

The Herald.

VOL. IV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JULY 8, 1868.

NO. 38.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
JOB PRINTING
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch
and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR JULY.
MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 4th day, 4h. 27m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 12th day, 8h. 28m., even., S. W.
New Moon, 19th day, 5h. 44m., even., W.
First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 39m. morn., S. W.

DAY	MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN		High		Moon		DAY'S
			rises	sets	Water	sets.	sets.	LENGTH	
1	Wednesday		4 18	7 49	7 33	2 15	15 31		
2	Thursday		19	49 8 34	2 56	30			
3	Friday		20	49 9 36	rises.	29			
4	Saturday		21	48 10 35	7 28	28			
5	Sunday		21	48 11 14	8 9	27			
6	Monday		21	48 11 55	8 52	27			
7	Tuesday		22	48 even.	9 25	26			
8	Wednesday		23	48 1 9	9 56	25			
9	Thursday		24	47 1 54	10 24	24			
10	Friday		24	47 2 48	10 51	23			
11	Saturday		25	46 3 9	11 17	21			
12	Sunday		26	46 3 57	11 45	20			
13	Monday		27	45 4 32	morn.	18			
14	Tuesday		28	44 5 26	0 18	16			
15	Wednesday		29	44 6 23	0 54	15			
16	Thursday		30	43 7 8	1 30	13			
17	Friday		31	42 8 3	2 20	11			
18	Saturday		32	41 9 55	3 17	9			
19	Sunday		33	40 10 34	sets.	7			
20	Monday		34	39 11 55	8 3	5			
21	Tuesday		35	38 morn.	8 57	3			
22	Wednesday		36	37 0 30	9 34	2			
23	Thursday		37	36 1 8	10 7	59			
24	Friday		38	35 1 58	10 40	57			
25	Saturday		39	34 2 27	11 6	55			
26	Sunday		40	33 3 9	11 45	53			
27	Monday		41	32 4 37	morn.	51			
28	Tuesday		42	31 5 44	0 16	49			
29	Wednesday		44	29 6 29	0 53	46			
30	Thursday		45	28 7 39	1 33	43			
31	Friday		46	27 8 32	2 25	41			

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 3, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter.	3s to 9d
Pork, (carcase)	3s to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 8d
Lamb per quarter.	5s to 5d
Veal, per lb.	6d to 7d
Ham, per lb.	5d to 10d
Butter, (fresh)	10d
Do by the tub.	
Cheese, per lb.	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.	
Flour, per lb.	3d to 3d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	20s to 22s
Eggs, per dozen.	7d to 9d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel.	5s to 6s 6d
Oats, per do.	3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s to 2s 3d
Turnips per bush.	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel.	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen.	
Lumber.	
Boards (hemlock)	4s
Do (spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton.	120s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed.	14s to 17s
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 6d
Homepun, per yard.	4s to 6s
Calfekins, per lb.	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.	4d
Wool.	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins.	10d to 1s
Apples, per doz.	
Partridges.	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.



A. HERMANS,
GUN-SMITH.

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.
DEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally,
that he has again commenced business on Dorchester
Street, next door to the Reading Room Building,
where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line
with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,
**A neat assortment of Tinware,
Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.**

Including the patent BOX TON COFFEE POT, which received
the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition
of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will
surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either
Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with
a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for
Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL
BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in
washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed,
and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of
Laundry Maids, &c.
Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

PACKET BETWEEN SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R.
McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlot-
tew, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the
navigation permits.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
January 29, 1868.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.
Office,--Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E t

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into
a CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and AT-
TORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office - - - O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street.

**GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.**
Oct. 23, 1867.

KING STREET.
NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.
THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and
begs leave to inform his friends, and the public
generally, that he has on hand a
**Large Stock of Ready-made Men's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Women's Balmoral, Elas-
tic Side, and other
Boots.**

ALSO, 250 PAIRS
Children and Misses Boots,
which will be disposed of low for Cash.
JAMES STANLEY.
Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,
THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the
celebrated
Russell Mills Cotton Duck,
and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the
least possible delay.
Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COT-
TON DRILLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together
with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.
Important Notice!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the
TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to
SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose un-
settled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON
or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Attys for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

SHOP TO LET.
TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW
BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store
of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a
business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city.
Possession can be given about the 1st of April next.
Enquire of
B. D. REDDIN.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

A CARD.
**William Stiggins,
Machinist.**
(Next Door to Wm. B. Allan's Tin Shop.)
Guns, Locks, and Magnetic Machines, accurately re-
paired. Brands out, Bell Hanging and Turning on
the most reasonable terms.
Mill Gear supplied to order.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 18, 1868.

**CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.**
Board of Directors for the current year:
Hon. GEORGE BEER, President.
William Brown, Esq., Mark Butcher, Esq.,
Hon. George Cole, Mr. Thomas Essey,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck, John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq., Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq., Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq., Wm. Heard, Esq.,
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kert St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p t

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring
I Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further
notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlot-
tew, as follows, viz:—
For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States,
via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7
o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West
Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening,
at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, May 18,	Monday, September 7,
Wednesday, do 20,	Wednesday, do 9,
Monday, June 1,	Monday, do 21,
Wednesday, do 3,	Wednesday, do 23,
Monday, do 15,	Monday, October, 5,
Wednesday, do 17,	Wednesday, do 7,
Monday, do 29,	Monday, do 19,
Wednesday, July 1,	Wednesday, do 21,
Monday, do 13,	Monday, November 2,
Wednesday, do 15,	Wednesday, do 4,
Monday, do 27,	Monday, do 16,
Wednesday, do 29,	Wednesday, do 18,
Monday, Aug. 10,	Monday, do 30,
Wednesday, do 12,	Wednesday, Dec. 2,
Monday, do 24,	Monday, do 14,
Wednesday, do 26,	Wednesday, do 16,

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedouque, to
be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday
and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer,
every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Letters to be registered and newspapers must be post-
ed half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is
a very novel resolution to appoint a com-
mittee to report to the House of Com-
mons. If they were to report to this
House it would be more in accordance
with Parliamentary rules. I see by a
Despatch from the Colonial Minister
that information is asked for, and I
think there never was a better opportu-
nity to lay the whole question before the
Home Government. I believe the Govern-
ment are anxious to settle this ques-
tion, and the country expects a great
deal from them; therefore, I trust they
will not neglect to furnish the Colonial
Minister with full information on the
subject.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am not particu-
larly wedded to the resolution, and if the
Government would intimate that they in-
tend to take the matter up, I would with-
draw it in favor of a resolution proposed
by them, or any of their supporters.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Reference has
been made to the late Mr. Cooper, and I
am certain that no man could be more
sincere than he was in advocating Es-
cheat, but he went home and was re-
fused admittance at the Colonial Office
because he was not authorized by the
Government. However, he went again,
and if it were not for the determined
opposition made to him, we would find
Prince Edward Island in a different
position to-day. His object was defeated
by powerful proprietors and their agents.
I do not see any use in adopting the
course proposed by his honor, for a
single letter from a private individual
would probably defeat the whole object,
as one from Mr. Leslie did the Loan
Bill a few years ago.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I wish the
Colonial Secretary had some information
which I could give him. If he could
see a young man and his wife clearing
land, piling and burning heavy tim-
ber, with perhaps a little child beside
them, and so bleak that you could hardly
tell whether they were natives or not, he
would know something about our diffi-
culties. I have seen that kind made
clear farms, and the men who cleared it
in that way owing heavy arrears of rent.
They are now at the mercy of the pro-
prietor, who may turn them out of the
farms, they have cleared. That is a state
of things which should not exist. Those
men's sons, seeing the prospect that was
before them, have left the old men to do
the best they can. The Fifteen Years'
Purchase Bill is no benefit to them, for
they are not able to take advantage of it.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: From the ex-
pression of opinion I have heard from his
honor who introduced the resolution,
I believe he has that confidence in the
Government that they are desirous of
acting in a straightforward manner; and
as he has said he is willing to leave the
matter in their hands if they express
their intention of doing what they can,
or what they conceive to be best, there-
fore, if he will withdraw his resolution,
I will move the following one:—
"Whereas the Executive Council of this
Island did forward a minute of Council, ex-
pressive of their views on the Land Ques-
tion, to the Colonial Office; and whereas
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and
Chandos did, in a Despatch in answer thereto,
express his desire to have further in-
formation on the subject, and also to learn
what number of tenants had availed them-
selves of the provisions of the Act of 1864:
Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That the
Government should take such action as will
afford to His Grace the Duke, the informa-
tion which he desires."

Hon. Mr. BEER then withdrew his re-
solution, and on doing so remarked that
he hoped the Government would not con-
tent themselves with simply giving in-
formation to the Secretary of State, but
to some other influential members of
the British Parliament, that they might
be made acquainted with our grievances.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I recollect that
when the first Loan Bill was sent home,
Lord Stanley was Secretary of State,
and he made a speech in the British Par-
liament explaining our affairs, and our
Land Question, better, I believe than
any man in the Colony could. If they
would not hear his words, what is the
use for us to send them information?
Perhaps something would have been
done at that time, but a change of Gov-
ernment took place in a few days, and
the matter was lost sight of.

The resolution proposed by the Hon.
Mr. McDONALD was then agreed to.

CONFEDERATION.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I voted for the re-
solution which has just been passed, and
I trust I shall have the support of your
honors to one which I am about to pro-
pose. A despatch has been laid before
us, announcing the union of the neigh-
bouring Colonies. Although this commu-
nication does not convey any news, still
such matters must come officially before
the Legislature, and as the union of the
Colonies has now been laid before us in
due form, it is well for your honors not
to let the subject pass in silence. Though
the question of Confederation is still very
widely agitated in one of the Colonies in
question, yet I must confess, that very
little is said about it in Prince Edward
Island just now, and it may be the opin-
ion of many persons, that this Colony,

having come to a firm determination not
to enter the union, would be allowed to
rest in peace and security—that we would
nevermore be troubled, or threatened
with a change—still it is a question of
that nature, which I think, calls for an
expression of opinion from your honors,
considering the particular opportunity
now presented for doing so. With that
view, I have penned a resolution which,
with the permission of your honors, I
will offer to the Committee:—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, having been pleased to lay before the
Legislative Council, a despatch from His
Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chan-
dos, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of
State for the Colonial Department, bearing
date the 24th day of May, A. D. 1867, com-
municating to His Excellency, a copy of a
Proclamation issued by Her Majesty on the
22nd of May last, ordering, declaring and
commanding, that on and after the 1st day
of July, of the same year, the Provinces of
Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,
shall form and be one Dominion, under the
name of Canada, the Legislative Council
would be unwilling to receive this formal
information, without an acknowledgment
of their sense of gratitude towards their
Sovereign, for Her Majesty's gracious con-
sideration towards this Colony, by which its
inhabitants were left to their free and vol-
untary choice of retaining their present
constitution, and separate form of Govern-
ment, without the exercise of any power or
influence, on the part of Her Majesty, cal-
culated to thwart or obstruct that choice.
That while the Legislative Council are
sensible, that the approval of the said pro-
clamation by Her Majesty, has afforded
gratification to Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for the Colonies, and
while the Legislative Council earnestly hope
that all anticipations for the prosperity and
happiness of the people throughout the Do-
minion of Canada, may be fully realized by
the union consummated by the said Procla-
mation, they at the same time, perceive
great additional reasons for believing, and
feel strongly re-assured, that the interest,
prosperity and happiness of this Colony
have unquestionably been best secured to
its people, and are more likely to be pro-
moted by their remaining, as heretofore, sepa-
rate and independent of Canada, enjoying the
inestimable advantages of self-government,
still forming a part of the British Empire,
and living in security under the care and
protection of our gracious Sovereign."

Now, I think a resolution of this kind
passing this House, upon the announce-
ment of this formal despatch, will con-
vey such an expression of opinion abroad,
as will be of some service to the colony,
for, though this question seems to be at
rest, I am not one of those who think it
is safe to assume that as an unalterable
state of affairs, because I believe there
are still individuals, whose great object
and desire are to see this Island yet con-
federated with the other colonies. I be-
lieve there were, and, perhaps, still are,
some persons in the Island who took a
favorable view of confederation—per-
sons who considered that it would be for
the interest of the people of this colony
if we were to unite with those who have
entered that union—but I think those
people were mistaken, or erred in judg-
ment; yet there are confederates, hap-
pily few in number, of a different class,
who are perfectly indifferent whether it
would be to the advantage of the colony
or not, as long as they secure personal
advantages for themselves, and persons
of that character are ready to plot and
conspire against the interests of the
colony. They will probably take that
time when the people are off their guard,
to carry forward their machinations and
plots, with a view of securing their per-
sonal aggrandizement, and, therefore, I
think it is incumbent upon the colony to
lose no opportunity of giving an ex-
pression of opinion, through the Legis-
lature, to show that our people are still
of the same opinion as they were when
the question was agitated. We do not
know what change may take place here.
We do not know how soon we may have
a new Governor, and we may rest as-
sured that, if such be the case, he will
come with a strong desire to see this Is-
land united with the Dominion of Cana-
da. He would, no doubt, be at liberty,
if not instructed, to use his influence to
bring about that event. Therefore, we
should leave no room to doubt what the
views of the people were, if such should
happen, or give a new Governor reason
to say there was a change in public
opinion on this subject. If we leave such
a resolution as this recorded upon our
journals, there will be no reason for a
new Governor, who might come here
intending to use all his influence to bring
us into confederation, to represent to Her
Majesty's Government that there was a
change of opinion here on this subject.
There would be no reason to send home
a representation to say "the people may be
won round yet, if clever means are used
to inveigle them into confederation." In
the face of such a resolution as this he
would not dare to say there was a change
in public opinion, but, on the other hand,
he would have to say "it is in vain to
attempt to bring them into confederation,
for here is a resolution saying they are
still as much determined against it as
they were formerly." When we see the
vast body of the people of Nova Scotia,
that fine loyal colony, deceived, entrapped
and sold by traitors, struggling for
their liberty, and supplicating Her
Majesty's Ministers to restore their for-
mer constitution, we have abundant
reason to rejoice that we have escaped
the same condition. It is not much more
than eighteen months since I attended a
public meeting in this county, where I

was specially invited to attend, and give
my opinion on confederation. I said to
the audience "while you have self-gov-
ernment—while you have power to en-
act your own laws and protect your own
interests, endeavor to keep that power
in your hands. Let me picture to you
now," I said, "the circumstance of your
having gone into confederation—if, after
a few years, you become dissatisfied with
it, and send a petition home for repeal,
how will it be treated? What effect will
your voice, from feeble, little Prince Ed-
ward Island, have?" That has since
literally transpired in reference to Nova
Scotia; and I would recommend the
people here not to rest in fancied security,
for there are persons still ready to plot
against, and sell the Island, if they
could thereby attain their own selfish
objects. I do not want to conjure up
imaginary evils, but when such an oppor-
tunity of expressing an opinion is
offered, and when Her Majesty's Min-
ister sends a despatch saying it affords
him gratification to have the measure for
the union of the colonies passed, we
should reflect on the past, and guard
against the future; we should say we
cannot concur in that expression and
wish to dissent from it. It was with
this view I waited till the business of
the session is pretty well gone through
before taking up the subject, and I feel
that, even now I have trespassed upon
your patience; but whether any further
action shall be taken—whether we shall
go further and place the resolution in the
hands of His Excellency—it will be for
your honors to decide. I hope and trust,
however, that the resolution will meet
with your approbation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I rise for the
purpose of seconding the resolution
which has just been proposed, and I
would just say that if there ever was
any portion of the population who en-
tertained a favorable opinion of con-
federation, the number, considering the
results of that measure, so far
as they have appeared, must be very
much smaller now. The elections in
Nova Scotia show that the people were
almost unanimously opposed to it, or to
the manner in which they were brought
into it. It is no wonder that there is
dissatisfaction, considering the way the
country was betrayed into Confederation,
for I believe no country will be contented
or happy under a change of Govern-
ment which is forced upon it. We did
not consider that the Despatch required
any special answer from the Executive
Council, but from what has been said by
his honor who introduced the resolution,
I have no doubt but it is desirable that
an expression of opinion should be given
by the Legislature upon this subject, and
I have no hesitation in seconding the
resolution, as I believe it contains the views
of the people of this Colony almost unani-
mously.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think we have
great reason to congratulate ourselves
that we have maintained our independence.
When the Canadian Ministers came
here to solicit us to surrender our con-
stitution and give them the privilege of
laying as much taxation upon us as they
thought proper, giving us a certain fixed
amount annually, I hesitated a good
deal, but I could not say anything,
though I did not like the proposal, and
the more I considered the matter, and
considered the antecedents of the men
who came here, the more I disliked the
proposition. After a short time, I ex-
pressed my opinion, as a public man,
against it. I believe I was the first
member of the Legislature—perhaps the
first in the Lower Provinces—who spoke
out openly against the scheme. I did
not like the scheme, or those who were
endeavoring to bring us into that union,
on account of their reckless extrava-
gance, and I took occasion afterwards,
and after the Editor of one of our prin-
cipal newspapers had stated that our
proportion of the expenditure of the
United Provinces would be 2 1/2 per cent.,
to make some calculations so as to see
what amount we would have to pay.
I estimated that we would sustain a loss
of nearly £50,000 a year by going into
Confederation. I estimated the total ex-
penditure of the Government under
Confederation at \$17,500,000. In the
Islander of the 3rd March, 1865, the
Editor took occasion to review my letter,
and endeavored to show that my calcu-
lation was greatly in excess of what
would be required—that it was quite
visionary. Now, what is the fact? Your
honors will observe that in the estima-
tion of Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister
of Canada, as well as Mr. Tilley, the
general Government was to be carried
on at an average cost of 12 or 12 1/2 mil-
lions of dollars, but the very first year
of the Dominion Government, and when
Prince Edward Island and Newfound-
land did not enter the union, the ex-
penditure for which was estimated at \$750,-
000, without anything for the Inter-Colo-
nial Railway, without anything for widen-
ing and deepening the canals, and with-
out anything for opening up the North-
west territory, which services were
estimated at \$3,500,000, Mr. Rose, the
Finance Minister, instead of asking for
34 or 4 millions less than Mr. Galt's
estimate, asks for \$14,900,000. There-
fore, if all those public works had been
gone on with, and if this Island and
Newfoundland had entered the union,
\$17,500,000, the estimate which I made,

would not have been sufficient. They
have gone far beyond what was con-
sidered my "extravagant calculation."
Now, we see who was the nearest to
being correct, if we had gone into the
union, we would soon have found our-
selves bankrupt; for not less than £40,-
000 or £50,000 would have been with-
drawn from the Colony every year. But,
strange as it may appear, some of the
Confederates are representing us, even
now, as disloyal, because we refused to
surrender our constitution, enter the
union, and let the Canadians tax us as
much as they think proper. I think
your honors would almost say that none
but a maniac would make such