriendly, we have only to look at their outrageous passport system, which was inaugurated, not to protect their own commerce, but to prevent Colonists from entering the United States. They also prevented the importation of cattle from the Colonies, on the plea that they were infected with the rinderpest: and a more recent proof of their unfriendly feeling is the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. We are not to blame in reference to the repeal of that treaty. We held out to them every inducement to renew it. Such appeals, indeed, were made to them as, in my opinion, were humbling to the pride of British America; but all attempts have failed. They repealed it with the declaration on their lips that all the advantage was on their side. They had the privilege, and availed themselves of it, of sending a large fishing fleet to the British American coast, an equivalent for which did not fall to our advantage under any article of the treaty; but this advantage was repudiated by them. They have said once, and will no doubt say again, that so accustomed have they been to enjoy the freedom of the fisheries, that they will go back to the old interpretation of the treaty, by which they will enter the Bays and harbours of British America with the same freedom as they did under the Reciprocity Treaty—that they will not abide by the treaty which was ratified by their own ambassadors, and enforced up to 1854, by British "cruisers" preventing American fishermen from encroaching upon the three mile boundary. The right of the former to warn off, and to seize the latter, whenever an opportunity offered, was also acknowledged. They declare openly that they will have the fisheries. Then is it a time to cavil about making preparations for the defence of the country. I say again that it is not from the Fenians, but from a larger power them they can display, and whose unfriendly and ungenerous feeling has been made manifest, that I apprehend danger. Let us hope that we have sufficient loyalty, and sufficient spirit amongst us to do all in our power to maintain our connection with Great Britain and to retain our British Institutions. And though our Government of the day is not one in which we of the Opposition can place any great confidence, still we must trust them with the funds necessary to make preparations for any emergency. I do not wish to trespass on the time of the House, and all I will say is, that no man can be more ardently attached to British connection than I am, and none would rgard it as a greater calamity to fall into the hands of the United States Government. There was a time, before the late wer, when, if it had been the pleasure of Great Britain, probably it would not have been imprudent or impolitic in us to have joined our destinies with those of the American people; but the reverse is the case now Their Republican institutions have been tried and found wanting. When contrasted with those of monarchical Britain, they shew like the sun under an eclipse, while those of Britain may compare with the unclouded glory of the lord of day at noontide. I am sure that, at this day, there are few in British America who would say that they long to be incorporated with the United States, and be subject to their enormous taxation. It is impossible to say how long this rate of taxation may continue; for, though the South is subdued, it is not pacificated; and, even in the North, there is anything but peace—there is the grossest despotism. Any man who ventures to speak with freedom of the acts of the Governmen is in danger of being arrested and confined for months, without knowing what crime is alleged against him. And, even at this hour, when peace has been proclaimed—when it has been proclaimed that the Southern States have been restored to all their rights, as a part of the great family of that Republic - does liberty, I ask, prevail there? I ask—not because I am connected with the press, but simply as an ardent lover of constitutionl freedom—is a country in which the Press can be muzzled or suppressed by military officers, a country in whose career we would like to have our fortunes and destinies involved? Far from it. And though the vote we may give here to-night may not involve the expenditure of anything like the whole amount of the revenue, yet it will show that we are attached to British Institutions, and are preparid to make any sacrifice to preserve them amongst us.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (J. C. POPE). The great responsibity which, at present, rests upon me, as the Leader of the Government, gives me, I must confess, great disquietude. If any serious trouble or mishap should hereafter arise, the whole blame of it—notwithstanding the Government may have earnestly, zealously, and faithfully done their utmost to avert it—will be thrown upon them. It now asked what course we intend to pursue, I must candidly and openly own that I am not prepared to answer the question Our chief dependence, apart from what aid and protection may be given us by the army and navy of Great Britain, must be upon our Militia and Volunteers. A Bill having for its object the proper and efficient embodiment of the Militia and the enrolment and arming of our Volunteers under the stringency of due military authority and regulations, is already prepared, and, in a day or two at the farthest, will be laid before the House to be dealt with as they, in their wisdom, may think meet, The placing,—through the operation of this Bill, and by the pecuniary means which the liberality and confidence of this House may place at our free disposal,—our Militia and Volunteers upon a proper footing, and at the same time placing one or two gunboats upon our waters, will, it appears to me, be the most effective measures to which we can have recourse in the face of the danger which threatens us. By these means, we may perhaps be able to afford protection to our out-ports and coasts. The construction of works for the protection of Charlottetown will, perhaps, also be required; and, however prudent and careful the Government may be in thus providing for the defence of the country and the capital, the expense will be very great indeed. But if, in effecting it, I should have to take the whole revenue of the Colony, I would not think I had paid too high a price for it. The responsibility of my position, at the present crisis, is great indeed, and I would much rather that it rested upon the other side of the House. Great however as it is, I will not shrink from it. I will now only say farther, on behalf of my colleagues in the Government and myself, that, whatever we do, we will do with the best intentions, and whenever we may be in doubt as to what is best to be done, we will ask advice from those whom we believe best qualified to give it.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON. I will not blame the Executive for any expenditure which they may find it necessary to incur. I am, it is true, not very favorable to them as a Government; but I believe that, at the present crisis, they will discharge their duty as truly honorable, upright, and patriotic men.

Mr. HOWLAN. I am not one of those who think the Resolution uncalled for. On the contrary, I think that so great is the danger with which we are threatened, that, if we value our free and liberal institutions as we ought to do,—if we desire to preserve, and to transmit to posterity the priceless blessings of self government, and all the rights, privileges and immunities, which, as British subjects, we now enjoy, we must all be ready to confess that it is imperatively called for. For myself, I only regret that it is not much stronger. I would not only pledge our Revenue for our own defence, but I would engage to assist, to the utmost of our power, our neighbours in the Sister Colonies The hon. member then expressed his surprise that the late contest between the Northern and the Southern sections of the United States have been dragged into the discussion in wihch the Committee were engaged; and, in doing so, took occasion to say that, regarding them as our own kindred, he was proud that the people of the North had upheld the constitution which they had received from their forefathers, and above all that they had wiped off from their country the stain of slavery. He then proceeded to defend them against the charge of being favorable to the Fenian organization and their predatory designs upon British America. He said the Government of the United States were not favourable to the Fenian movement; and, as a proof that they were not, they had cashiered Sweeney, for having attended and taken part in the proceedings of a Fenian meeting. The Government of the United States, he said had given neither countenance nor encouragement to the Fenian organization; but he admitted that it was looked upon very favourably by the people. The Irish residents in British America were not favorable to the Fenian movement; and neither was any true friend of Ireland, wherever he might be found. The true friend of of Ireland, under whatever Government he lived, would educate his child to obey the laws of the country in which he was born, and train him up to become a good, worthy, and useful member of the community; and such was the training which Irishmen, in Prince Edward Island, gave to their children. The Resolution was certainly an extraordinary one; but it was fully justified by the danger of our position; and, for his part, he thought the Legislature should not only, by their vote, place our Revenue at the disposal of the Government, but they should also enable them to offer, to the other Provinces, the aid of our strong and stalwart sons in their defence of British institutions. Should the Fenians enter Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, effect a lodgement in eitheir of them, and successfully, to any extent, carry on their forays, it would be a lasting disgrace to us if we lent no assistance. He believed that, from the East Point to the North Point, the people were ready to shoulder their muskets in defence, of British institutions and British connexion; and, he trusted the Government, wisely taking on every important or doubtful question—as the Premier (Hon. Mr. Pope) had said they would do—the advice of those who were best qualified to advise them, would leave nothing undone that could possibly be effected, for the defence of the Colony.

Hon. Col. GRAY explained that General Sweeny was not dismissed because he had attended a Fenian meeting, but on account of a military crime—a breach of military regulations and discipline—such as subjects officers to be cashiered in the armies of all civilized countries.

Mr. HOWLAN maintained that Sweeny had been dismissed simply because, contrary to a warning which he had received from his superior officers, he had thought proper to attend a Fenian meeting. The Government of the United States, said the hon. member, were adverse to the Fenian movement, although the people were favourable to it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said if the Government of the United States were adverse to the Fenian movement, it would be very odd indeed that Secretary Seward, General Grant, Blair, and a whole host of members of Congress should have openly subscribed to the Fenian funds; and that, most certainly, they had done. And, besides, the fact that very few papers out of the thousands published in the States, were opposed to, or had condemned the Fenian movement, was, he thought, sufficient evidence that it was favored, fostered, and encouraged, both by the people and the Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES. I believe many of the citizens of the United States look upon the Fenian organization with as much contempt and disapprobation as we ourselves do. That many leading politicians, however, in the States, had calculated upon the disloyalty of the Canadians and their desire for annexation to their territories, is an undeniable fact, and one which was strongly evidenced at the late commercial Conference at Detroit. That it is the ultimate destiny of the British American Provinces to be absorbed by their great Republic, is an opinion almost universally prevalent among the citizens of the States, is, also, I believe, an indisputable fact. I hope, however, that our attachment to British institutions and monarchical Government, sustained by practical legislative wisdom, will, throughout many generations yet to come, sustain us in our present independent and happy position. I do not, however, see the propriety of our now discussing the question whether, in the late civil struggle between the Northern and the Southern sections of the States, right was with the North or with the South. My own opinion certainly is, as it was at the commencement of the struggle, that right was on the side of the North. I think that when the South struck at the Constitution of the Republic, they were just as much rebels as British American or Irish Fenians would be, in rising in arms, in any part of the empire of Britain, against British rule and sovereignty. I can sympathize with a people in their lawful and constitutional struggles; but I have always been, and, as long as I live, will continue to be, the steadfast friend of law and order. In times past I have counselled peace and loyalty, and always recommended the adoption of lawful and constitutional means for the attainment of the rectification of wrongs and grievances. I shall never countenance resistance to the lawful and established authorities of a country. It is all very well, perhaps, to say that the struggle of the Southern States was for independence, and emancipation from the tyranny of the North—that their cause was good—that they fought bravely and nobly, in support of it, against tremendous odds, and deserved success. But let the tables be turned—let the tide of revolt or rebellion set against ourselves, and we will argue in quite another strain. I do not think, that, at present, we are called upon to enquire whether the danger which we apprehend threatens us, is likely to proceed from the Fenians alone, or from the Fenians covertly aided and encouraged by the people of the States. We know very well, indeed, that the feelings of the Americans are against us. Of this they have convinced us in various ways. For instance, although at the breaking out of the civil war, we, in the Legislature, passed an Address to the Government sympathizing with them in their trouble, they had not even the courtesy to acknowledge it. All we have to do at present is—in imitation of Canada, and the other British Provinces, sinking all party considerations—with loyal and brotherly unanimity to prepare for the worst—to put ourselves in the best possible posture to encounter assault of whatsoever form, it may be and from whatsoever quarter it may come Canada has done her duty, and so will Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY. I agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, it is quite beside the question to prosecute the enquiry as to which side was right in the late civil war in the United States—the people of the North or the people of the South. A good deal of angry feeling and irritation has been excited in Canada, and also in the other British American Provinces, because the Fenians, in New York and in other cities of the States, have been allowed openly to meet and discuss their designs against Great Britain, and these Provinces in particular, without having been in any way checked or interfered with by the American Government, although Great Britain is, at present, on terms of amity with the States. But it ought to be remembered how great was the difficulty which, during the civil war in the States, our own Government experienced in preserving that strict neutrality between the American belligerents which they were bound to observe. The Fenians, it is very true, have been organized in the United States, but they have not as yet, by any overt act, given cause to the American Government, on account of its friendly relations with Great Britain, to interfere with, or take any steps to restrain or suppress them. Mr. Gladstone, in the Imperial Parliament, has acknowledged this—nay, more, he has complimented the Government of the States for the perfect good faith which, as respects the Fenian organization, they have observed towards Great Britain. Towards the close of the American civil war, it was confidently asserted by men high in authority in the North, that Earl Russel, Mr. Gladstone, and other eminent public men, had aided the Southern Confederates by taking up their bonds; but this was proved to be perfectly fictitious. And, as respects the subscriptions said to have been made, by members of the United States Government and Senate, in aid of the Fenian funds, it wants confirmation; and, very probably, will turn out to be quite as groundless a falsehood as the assertion that Earl Russel, Mr. Gladstone, and other British statesmen, had given aid to the Southern Confederates by taking up their bonds. And as to the sensation paragraphs, which are at present so rife in the newspapers, and the alarming telegrams which are continually passing upon the electric wires, I think we ought to receive them with great scruples. He who swallows them entire must have a very credulous mind indeed. I do not, however, mean to say that we have no cause for apprehension. On the contrary, I admit there is cause for alarm and I think the Government would be most culpably negligent of their duty if they did not endeavour to put the Island in as fully defensive a position as our means will allow. The first duty of the Government will be to put our Volunteers and Militia upon as warlike a footing as possible, and to provide especially for the defence of the capital. To do that will involve a very large expenditure of public money, and possibly, in the end, it may prove to have been spent for nothing. The Fenians are loud in their threats, and they boast of the large sums of money which they have in their treasury, and by means of which they will be able to carry their threats into execution. Their threats, however, may be mere idle bravado, and all the money which they may have collected may be spent—as there is great reason to believe much of it has already been spent—in luxurious and splendid living by the leaders of the organization. In that case, whatever money we shall have spent in practical operations for our defence, will have been spent for nothing; but that would be just exactly as we would have it to be Our being prepared to defend ourselves may be sufficient to prevent an attack upon us. But prepared to resist any attack we must be. At present, we are, however, so unprepared that a single fishing vessel, armed with only one twenty-pounder, and manned by a piratical crew of thirty or forty Fenians, could enter the harbour of Charlottetown unopposed, and lay the City under contribution, to the amount of all the specie or money in the banks. The six or seven thousand inhabitants of the city would have ignominiously to submit to be plundered by thirty or forty piratical scoundrels, who, in a few hours, might plunder their houses and their stores to the amount of several thousands of pounds in value, and safely sail out of the harbour with their plunder. Military works for the defence of the city, ought, without any delay, to be constructed under the direction and superintendence of an experienced military officer or engineer; and immediate application ought to be made to the Admiral on the station for a ship of war to be placed in our waters. As respects the composition of the Fenian organization, I do not believe it to be, properly speaking, an Irish organization, but a mixture of the scum of all nations, and of reckless, idle and improvident men out of employment. The substantial, hard-working Irishmen of the United States are not represented by them. I am quite satisfied that it is our duty, our wisdom, to be prepared to withstand any attempts which they may make to ravage and despoil our country; but, at the same time, I do not think they will ever come near us. Their threatened invasion of these Provinces will, I think, most likely be put off until autumn; and, when autumn comes, till spring; and then, all the money having been spent, and there not being the smallest chance of raising any more, the organization will at once fall to pieces, and we shall happily hear no more of them or their foolish and nefarious designs. One most pleasing result of the alarm which they have occasioned us is this—to find that in the hour of danger, we are most ready to overlook all party distinctions, and fully resolved to stand forward, in the spirit of our an-