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. XVII. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867. 1 NO. 28

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store and Warehouses of the late JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esqr, on MONDAY the 24th day of JUNE, 1867, the whole Stock of MERCHANDIZE, viz:

DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
Ladies' and Men's HATS,
Gents' Beaver HATS, Fur CAPS, Cloth do,
SILKS of various descriptions,
Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
Printed Cotton SHAWLS and CAPES,
Gents' Silk and Cloth VESTS,
A large quantity of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's SHOES of various descriptions,
COBURGS, Orleans, Alapacas,
A large quantity of Superfine CLOTHS,
Gents' under and over COATS,
Light Summer COATS,
Red and White FLANNEL,
Men's Ready-made SHIRTS,
Neck Ties, Ladies' Ties and Belts,
Ladies' and Men's Gloves and Stockings in Silk and Worsted,
Ribbons of every description, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets of different descriptions,
A large quantity of Iron and Steel,
300 bush. Salt, a large quantity of Coal, Rope, and Cordage,
2 large Boilers, 1 set of Purchase Blocks,
A quantity of empty Casks of various descriptions,
Stoves, Pans and Pots,
Tin and Earthenware, China do, in setts or otherwise,
Trunks, an assortment Ladies' Boxes,
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
Paints of different colours,
Hand Saws, Pit Saws,
Spar Varnish, Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

ANTHONY McCORMACK,
Agent.

Head St. Peter's Bay,
April 5, 1867.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig *ANN*, from Liverpool, G. B, he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON, assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅜ to ⅞;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ⅞;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE.—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & Co., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

Oct. 29, 1866.

LOWDEN'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has a

SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
VIRGINIA LEAF
SQUARE ROD TOBACCO,

now being manufactured, which he knows will compete with any article imported, and solicits the inspection of those who are

JUDGES OF THE WEED.

Dealers are invited to
Examine our Stock,
and judge for themselves.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE ONLY.
will be obtained at this Establishment.
Enquire at the Old Stand.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1867.

West India House,
Upper Great George Street.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
30 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x PORTER,
Cases CLARET,
40 Boxes RAISINS. 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25 ½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing Soda,
Hhds. and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls. P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

For Sale,
Or to be Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, known as the

"BRIGHTON DEPOT."

Snaddon Buildings, Grafton Street, immediately opposite the North face of the Colonial Building.

Possession 1st MAY.

A. MITCHELL.

22d April, 1867. isl 4w

A GOOD LIVING.

ANY person wishing to purchase one of the most valuable and beautiful FARMS within twenty miles of Charlottetown, can do so by early application to

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer,
or HENRY WADMAN, Crapaud.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1867.

MORELL, KING'S COUNTY.

TO BE SOLD or LET, in Lots to suit purchasers or tenants, all that FREEHOLD ESTATE well known as

"The Morell Farm,"

containing 784 Acres the cleared portion of which is in excellent condition, and the remainder covered with trees suitable for Shipbuilding purposes, scantling, fence poles and firewood, well watered, handy to sea manure, and with Mills, Churches, Schoolhouses, Blacksmith's Shops, &c. &c, in its immediate vicinity.

A large two storey DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, well finished, large and commodious rooms, not surpassed for arrangement and convenience in King's County, together with BARNS, STABLES and OUTHOUSES complete in every respect. Also, STORE and ample WAREHOUSES and GRANARIES. Also a SHIPYARD, where vessels of 300 tons or upwards can be built and launched.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. PEAKE BROTHERS & CO., Charlottetown, or to

JANE SUTHERLAND.

St. Peter's Bay, March 18. 2m

Selling Daily!

Who wants Bargains?

THE Subscribers have decided to Sell the whole of their extensive Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, at unusually low prices for CASH. All persons having money to expend will find they can make a profitable investment of it by purchasing from us at Georgetown or Montague Bridge any article comprised in our Stock. The

DRY GOODS

CONSIST IN PART OF:

Grey, White, and Printed Cotton; Striped and Fancy Shirtings, in Cotton and Wool; Cotton and Linen Bed-tick and Sheeting; Cambric Lining; Silesia, Holland, Casban, and Fancy Linings; Coburgs, Orleans, Winceys, Merinos, Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, Checks, and other Dress Goods; Shawls and Mantles in variety; Mantle Cloths, Tweed, Satinet, Beaver, Doeskin, Whitney, Pilot and Broad Cloth; Ready-made Clothing; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Hats, Caps, Furs and Hosiery; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Fancy Goods in varety; Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware,

COMPRISES:

Flat, Round and Square Iron, best Scotch, German Cast; Blister, Spring, and Shoeing Steel, all sizes of Nails, Spikes and Brads, both cut and wrought; Horse Nails, Plough Mounting, Window Glass, Chain Traces, Codlines and Hooks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes and Forks, Stoves and Stovepipe, Shelf Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Groceries.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Lucine and Kerosine Oil, Lubricating Oil, Paint Oil, Varnish and Paints; Prime pickled Herring, dry Codfish and Scale Fish, barrels Pork and Beef, &c, &c, &c.

Canvas, No. 1 to No. 6, Hemp Cordage from 9 thread Ratlin to 5¼ inch, Sail Twine, Pitch, Tar and Rosin.

All the above goods and many other articles are now offered to the public at extremely low figures for Cash.

We want the cash. Don't you want the bargains? Come with your money, for without it great bargains cannot be expected.

A. A. MACDONALD & BROS.,
Georgetown.
MACDONALD & BROS,
Montague.

February 11th, 1867.

Big Loaf for a Small Price.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at a reduced price,

200 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR.

W. McGILL

Ch'town, 11th March 1867

FREDERICK LEPAGE
has on sale at the
Glasgow House,
Queen Street,

A LARGE assortment of Goods suitable for spring trade, which will be disposed of cheap for cash.

COMPRISING:

Gents', Ladies and Misses' Rubber Shoes, Ladies, and Misses' Rubber Boots, White and Grey Cottons, Fancy Printed Cottons, Table Linens and Towellings, Black and Coloured Mantle Cloths, Black Broad Cloths.

Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimere, White, Colored and Fancy Flannels, Plain and Fancy Dress Stuffs, Hollands and Grass Cloths, Men's Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

A splendid lot of Stamped Embroidery, Fancy Frillings, Daisy Trimmings, Edgings, Laces, Ribbon, Velvets, Linen Shirt Fronts, and a large variety of other Goods.

ALSO—The usual assortment of Groceries, &c., &c, &c.

March 11th, 1867. isl pat

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Gin and Rum, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store and for Sale—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, Pale & Colored,
150 Chests Superior Congo TEA,
25 Hhds. Holland GIN,
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR,
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP,
Hhds. and Q'r Casks Pale BRANDY,
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Ch'town, 25th Feb., 1867

RUM! RUM! RUM!

20 PUNCHEONS of Old Demerara RUM for Sale at Subscriber's Establishment, in or out of Bond.

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1866.

18, Trafford Chambers,
South John Street, Liverpool.
January 1st, 1867.

J. T. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has this day taken into Partnership his son, JOHN T. THOMAS, JUNR.

The business will in future be carried on under the style or Firm of

THOMAS & SON,
MERCHANTS,
Liverpool & Prince Edward Island.

Jan. 28, 1867. tf

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. Des-Brisay'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

For Sale!
The Schooner "FOAM,"

SIX Years old, and well fitted in every respect for Trawling, and for prosecuting Mackerel Fishing. She was thoroughly overhauled and re-fastened last Spring, and received a new set of Spars and two coats of Copper Paint; she has a new Cotton Mainsail and Jib; the Foresail is one year old, 190 fathoms Cable, two new fishing Anchors, and is a good, strong Vessel, and a good sailer. For particulars enquire of

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1867.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable Property known as the MILFORD MILLS, consisting of a CLOTH MILL and CARDING MILL, together with one acre of free land, situated in the Wood Island settlement, and within half a mile of Victoria Harbor.

The above property is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a number of years by security on the property.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 1st of September next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the spot, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. McMILLAN.

Milford Mills, Lot 62, April 29, 1867. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Office of Assayer of Weights and Measures is now kept at the City Tin Store, Grafton street, near the City Hall.

WILLIAM B. ALLIN, Assayer.

Grafton street, April 1, 1867.

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,
in Hhds and Bbls.

MOLASSES,
in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE.

RAISINS,
in half and quarter boxes.

IRON and STEEL.

W. W. LORD.

Ch'town, April 29th, 1867.

MONEY! MONEY!

ALL ACCOUNTS not paid by the first of JANUARY, 1867, will be placed in the hands of my Attorney for recovery.

GEORGE COLES.

17th Dec., 1866.

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE Subscriber has received from the well known house of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL.—

A Supply of Garden Seeds;

Also, on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage

SEEDS.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING Queen St. May 6, 1867.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE,

Per "Lotus," from London; "Empress" from Glasgow; "L C Owen," "Undine," and "Helen Malcolm," from Liverpool.

35 BALES and Cases DRY GOODS,
4 Bales White and Colored Cotton Warp,
100 Bolts Bleached Navy Canvas,
30 Bolts Clipper Duck, for Boat Sails,
20 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,
4 Casks BRANDY,
6 Casks Scotch Whiskey,
44 Chests and half chests TEA,
12 Kegs Bi carbonate Soda,
6 Casks Washing Soda,
6 Bbls. and Cases CONFECTIONERY,
6 Kegs and 3 Cases Colman's Mustard,
1 Keg Cream Tartar,
1 Cask Epsom SALTS,
1 Case Nutmegs, 3 Bbls. Currants,
1 do Indigo,
1 Bbl. ALUM, 1 Bbl. Saltpetre,
1 do Copperas,
30 Boxes Raisins, 1 Bag Pepper,
2 Cases Castor OIL,
20 Crates EARTHENWARE.

Together with LARGE STOCK ON HAND, will be sold LOW to the Trade for *Cash or approved credit.*

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
47° 3' 40"	63° 59' 19"

Elevation Eighty feet.

JNO. WM. MORRISON,
Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867.

WANTED!

A FARMER and WIFE, to take charge of a FARM at TIGNISH.
Apply to I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1867.

P. E. ISLAND
Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber would hereby inform his numerous friends and customers that he has in course of preparation, a very superior style of

LADIES' KID BOOT,

suitable for the coming season. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, in every variety, such as

Ladies' and Misses'

Balmoral Kid BOOTS,	Congress BOOTS,
Grain Calf Congress do,	Serge do,
do Balmoral do,	Imitation Lace do,
&c. &c.	&c.

Gents' and Boys'

Calf Tap soled BOOTS,	Balmoral BOOTS,
do Single do do,	Shooting do,
Grain Leather do,	Knee do,
Heavy Congress do,	Kip do,
Light do do,	Brogans & Shoes,
&c. &c.	&c.

Wholesale Dealers before sending their orders abroad should call and examine the large and varied stock of

Ladies' & Misses', Gents' & Boys'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Specially manufactured for the Trade of P. E. Island.

GEORGE NICOLL,

South Side Queen's Square. March 4th, 1867 tf

THE ELECTIONS ARE COMING!

CONFEDERATIONISTS!
AND
ANTI-CONFEDERATIONISTS!!
can be supplied with the best
PARIS SILK HATS, for the occasion, at
J. HOBBS' Hat & Cap Store,
Opposite Temperance Hall.

Jan. 28, 1867.

Kerosene Oil,

ONLY 3s. 6d. per Gallon,
at
G. W. GARDINER'S.

Upper Queen Street, Jan. 21, 1867.

Barley. Barley.

SOUND 2 ROWED BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.

R. SMITH.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Schooner for Sale.

THE *Star of the Sea*, 58 tons register, now laying in Charlottetown, four years old; was built in New Brunswick out of the best material; is perfectly tight, and well found; has two Chains, three Anchors, Standing and Running Rigging and Sails, all in good order.

For Price and further particulars inquire of W. B. DEAN, Esq., Charlottown, or of the owner,

REUBEN TUPLIN.

Margate, New London, February 25, 1867.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M. WRIGHT, late of Dunk River Mills, Esquire, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those persons who have legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement within three months from the date hereof.

BETSY MARIA WRIGHT,
Administratrix.

Dunk River Mills, Lot 26, March 21, 1867. apl 8

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 29, (continued.)

REVENUE BILL.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I wish to make a few remarks respecting this additional duty. I think there is more than six pence, for I see there is an additional half-penny per gallon on the bubbles for every bubble over proof by Sykes' hydrometer I take this additional duty to be an additional bounty upon smuggling. His honor from the second district of Prince County (Mr. Muirhead) said the high duty in the United States would prevent rum from being smuggled here; but by taking a certain number of casks there is a drawback allowed, then it is easy to run it to French St. Peter's, and from thence to this Island, without entering it in the Coustom House. I consider spirituous liquor a great curse to the country, and I am opposed to it in every shape, but I am sorry that the duty is so high upon wines. I think it would be better to let the people drink more of the cheaper kinds of wines than this poisonous whiskey and rum. I agree with his honor on my left (Mr. Dingwell) that the duty upon flour is a burden upon the people. It costs the consumers half a dollar more per barrel in consequence of the duty, for the merchant will have his percentage upon the duty as well as upon the first cost. This is a great burden upon the poor, and though we are returned to represent men of property, yet we should also guard the interests of all classes of the community. I would like to see the duty taken off flour altogether.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: As your honors of the Opposition say you do not intend to oppose or obstruct the bill, I do not consider it necessary to say anything upon it. But as regards the additional duty upon rum, I think it will operate in favor of the superior qualities I am of opinion that the West India trade will be benefited by it. With regard to the tariff in general, I may say that the Government, having been such a short time in power, are not disposed to make any extensive alterations this session. We have used all proper diligence to forward the business of the session. I have not spent more than three or four days about my own business since the Government was formed. Therefore, whatever faults may be found in this bill, I trust your honors will not be disposed to judge us harshly on account of them. Perhaps at the next session we may be enabled to re-moddle the tariff and take the duty off flour. There are many other things which we object to on principle, but the shortness of the time prevents us from making changes.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Being a member of the Government, of course I coincide with his honor who has just spoken, but were I not in the Government, I would, perhaps, take a different view of this matter. When I look at the serious injury which results from the use of ardent spirits, and though I have always taken a little myself, yet I will say that it is an immense evil. If there is one article that should be taxed more than another it is intoxicating lipuor, for gentlemen who take the best qualities are, we presume, able to pay for it, and I would be pleased to see the duty raised on all kinds of liquor As to the duty on flour, I could not agree with you, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is a proper idea that the poor man will have to pay three or four shillings a barrel more for it on account of the duty of 1s 6d. It is not done in town, and if it is in the country, the sooner those gentlemen's customers leave them the better. There is one thing, however, connected with the duty upon flour which I consider a great hardship. Flour coming direct from Canada by the St Lawrence comes free, but when it comes by New York or Portland, the duty is charged upon it the same as American flour. I had 100 barrels brought by the Portland route last year, and I had to pay £7 10s. upon it Why should that be the case? We have not facilities for importing it direct from Canada, and therefore we take it by the other route. I consider this a serious grievance, but I do not know whether we could induce the other House to make an amendment.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: All we can do is to suggest an amendment to the other House through a conference. If placing a high duty upon spirituous liquor would prevent its importation I would support it, but I am of opinion that it would not have that effect.

Hon Mr. LORD: That objection has always been raised whenever this question came up ever since I had a seat in the Legislature, but I do not believe in that doctrine. I believe that taxes should be laid on as they are in England, and then the Government could afford to keep men to protect the revenue.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I would ask your honors whether there is much flour comes to this Island from Canada through the United States. If it is sold in the States and reshipped from there, it cannot then be considered Canadian flour; it becomes American.

Hon. Mr. LORD: All flour coming that way, if it is entered under bond, must be subject to the duty.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think it is fair to charge duty upon Canadian flour coming that way, and I would like to see it taken off.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no doubt but the bill contains the same provisions as the Act of last year, and as Canada reciprocates with us, all Canadian flour will come in free of duty. I think it is well that this distinction should be preserved in favour of the Colonies.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: We had to pay duty on all Canadian flour coming through the United States last year.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I could wish that the bill now before us could have embodied a clause in another act now in force with reference to reciprocity with the other Colonies, under which Canadian flour is imported free of duty Many are of opinion that all flour is subject to duty. This act will be published in the *Royal Gazette*, as well as in pamphlet form, and there is nothing in it to show that flour, and some other articles, are imported from the Colonies free of duty. With the view of suggesting an amendment through a conference, I beg leave to move that the President take the chair, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I apprehend that the reason why it is not introduced in this bill is that the law is permanent, and power is given to the Governor in Council to admit certain articles from the Colonies, which reciprocate with us, free of duty. Canada might make an alteration as soon as our Legislature rises, and decide that they would not reciprocate with us. Then it would be necessary for our Government to make an alteration also.

Hon Mr. GORDON: I think it would be well if that question were made plainer, and was better understood, as his honor from the Belfast district (Mr. Beer) has said. I do not see why one shilling and six-pence should be charged on flour coming over the Railway, while it comes by the St. Lawrence free. It is surely too much discrimination to make between those two routes. I would be in favor of admitting all flour free from duty. It is more advantageous to import from the United States, because we can exchange our productions with them, which we cannot do with Canada. I have imported thousands of barrels from the States without sending a shilling in money to pay for it. We have no trade with Canada, and cannot remit anything there but money. We speak of crippling the West India Trade, but I think that by the duty upon flour, we are crippling a trade which is of far greater importance.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The clause I alluded to will be found in the consolidated Statues of the 19th Victoria, Chapter 1. It enumerates all the articles which are admitted from Canada free of duty; and it should be known to all parties what those articles are. I think it is an oversight not to have that clause inserted in this Bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: That would not obviate the difficulty alluded to by his honor the Chairman, unless the clause was altered, for the duty would remain on flour the same as before.

Hon. Mr LORD: If we are satisfied that Canadian flour coming through the United States should not be subject to duty, then a a very slight alteration in the Bill will obviate the difficulty. This tax is a burden to the consumer, and I think we should try to remove it. I do not think it is the intention of the other branch of the Legislature that duty should be paid upon Canadian flour.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If we have proper certificates that the flour has come from Canada, without passing through the hands of United States citizens, then I do not see why it should not come in free

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is very probable that in passing this Bill with the duty upon flour, the House of Assembly have acted deliberately. They may have thought that taking the duty off flour coming through the United States, would be opening a door to fraud. I cannot myself advocate leaving this duty upon flour, but, as I observed before, the tariff was adopted because there was no time to make alterations. I would remind your honors again, that the first of May is almost here, and it is necessary to pass this Bill with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree to the principle that we should not impose duty upon Canadian flour, whether it is imported direct from Canada or not; and I do not think there is a desire on the part of this House to make an alteration in the duties, but to remove an obstruction or misunderstanding in the collection of them. Large quantities may be imported by Portland this year, and I think it is worth while making an attempt to induce the House of Assembly to make a slight alteration There is very little time to spare, but the whole may be done in an hour.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I cannot understand the objections of his honor from the first district of Prince County (Mr. Lord). Is he a member of the Government, or is he not? The Government agreed to this Bill, and now a member of the Government thinks an alteration is necessary.

Hon. Mr. LORD: His honor need not be alarmed. I understand perfectly well what I am about. As members of the Government we are shackled to some extent, but this is a matter which the Government have had very little to do with. I am glad that it has been spoken of, and it was with a view to bring it to the notice of the House of Assembly, that I made the remarks that I did.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I believe it is generally understood, that flour coming direct from Canada is free of duty, but when it comes through the United States it is not. Perhaps the Government have not fully considered the matter. It appears fair to my mind, that all flour from Canada should come free, providing that no advantage should be taken of it by the Americans.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: That is the difficulty. If the flour passed through the hands of the Americans, it would not be considered Canadian, though it were Canadian brand; but when it is purchased in Canada by parties here, it should come free of duty.

Hon. Mr LORD: No flour can come in without being sworn to by the captain and mate of the vessel, and certified by the American Consul, and I scarcely think you could find a merchant in the United States who would attempt anything of the kind. Therefore I consider this objection utterly futile. I depend more upon the honesty of those gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I have no desire to delay the Bill, but I think it should be made so plain that there would be no misunderstanding about it.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I am of opinion that the American flour should come in free of duty as well as the Canadian.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I understand that this proposition has undergone a full discussion in the House of Assembly, and it was rejected upon the grounds we have anticipated. The Americans, who are so ingenious as to manufacture wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints, would find ways to evade this law, if the alterations were made which some of your honors desire. Therefore I think it is only a waste of time to discuss it any further.

Hon Mr. GORDON: I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. No doubt the intention of the Government is that all Canadian flour should come in free of duty. As for giving facilities for fraud, I think it is a slur upon the British Consul, for he must certify that it is the growth of Canada, and that it has not passed through the hands of any American Merchant, but is sent by a British subject for transhipment I therefore think it is hard to have to pay the duty—to pay $10 to the British Consul and $5 to the American Consul.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that it is a hardship, and I am sorry to hear that it is not intended to let it come in free of duty. I think it is bad policy to say that we must submit to this hardship because there is no remedy. We should at least make the attempt. We know that freight down the St. Lawrence is very high; by the steamers it is enormous. It is an indispensible article, and we should afford every facility for its importation in the least expensive way. Small as the duty is, it is materisl to a poor man who has to give a promissary note for his flour, which is, perhaps, put into the bank. I cannot understand why this distinction should be made if the custom house officer is satisfied that it is of Canadian production, any more than in other articles where the duty depends upon their being of foreign or colonial production

Hon. Mr. BEER: If the House of Assembly would reconsider the matter upon its being brought to their notice by this House, I do not think much time would be lost. It is a great hardship to have to pay duty upon flour for no other reason than that it comes through a portion of the United States in its transfer.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I understand that this question was fully discussed in the House of Assembly, and they came to the conclusion that the Act was to remain the same as last year with all its defects. We cannot presume to make an alteration though we may make a suggestion to the other branch of the Legislature. If it is the case that the Act is to remain as it is and we are to pay the duty, then if I am spared I will not let it pass next year so easily.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: It appears that it was the intention of the Government to exact this duty. When it was first spoken of I thought it might be a mistake, but as we now see that it is not we know better what we are about, for it affects the Government. At the same time I do not see any reason why we should not have a conference upon it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: The Government is not alarmed. We are not interfering with the act, but we want to see whether we will have to continue to pay the duty on flour which comes through the United States.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: Perhaps it would meet the objection to leave it entirely in the hands of the Executive Government. If they are satisfied that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of American citizens, it will be admitted free. That course would render any delay in passing the bill unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If we arrive at such an understanding as that with the Government, I will have no objection to withdraw my motion.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: The leader of the Government is prepared to give such a pledge.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am much obliged to the leader of the Government; but does he suppose that the trains with flour are to wait till the vessels to take it will have arrived, if so, it shows that he knows very little about it. No, it must be entered and go into bond, and then, I suppose, it will be considered American flour as far as the duty is concerned. If that is to be the arrangement we may as well give it up.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: That might do for merchants in Charlottetown, but how is a country merchant to give that satisfaction or guarantee to the Government? I would rather pay the duty at once and be done with it.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REVENUE BILL.

(Committee resumed)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not know whether the arrangement by which goods are allowed to be landed from steamboats before they are entered in a custom house, should not be confined to certain ports where such boats are known to run, because, as the bill stands at present, it might be leaving a door open to unfair traffic. It is true those goods are to be put in possession of a revenue officer; but the Island is easy of access, and a steamboat might land goods where there was no such officer. However, as it is indispensible that this bill should be passed very soon, I will not offer any obstruction to its progress.

Hon. Mr WALKER: There is a probability of steam boats running this summer to Souris, Georgetown and some other harbors. They should have the same privileges as the boats which now run to Charlottetown and Summerside.

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

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD presented a petition of Benjamin Rogers, and other inhabitants of Alberton, praying for an act to incorporate a Masonic Hall Company at that place.—Read and laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill for raising a revenue was read the third time and passed.

At a quarter past five o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and, having summoned the members of the House of Assembly to the Bar, gave his assent to a Bill to revive, continue and amend an Act relating to the limits and rules of jails in this Island, and a bill for raising a revenue.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire, and the Council then adjourned till to-morrow at four o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 30th.

The Council met and there not being a quorum, they adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

EXPIRING LAWS.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon laws that have expired, or are about to expire, presented the following report:

Your Committee appointed to report on what laws have expired, or are about to expire, respectfully submit that

The Act of the 8th Victoria, Chapter 20, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Mackerel Fishery."

The Act of the 15th Victoria, Chapter 93, intituled "An Act authorizing the Harbor and Ballast masters of the various Harbors and Rivers in this Island to superintend the laying down, erection, and maintenance of Buoys and Beacons therein,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Princetown Royalty Church Incorporation Act, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 12, intituled "An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent horses, swine and geese from going at large in Georgetown,"

The Act of the 20th Victoria, Chapter 13, intituled "An Act granting a yearly sum to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company,"

The Act of the 19th Victoria, Chapter 14, intituled "An Act to repeal the Act relating to Light and Anchorage Duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof,"

The Act of the 25th Victoria, Chapter 17, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Ministers and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Bedeque,"

Will respectively expire at the end of the present session.

The Act of the 19th Victoria, Chapter 1, intituled "An Act for Raising a Revenue." will expire on the first day of May next.

The Act of the 12th Victoria, Chapter 1, intituled "An Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island," expired at the end of the last session of the General Assembly.

The Act of the 26th Victoria, Chapter 5, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the several laws relating to Education," will expire at the end of the present session.

EDWARD PALMER, }
W. W. LORD, } Committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 2nd.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented to the House, read, and laid on the table:

By the Hon. Mr. Lord,—A petition of Fire Company of Engine No. 12, praying to be relieved from liability to serve in the militia.

By Hon Mr Dingwell,—A petition of certain inhabitants of Cardigan and vicinity, respecting a road.

By Hon. Mr. Muirhead.—A petition of Julia A Hunt, school teacher, St. Eleanor's praying remuneration.

BILLS FORWARDED.

A bill to diminish the delay and expenses of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, and a bill to continue certain acts therein mentioned, were brought up by message from the House of Assembly, severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

WARRANT BOOK.

Hon. Mr. McDonald, by command, presented to the House a copy of the Warrant Book from 6th February, 1866, to the 21st January, 1867—Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Gordon obtained leave of absence till Wednesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 3d.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to continue and amend certain Acts therein named."—Hon Mr. Haythorne in the chair.

The Bill having been read clause by clause by the chairman, was agreed to, and the President having taken the chair, it was reported accordingly.

COURT OF CHANCERY BILL.

Hon. Mr. PALMER moved that the Bill to diminish the delay and expense of certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island, be now referred to a Committee of the whole House.

House in Committee. Hon. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would like to hear what improvements are to be made in the practice in the Court of Chancery. I suppose improvements are required, but would like to know their nature.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The object of the Bill is to facilitate certain proceedings in Chancery, which cannot, under the law as it at present exists, be decided without the institution of a suit. It is provided by this Bill that parties, through their Counsels and Solicitors, may state what is called a case at law, in the particular matters in question, just as well as if a suit were instituted for the purpose. This is the main feature of the Bill, which, I believe, is little more than a copy of an Act in force in Great Britain. It will save much expense by enabling parties to bring matters immediately before the Chancellor, in a more concise and expeditious way than at present, and will be of great advantage to Widows, Infants, Lunatics &c., and in cases of trust Estates. An order will be obtained in these cases which will answer all the purposes of a decree. The Bill does not give any more powers to the court than it already possesses; it merely provides that in some cases those powers shall be exercised in a less formal manner, thereby saving expense and time.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It seems that the Bill is intended to facilitate the attainment of justice in the Court of Chancery, and I am sure your honors will aid in such a measure, especially as the expense in that court will also be lessened. In my younger days it was thought that when a man instituted a suit in Chancery, he was leaving a legacy for his children to inherit.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The Bill does not interfere with suits already instituted. As it is intended to save the expense, it will I trust be passed. I have seen bills of costs in Chancery that would almost terrify any one.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am perfectly satisfied with the explanation of the Bill given by his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer.) As it is intended to lessen the costs of proceedings in Chancery, I am sure no one will object to it.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: As regards the delay in Chancery, I recollect a case which was pending in that court for fifty-two years, and which had even after that to be settled by arbitration. I hope the Bill will do good, and I will therefore support it.

The Bill having been read by the Chairman, was agreed to with certain amendments, and the President having taken the Chair, was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. McDonald presented the School Visitors' Reports for the eastern and western section of the Island.

Ordered to lie on the table.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SCHOOL VISITORS' REPORTS.

On motion, the School Visitors' Reports were read by the Clerk.

Hon Mr. DINGWELL: I do not rise to throw any reflection upon the School Visitors, for I consider it unreasonable, as well as unseasonable, to condemn the officers of the late Government at present, as they will probably be superseded. I merely wish to know whether your honors think these Reports of sufficient importance to be published. The publication of them in the Journals cost about £60 last year, as I have been informed, and I would like to know whether your honors consider them important enough to justify that outlay. I have always objected to the appointment of two Visitors for the Island, as I considered that when there were more than one, there should have been one for each County. I believe it is not the intention of the Government to make many radical changes in the Education Act this Session, further than providing that the Teachers shall be paid entirely out of the public money. I would like to hear the opinions of your honors regarding the publication of the Reports.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I suppose his honor does not speak from his own knowledge when he says that the publication of these Reports cost last year the sum of £60. I hope that he may be mistaken, but if they really did cost so much, I trust that they were more important than those just read, which I do not consider of sufficient importance to be published.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I merely said that if the publication of these accounts cost last year the sum named, it was for your honors to consider whether their importance justified a similar expenditure this year. The statement which I made regarding the cost is very nearly correct

Hon. Mr. BEER: Although no immediate benefit may be derived from the publication of the statistics in these Reports, they are documents that might be required for reference fifteen or twenty years hence, and any break occuring in them might occasion inconvenience. Although it costs a considerable sum to publish them, I think it should be done, for we ourselves or those who come after us might regret that, for the sake of saving this expense, the statistics had been lost.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I agree with his honor who has last spoken, as regards the importance of preserving these statistics for future reference. In some future Legislative Council you may wish to refer to the particulars of the state of Education in this Island in 1866, and it might be a great loss not to have statistics of the subject. The average attendance of scholars, for instance, is given in these reports, and this information might be useful at some future day. I must say that we have cause to be proud of the interest taken in Education in this Island. I am in the habit of noticing paragraphs in British news papers upon Education, and it is with some pride that I look around and see that we on the whole take a greater interest in Education than our fore-fathers in Britain do. I lately took an extract from a paper which shows the truth of this. The paragraph occurred in the Spectator of March 23d, 1867, and is as follows:

"The other day, in a Western County, an excellent clergyman had all his farmers to dinner, wishing to ascertain their views on the Education of agricultural labourers. They were asked—ought the children of you labourers to go to school, and if so what ought they to learn? The farmers all thought the children ought to go to school. Saw no harm in that. Should they learn reading? Yes, reading, but no more than is necessary to read their Bibles! Not more, in order that the school might be cheap and not bear heavily on their pockets. Well, and writing? Well, yes. Just enough writing to sign their names; (not enough to open any other field of labor to them.) Well, and Arithmetic? Emphatically "no!" from all the farmers. No use at all in Arithmetic. Arithmetic might throw an unpleasant light upon the rate of wages, and besides it is a wonderful sharpener of childish faculties!"

This was the opinion of farmers in a Parish in England not long since, and I would like to draw the attention of your honors to the difference in the feelings of our farmers. Instead of retarding education in any way, we should do our utmost to encourage it. Some young persons educated in the country schools have, to my own knowledge, left home to fill situations in Charlottetown and elsewhere, and this is encouraging. There is one other subject to which I would wish to draw the attention of your honors, and that is the Belfast Grammar School, which is men-