

Summerside Journal.

A AND WESTERN PIONEER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

Vol. 3.

Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, March 26, 1868.

No. 25.

THE Summerside Journal,

AS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, BY JOSEPH BERTRAM, AT HIS OFFICE, CENTRAL STREET.

TERMS: 1 copy for one year, in advance, 6s. 21. " " half advance, 7s. 6d. " " at the end of year 9s. Persons getting up clubs of TEN Subscribers will be entitled to the JOURNAL for one year.

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Almanac for March, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter, 2nd day, 12h. 35m., morn., N. Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 9m., A'noon, below h. Last Qtr. 15th day, 11h. 14m., A'noon, below h. New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 46m., morn., below h. First Qtr., 31st day, 8h. 13m., morn., below h.

DAY	WEEK	SUN		sun		moon		Day's length
		rises	sets	clock	dec.	sets	sets	
1	Mon	6 43	43	12 28	7 21	0 8	10 49	
2	Tue	41	45	12 15	6 58	1 15	11 2	
3	Wed	39	46	12 2	6 35	2 19	5	
4	Thu	37	48	11 49	6 12	3 18	9	
5	Fri	35	49	11 35	5 49	4 9	12	
6	Sat	33	50	11 21	5 26	5 49	15	
7	Sun	32	51	11 6	5 2	6 43	18	
8	Mon	6 31	52	10 51	4 39	rises	11 21	
9	Tue	30	53	10 36	4 15	7 11	23	
10	Wed	28	54	10 20	3 52	8 20	26	
11	Thu	26	55	10 4	3 28	9 20	29	
12	Fri	25	57	9 47	3 5	10 32	31	
13	Sat	19	58	9 30	2 41	11 36	33	
14	Sun	17	59	9 14	2 18	noon	11 42	
15	Mon	16	57	8 56	1 54	0 30	46	
16	Tue	14	56	8 38	1 31	1 24	48	
17	Wed	13	54	8 22	1 6	2 17	50	
18	Thu	11	53	8 4	0 43	3 10	53	
19	Fri	9	52	7 46	0 19	4 12	56	
20	Sat	7	51	7 28	0 11	5 17	59	
21	Sun	5	50	7 10	0 27	6 20	62	
22	Mon	3	48	6 52	0 15	7 20	65	
23	Tue	1	47	6 33	0 5	8 19	68	
24	Wed	59	11	6 15	1 38	sets	11	
25	Thu	58	12	5 57	2 7	7 55	14	
26	Fri	56	13	5 38	2 25	9 12	17	
27	Sat	54	15	5 20	2 49	10 21	20	
28	Sun	52	16	5 2	3 12	11 9	24	
29	Mon	50	17	4 43	3 36	noon	12 27	
30	Tue	48	19	4 25	3 59	0 9	31	
31	Wed	45	21	4 7	4 22	1 9	35	

Business Cards.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of ALLEY & DAVIES, OFFICE, O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY, LOUIS H. DAVIES, Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1867. oct 24.

THOMAS KELLY, Barrister - at - Law

AND NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. SUMMERSIDE, - - - P. E. ISLAND, aug. 9, 1866

DR. SHAW, recenly arrived from Old England, has taken up his abode at

PILGRIM'S REST, LOT 10, where he can be consulted at all hours. March 5, 1868.

DR. PRICE, Physician & Surgeon,

Office—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street SUMMERSIDE, . . . P. E. ISLAND. October 12, 1865.

KITSON GASEY, M.D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

formerly Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, offers his professional services to the people of Summerside and vicinity. He can be consulted at his office, over the Store of Green & Schumann, in Summerside. June 13, 1867. tf

CARD

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO, Commission Merchant,

Auctioneer & General Agent, WATER STREET, Summerside, - - - P. E. Island.

WILLIAM DODD, Commission Merchant,

And Auctioneer, QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN - - P. E. ISLAND

Boot & Shoe Factory!

The subscriber begs leave to direct the attention of the public to his

BOOT & SHOE SHOP, AT NEW GLASGOW BRIDGE,

where he is prepared to do all descriptions of work in his line, at the shortest notice, and guarantee good material and "perfect fits." No slop-work performed here.

Men and women's Boots and Shoes kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Just step in and leave your measure. JAMES D. HOUSTON

New Glasgow Bridge, Feb. 27, 1868.

POETRY.

Written for the Journal. THEMICMAOS—A DIRGE FOR 1968, A.D.

WHERE is the spirit of the Micmaos? That martial glory hath not passed from earth— Of nature's children lives there not a trace? Where are the sylvan homes that gave them birth?

Where is the chieftain with his eagle plume, The grey moose tracking in the morning bright? The conic wigwam mid the forest's gloom, Breathing a welcome in the evening light!

Where is the quiver from the shoulder slung, The death-irraught arrows,—the unerring bow, The reeking scalp-locks round the wampum string, Too cruel trophies of the vanquished foe?

Where the "tamokkan," and the ruthless blade, That runs the slain and terminates the strife, The tom-tawk, that from the captive's head, Hath rent his honor, dearer than his life?

Where the swart visage, the dark piercing eye, Quick as the falcon's on the foe's trail, The naked bosom's terrifying dye, The stoic firmness never known to quail?

Where are the torchlights with their fitful glow, Like mete-or's fittings, or the shadowed deep, The wily savage in his bark canoe, The uplifted barb, the noiseless paddles sweep?

Where the wild mi-th that on a festal day, Romantic Lenox marked thy fairy scene, The gathered maidens in their bright array, *The mimic grandeur of thy virgin Queen?

Where the rude birchen shroud, the moss-clad tier, *The mystic legend of the honored dead, *The "Abegweet" shoes re-echoed sadly "waken?" *Mantle called,—the tribe ROYEVAN fled!

M. S. *Sally Francis (aged 80, 1867), Micmao Princess of Lenox Island. *The "Abegweet" (or "Home on the Wave,") Micmao name of P. E. Island. *Tamokkan"—pipe. *Old Mohawk name for the "Great Spirit."

Select Literature.

ALICE EVANS. OR, THE MISER'S BEQUEST.

"CLOSEST, Closest, give us a penny!" shouted a band of ragged urchins to an old man who passed them in the alley, where they were at play.

The individual so addressed was a broken down old man, and, judging by his apparel, seemed to merit the appellation given him. He was dressed in a faded gray coat, pants of army blue, a slouched black hat, and low shoes, decidedly down at the heel. The coat, possibly, had been

willed him by some revolutionist, and bore unmistakable signs of decay; his pants were bought of a returned soldier for a trifle; and the slippers were picked from a coal heap, and were regarded by him as "quite a windfall." We do not know how he obtained his hat; it could not have cost a great sum.

Closest was the name he always went by; no one knew what his real name was, no one cared. Every one disliked him, and every one thought he was rightly named, and took no pains to instruct their children to show him respect.

On being addressed by the rude children he turned and bade them hold their noisy tongues; he had no pennies, and if he had they should not have them. His answer created rebellion among the group, and one, more daring than the rest, buried a stone at him. The example, once set, was soon followed, and as the old man walked up the street the stones flew thick and fast around him. By former experience he knew remonstrance would be useless, and betook himself to running towards his shanty, which was near by. As he ran, his slippers seemed to lose their power of adherence, and fell, one after the other, from his feet. Before he had time to pick them up, the bold boy, who had thrown the first stone, caught them, and threw them in the opposite direction, crying,—

"Hurrah for old Closest's shoes! ain't they fine ones?" "Hurrah! hurrah!" echoed the group, as they tossed them high in the air.

"My shoes, my shoes, give them to me!" cried Closest.

"A penny a shoe, and you have 'em," they replied.

"I'd give you one if I had it; but I spent the last for a loaf of bread. I pray you give my shoes to me."

Just then a miss came down the alley, and as the slippers fell at her feet she picked them up and carried them to the creaking old man. The miser clutched them and put them on as securely as possible.

"Spos you want a penny, don't you?" queried he. "I haven't one for you."

"Oh no," replied the girl; "I have only done as I would be done by. I wish for no pay; and leaving him she pursued her way.

Though clad in a cheap calico, the young girl was one whose face you would not soon forget. She might have been fifteen years old; she was rather tall and well proportioned; her hair was a rich wavy brown, shading a forehead of great beauty; her eyes were blue; her cheeks rather pale and a little care-worn; her lips well formed and possessing peculiar sweetness. She was the daughter of Mrs. Evans, a widow lady, who supported herself by plain sewing. Alice was her only child. She had received careful training and such advantages as her mother's simple means would allow. She had been taught to practice the golden rule, and to show kindness to the lowliest. Thus it was that the miser received more kindness from her than from the other children in the alley.

Closest, having adjusted his shoes, went on until he came to a dilapidated building that could scarcely be called a house, it being worse than his dress, it possible. Probably he believed that all things should correspond, and, therefore did not wish his house to be richer than his dress. Farther up in the alley was a house more comfortable in every respect; this he rented for as much as it would command. Once or

twice he had thought of occupying it himself, but avarice would conquer, and he remained in the old place.

"I must have the rent," he used to say. "I shall not make my ends meet unless I have the sum it brings me."

I think most persons, had they seen him every few nights bring out his bags of gold, and count the glittering coin, would have thought his strict prudence unnecessary. Night after night he would glow over his treasures with dozing pride. Where they would go, or by whom they would be possessed after his death, never seemed to enter his mind. Perhaps he fancied that he could carry them to the grave, and retain them during his future state.

After Closest entered his house he searched his closet, and finding there a dry crust he made way with it. He then took off his shoes, and after fumbling in a bag he found some pieces of string with which he made them secure to his feet.

"I don't mean to give the saucy imps a chance to throw them about again," quoth he. "The girl was not like the rest of them. I wonder who she is? She had a fine face."

And there rose before his eyes a vision of a face once as fair as that of the child, now as wrinkled and wan as his.

"I trusted her," he murmured, "but I never did or will another."

Another vision still—that of a sister, the playmate of his boyhood.

"I would have shut my heart against her," he thought; "but I shall never see her again."

The boy who had said these words was Robert Grey, a school mate of Alice's, with whom she was a decided favorite. As she approached he left the group, offered to carry her bundle, and walked with her towards home.

"You think I did right then, do you, Robbie?" said she.

"Indeed I do, Alice. Just because he is a cross, crabbed old man, I don't think we ought to show him disrespect. We do not know what he has had to make him what he is. But you are always just so kind," said Robert.

Having reached her humble home Alice thanked the boy, bade him good night, and tripped into their little sitting-room. She found her mother waiting tea for her. Although everything was very plain, the room had a cheerful air. Plants blossomed in the window, and the tea-table looked inviting.

After inspecting the work Alice had brought, they sat down to partake of the simple repast. After tea a knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Evans answered it, and their landlord entered. He came to inform them that he wished their tenement for his brother, and that they must seek another at the end of the quarter. He was sorry to disappoint them, but felt that he must oblige the brother. With many wishes for success and a pleasant home, he withdrew.

Mrs. Evans was considerably disturbed, for neither she nor Alice could think of another room which they could hire.

One day, when Alice was returning home from school, she noticed that the family who had occupied Closest's house were leaving it.

"I wonder why they are leaving," thought she, "and if he is going to let it again, or live in it himself? I'll speak to mother about it."

Mrs. Evans thought she would try to obtain the tenement, and told Alice she might call on the old man and inform him about it when she came from school, as she should be too busy to do so herself.

In accordance with her mother's request, Alice stopped at Closest's habitation to inquire if his house was to let, and if he would lease it to her mother. The miser scanned her face sharply, and muttered something to the effect that he would call and inform them of his decision.

In a short time he called, and the house was leased to them, provided they paid their rent punctually. Mrs. Evans told him she would do her best to wards it, and as she had always been able to meet the expense, she thought she had nothing to fear.

"Oh, no," he answered; "but a poor man like me can ill afford to lose even a little."

Although the new dwelling was not as convenient or comfortable as their former one, Mrs. Evans and her daughter were quite happy. They believed that cheerfulness was the chief thing towards happiness.

One evening, as Mrs. Evans was sewing, and Alice was preparing her lessons for the morrow, Robert Grey called to tell them that he had just had a good situation offered him in a store some miles distant, and that his father thought best for him to accept it.

"We shall miss you very much, Robbie," said Mrs. Evans; "and I am sure we are very grateful for the many favors you have shown us."

"You are welcome," replied Robert. "I am sorry to go, but I am almost eighteen, and father can't keep me at school any longer. I shall come back one of these days, and shall be sure to come here first, I g."

He brushed a tear from his eyes, and after promising Alice to write often, bade them good-by and left.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER YOUNG P. E. ISLANDER.—At Valparaiso, on the 5th Dec. last, Mr. Allen N. McNill, who first joined the service at this port in the summer of 1864—passed his examination for the duties of Paymaster in the Royal Navy, and was immediately appointed provisionally Assistant Paymaster to H. M. S. Taopze, Commodore Powell, C.B., of the South Pacific Squadron. This young officer deservedly received a first class certificate, having in each of the eight subjects on which he was examined obtained the rare qualification mark of "very good."—*Halifax Reporter*, March 10.

Mr. McNeill is a son of John McNeill, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly of this Island.—*Id.*

House of Assembly.

Monday, March 16.

Hon. Attorney General presented the petition of divers settlers on the Selkirk Estate, setting forth that said petitioners have all become purchasers from the Government of the Colony of their locations on said Selkirk Estate, and that many of them had regularly paid up their accruing instalments of the amounts charged them for the freehold of their farms, and praying that the Government to cause an account of the said Estates to be made up, with the view releasing said petitioners from the payment of any further sum than was necessary to repay the purchase of the capital advanced for the purchase of the said Estate from the late Proprietor thereof, together with all lawful charges respecting said Estate.

Ordered, that said Petition, together with the report of the Law Officers of the Crown which accompanied it, be laid on the table.

Hon. Atty. General, pursuant to notice, also introduced a Bill to amend and explain the Land Purchase Act.

The object of the said Bill was to amend the Act only in its relation to Estates purchased under its provisions, which had or might hereafter prove self-sustaining. The bill provides that when it shall appear from the books kept in the office of Commissioner of Public Lands, that any estate purchased by the Government under the Land Purchase Act has proved self-sustaining, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to give notice in writing thereof to the Government, who shall by such means as shall appear most proper and effectual, cause a full investigation to be made into the matter, and an accurate statement of the position of the Estate to be drawn up; and if it shall appear that the Estate in question has proved self-sustaining, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall issue an order to said Commissioner of Public Lands requiring him not to exact any further payments from those occupants of the Estate who have paid up their full proportion or share of the sum required to make the said Estate self-sustaining. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall still continue and proceed to collect from those occupants who shall not have paid up their full share until they shall have paid their proportion. When the Government shall have been fully reimbursed and sustained in regard to the purchase of such Estate, it shall be lawful for them to order the return to such occupants as may have paid the same, any sum they may have paid in excess of their own due share or proportion necessary to make the Estate self-sustaining. The provisions of the Bill extend to all Estates already purchased, as well as to those which may hereafter be bought by the Government of the Colony.

Ordered, that said bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Attorney General then introduced a Bill to repeal the Act now in force relating to interest, which was received and read. He (Hon. Attorney General) remarked the laws regulating the rate of interest had of late years been materially relaxed in their relation to loans upon all other securities, excepting lands, tenements, &c. He could see no reason why the distinction between the interest payable on loans to be taken upon landed securities and that tolerated in other branches of trade, should be kept up. In England the Australian colonies, and in Canada no such distinction existed. A similar bill to that now submitted had passed the House in previous years but was rejected by the Upper Branch of the Legislature. He believed that now, however, the measure would receive the sanction of that honorable body. It was desirable to remove every restriction from the law relating to rates of interest, in order to induce, as much as possible, the influx of capital into the colony. Money was as much a matter of trade as any other commodity, and it was high time that the various restrictions hitherto placed upon it were abolished. The Bill provides that no more than 6 per cent interest be recovered in any Court of Law, on any account or contract, unless it shall appear that any different rate was agreed to, in writing, between the parties concerned, and that the bill shall not prejudice the right or alter the liabilities, of any partner in respect of any transactions entered into previously to the passing the measure under consideration.

Ordered, that said bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Atty. General gave notice that to-morrow he would move for supply.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the Report of the Commission on the re-organization of Agriculture and Local Industry, relating to the Industrial Exhibition held at Charlottetown in October last. Received and read. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Col. Secretary also presented the Surveyor General's Report on a new line of road leading from Murray River Bridge to Montague Bridge.

Mr. Howat introduced a bill to amend the Law relating to the Militia and Volunteer forces of the Colony. The object of said bill is to alter the time for attending drill, by extending the same on performing Militia duty, training all persons liable to perform such duty, excepting from the first to the 25th day of July, and from the 1st of December to the 1st of April in each year. Provided always, that in case of war, invasion or insurrection, all such persons shall be liable to perform Militia duty at any period of the year.

Hon. Atty. General introduced a Bill to amend the laws establishing the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General. The object of the Bill is to so explain and to amend as to prevent any person holding either of the offices above named, recovering from the Government, on any account whatever, any greater amount than the Salary allowed him or them under the statute.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to enquire into the purchase, classification, results of sale, &c., of the Selkirk Estate. Said Report states that the Estate in question cost the Government £9,918 0s. 9d., that it was priced to realize £21,890 7s. 8d., including 20 per cent. on the arrears of rent. Subsequently it was again priced to realize £15,115 2s. 6d., independently of the returns realized from 20,000 acres of wilderness land, under the former proposal. That on 31st January, 1867, the sum paid by the purchasers into the hands of the Commissioner amounted to £11,889 17s. 1d. That the Commissioner of Public Lands is of opinion that at the present time money enough has been paid in to make the Selkirk Estate self-sustaining, and that the settlers have been overcharged. That officer therefore thinks, instead of the ten separate instalments being exacted, that the seventh instalment will be ample and sufficient to cover the outlay for the purchase, interest, and working expenses of the Estate, and that those purchasers who have paid over the seventh instalment should have the surplus returned to them.

The said Report goes on to state that the object of the bill was accomplished when the

seventh instalment was paid up; and endorses the opinion of the Land Commissioner in recommending that not more than the seventh instalment be exacted from such purchasers; and that those who have paid beyond that amount, shall have the same refunded to them. The Report also recommends that more liberal terms be offered to intending settlers on Wilderness land, held by the Government, than have hitherto been granted, so as to ensure the settlement and cultivation of said lands.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 17.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, a supply was granted to Her Majesty.

Hon. Colonel Secretary also presented the Public Accounts, as classified by the Auditors, for the year ending January 31st, 1868.

Ordered, that said Accounts be referred to the special Committee appointed to examine and report thereon.

The said Accounts show that the receipts of the past year were £78,025 19s. 9d., and the expenditure £73,962 15s. 10d. The amount paid for public education for the past year was £15,717 10s. 4d.; Food Service, including the salaries of Commissioners, £13,475 8s. 2d.; Military Department, including transport of Troops, £4,763 3s. 2d.; Mail Service, Inland and Foreign, £6,335 2s. 3d.; Light House, £2,175 7s. 5d.; Buys and Becons, £217 6s. 7d.; Jails, £1,232 3s. 8d.; Crown Prosecutions, &c., £2,208 2s. 4d.; Lunatic Asylum, £1,617 19s.; Public Lands, £1,073 10s. 6d.; Agriculture, £933 17s. 11d.; Post and Excise Department, £1,324 16s. 11d.; Legislation, £3,020 7s. 5d.; Public Printing, £1,537 1s. 3d.; Patents, £1,014 10s.; Dependants on England to procure Loan, £332 3s. 1d.; and Elections £255 5s. 2d. The Inland Accounts show a falling off in Tea of £4,113 10s.; refined Sugar, 27,966 lbs.; Brown Sugar, 2,254 cwt.; Molasses, 28,895 gallons; and Kerosene, 9,195 gallons; and also a decrease in the quantity of Spirits imported, and an increase in Home manufactured Whiskey.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Mr. P. Sinclair introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to the due observance of the Lord's Day. In explaining the object of the bill, he (Mr. Sinclair) observed that the Law as it now stands permitted the sale of fresh fish before the hours of nine o'clock, forenoon, and after 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the Sabbath. It was therefore necessary to amend the Act, so as to prevent the selling or vending of fresh fish of any description at any hour on the Lord's Day, as provided by the bill then received and read.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Howat introduced a bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the public Wilderness Lands of the Island. The object of said bill is to facilitate the settlement and cultivation of the Wilderness lands on the Estates purchased by the Government, by selling the same on advantageous terms to persons desirous of settling on said lands. Mr. Howat in introducing the Bill explained its provisions, and said that it was desirable to place within the reach of the yeomanry of the country, those lands now lying waste, by offering them on such terms as might be an inducement, and prove advantageous, both to the settler and the Government. In many parts of the country farms of 100 acres of land had been divided and subdivided into small portions for the purpose of affording means of support, however inadequate, to different members of families. If inducements were held out to parties thus situated, they would sell their small holdings and cultivate new farms; others, in addition to their small holdings would purchase woodlands, and thereby not only improve their own condition, but also advance the general interest of the Colony. It was therefore desirable to cause a survey of those wilderness lands, in farms or locations of from fifty to 100 acres each for the purpose of selling the same to persons desirous of purchasing under the provisions of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Kelly presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Townships Nos. 35, 36 and 37, praying to revive the law relating to the Alewives Fishery on the North Shore of the Island, in order to prevent the setting of nets in the lower ponds of Tracadie, to the prejudice and loss of the petitioners.

Received and read, and ordered to be referred to a Committee to examine the same and report thereon.—Hons. Kelly, Howat, Messrs. Rielly, McNeill and McCormack were appointed said Committee.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from divers inhabitants of said Township setting forth contrary opinions to those expressed by former petitioners—which said latter petition was also referred to the Committee appointed as above.

House in Committee on the bill to amend the law relating to the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Mr. George Sinclair in