The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867. NO. 6

THE HERALD

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BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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" " " 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 NOVEMBER.

MOON S PHASES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 15m., morning, N.E.
Full Moon, 11th day, 8h. 57m., evening, S. E.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 0h. 53m., evening, W.
New Moon, 25th day, 0h. 58m., morning, N.

MONTH. DAY	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Friday	6 46	4 42	1 39	8 57	9 56
2	Saturday	47	40	2 36	9 48	53
3	Sunday	49	37	3 19	10 43	49
4	Monday	50	36	4 3	11 38	46
5	Tuesday	52	34	4 53	morn.	42
6	Wednesday	53	33	5 45	0 37	40
7	Thursday	55	31	6 40	1 38	36
8	Friday	56	30	7 37	2 40	34
9	Saturday	57	29	8 33	3 43	32
10	Sunday	59	27	9 30	4 49	29
11	Monday	7 1	26	10 25	rises	26
12	Tuesday	2	25	11 20	5 40	23
13	Wednesday	3	24	even.	6 30	21
14	Thursday	5	23	1 3	7 28	18
15	Friday	7	22	1 58	8 30	15
16	Saturday	8	21	2 49	9 38	13
17	Sunday	9	20	3 42	10 43	11
18	Monday	10	19	4 37	11 52	9
19	Tuesday	12	18	5 33	morn	6
20	Wednesday	14	17	6 30	0 57	3
21	Thursday	15	16	7 29	2 1	1
22	Friday	16	15	8 23	3 4	8 59
23	Saturday	18	15	9 12	4 7	57
24	Sunday	20	15	9 59	5 9	55
25	Monday	23	14	10 46	6 9	53
26	Tuesday	24	14	11 27	sets	51
27	Wednesday	25	13	morn.	6 2	49
28	Thursday	26	12	0 8	6 50	47
29	Frid	26	12	1 11	7 38	45
30	Sat	27	12	1 54	8 31	40

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, November 8, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 6d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	3d to 4½d
Do (small)	6d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	
Lamb per lb,	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Buttor, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 6d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 19s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s to 1s 2d
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	4s
Oats per do.,	2s 7d to 2s 8d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 2s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	1s 6d to 3s
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,	75s to 80s
Straw, per ton	60s to 70s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	to 2s 6d
Sheepskins,	2s
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	1s to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	ugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL, and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6. 1866. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have high testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1867. SPRING 1867.

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,

Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear. He will make them up for parties, in want of Summer suits of Clothing cheap for cash or approved credit.

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured on the premises under his own immediate supervision. Parties in want of a good substantial article, would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere. P. REILLY.

May 14th. 1867

PINE LUMBER, &C.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned.

100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.

125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.

1 large Ware Room FRAME.

—ALSO—

100 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer

July 24, 1867

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 75 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in Lot 14, and about one mile from Grand River Ferry. There are a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other Out-houses on the premises. Ten acres of said property are covered with a young growth of ROCK MAPLE, and the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. There is also a Marsh connected therewith, which yields annually about eight or nine tons of Hay. This Property is in a flourishing settlement, and is near the Main Post Road to Port Hill. Its water facilities are excellent.

For terms and other particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

MALCOLM McGOUGAN

Grand River, Lot 14, Oct. 23, 1867. 4w

Building Lots in the City.

TO BE SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE, in two separate Blocks,

Town Lot No. 100,

in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, pleasantly situated on GRAFTON STREET, between Temperance Hall and Prince of Wales' College. On the premises is a COTTEGE, at present let in two tenements.

Apply to

JOHN McNEILL,

Oct. 30, 1867. 3in Water Street

REPORT

OF THE

HONORABLE JOSEPH HENSLEY,

Attorney General,

TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, RESPECTING HIS MISSION TO ENGLAND ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LOAN BILL AND OTHER MATTERS

CONTINUED.

Subsequently I had numerous interviews with Mr. Barton, and with many gentlemen connected with the Stock and Money Market, on the subject of the proposed Loan, the final result of which was a determination upon my part to delay for a time placing the application absolutely before the public. It was evidently, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of money, a very unfavorable time for the operation. A general indisposition to invest in any new securities, Home, Foreign, or Colonial, existed, and this was proved by the failure of several attempts to raise Loans. An attempt was made during the month of July to raise a Loan of £100,000 for the Colony of Tasmania. The Loan was publicly advertised and Tenders invited. The minimum price fixed by the Tasmanian Government at which Tenders would be accepted was 95, that is a bonus of five per cent. on each Bond or Debenture for £100, which was also to bear interest at six per cent. per annum. At this price there was only one Tender, and that was £1000 only; and consequently the Tasmanian authorities were obliged to let the application lie over for a time. An attempt to raise a Loan of money in the month of August for the Russian Government also failed. The following correspondence which passed between myself and Mr. Alexander Scrimgeour, of the firm of Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, No. 18, Old Broad Street, London, extensive Brokers, and Brokers for the Union Bank of London, will explain clearly the state of the money market at the time as regarded the Loan proposition. I had handed to Mr. Alexander Scrimgeour, for his opinion and advice, the papers connected with the Loan, and on 21st July, he wrote as follows:—

"DUNKELD,

"21st July, 1867.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have read the papers respecting the Loan for Prince Edward Island very carefully, and there is only one suggestion which I have to make which is as to the application of the Sinking Fund.

"I have no doubt that it would tend to make the Loan popular if the Sinking Fund were made to act by a five per cent. annual drawing at par, that is to say, if £5,000 Bonds were drawn each year by lot, and paid off at £100, thus redeeming the whole Loan in Twenty years as authorized by the Act.

"The advantage of this plan to the Government is, that it renders the Sinking Fund self-acting, obviating the necessity of investing from year to year, sometimes at a great disadvantage, for a period of twenty years, while to the Bond-holder it is very attractive, as assuming the Bonds to be issued at a discount, it gives him the chance of an almost immediate profit on his investment. In cases where the Sinking Fund is arranged in this way the shorter the date at which the Loan expires the better, ten year Bonds would command a better price than twenty years.

"About this time last year, when things were very dull, we floated a Loan for New South Wales (£850,000) on this plan with great success, and I feel satisfied that it will become more and more general.

"I assume that you will have taken care to comply with the requirements of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, by having the Bonds numbered and the whole series inserted on the face of the Bonds. You can obtain a Bond at our office if you require a sample.

"From what I hear, things seem extremely dull in London just now, and I should recommend your waiting a little if practicable.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"A. SCRIMGEOUR."

I replied to this letter on 26th July last, as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,

"I received your letter of 21st instant, and I am much obliged to you for the suggestions respecting the Loan, contained in it. I quite agree with you that it would be more likely to float to advantage if the Sinking Fund had been applied to the payment of Bonds annually drawn, but as the Act now stands its provisions will not admit of such an arrangement and any issue which takes place would have to be strictly in accordance with the local statute payable too at twenty years from date. I am very desirous if it can be obtained without too great a disadvantage, to raise the Loan at once, because I have to return to America on 17th August, and would like, if practicable, to complete the matter by that time. Will you be so kind as to give me your opinion as to the price at which you think the Bonds would now, sell, issued as the Act now authorizes. The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Bonds, which are pretty much in the same form as those I propose to issue, appear to me to be worth about 96½ *a* ¾. Prince Edward Island being in the same group of Colonies, and its financial condition rather better (relatively) it appears to me than the others, ought, I think, to get as good a price for her Bonds. But what I want your opinion on are the following points:

"1st What price, in your opinion, would the Prince Edward Island Bonds probably obtain if now put on the market in their present form?

"2nd. What price, if put in the market, say two or three months hence?

"3rd. What increased price in either case do you consider would be obtained if the Sinking Fund was made applicable to an annual discharge of Bonds by drawings; and

"4th. What increase if ultimate time for payment should be made in ten instead of twenty years.

"I have seen your father on this matter since I saw you, and his views coincide with yours. I have arranged to meet Mr. Barton at the Union Bank, on Wednesday, at half past ten o'clock, to determine what course I shall pursue now about the Loan, and I shall be very much obliged if you will be so good as to give me a reply and your opinion on the points to which I have referred, so that I may receive it on or before Wednesday morning next.

"You will please bear in mind that I desire to issue the Loan now if practicable, but I shall be very much guided by your opinion and advice.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"JOSEPH HENSLEY."

Mr. Scrimgeour replied to the following effect:—

"21, UNION STREET.

"ABERDEEN,

"29th July, 1867.

"DEAR SIR,

"I beg to thank you for your Letter of 29th inst. It would of course be impossible to do anything not strictly in accordance with the Act. In reading it over it appeared to me that it would admit of the Sinking Fund being applied by annual drawings, provided the Loan was extinguished in twenty years, but no doubt I am mistaken in this.

"The comparison you make with other Bonds is perfectly just, nevertheless if any one of those Colonies whose Bonds now stand at 96 were to attempt a fresh issue I feel certain they could not do so within five per cent. of present price *at least*. Any answer to your questions must of course be quite problematical, but I should venture the following conjectures:—

1st. The Loan, in its present form, would not at the present time be taken above 90, if at that.

2nd. Provided nothing unforeseen take place in the meantime, I should expect an opportunity within three or four months of placing the Loan at from 93 *a* 95.

3rd. I consider that if the Loan were made for ten years, redeemable by annual drawings, it would go quite as readily at 95 as at 90 in its present shape.

4th. The maturity might be arranged to suit the convenience of the Colony, but the shorter the date of payment the higher the price the Bonds would be likely to fetch.

My father, who is on the spot, will be able to give you a more reliable opinion of the state of the market, but from all I hear it is almost impossible to imagine a more unfavorable time than the present for an operation of this sort.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"A. SCRIMGEOUR."

After receiving this communication from Mr. Scrimgeour, I again consulted with Mr. Barton, the Manager of the Union Bank, and others engaged in business on the London Stock Exchange, and concluded, in accordance with Mr. Scrimgeour's advice, which I found to be sound, not to attempt to negotiate the Loan at that time, but to allow it to stand over until after my return to Prince Edward Island. This course had several manifest advantages. The local Government would, by communication with me, personally be better able to judge of the propriety of negotiating the Loan at the present time. The disposition of the remaining Proprietors of Lands to part with their Estates would be more fully ascertained, and the amount of money likely to be required for that purpose known. I should also be able to take the opinion of the Government on the change in the scheme of the Loan, recommended by Mr. Scrimgeour, by making the Sinking Fund act by a five per cent. annual drawing at par of the Bonds to be issued, which was not contemplated in my original authority and instructions, and which I could not venture to make on my own responsibility. On consideration of this point, I am now inclined to think that this change may be effected should it be deemed advisable (and I fully agree with Mr. Scrimgeour as to its advantages) by an order in Council authorizing it. The Union Bank would hardly undertake to issue Bonds with annual series of drawings without such order. It is true that by writing to the Government in the Island I could have recommended and pointed out the desirableness of this change, and that the Order in Council could have been made and forwarded to me in England, and I that I could, after receiving it, have brought the Loan forward at the time suggested by Mr. Scrimgeour, but as this would have required me to remain in England until October or November, which I thought in many respects undesirable, I concluded to return to the Island after fully instructing Mr. Barton, as Manager of the Union Bank, as to the course to be pursued hereafter respecting the Loan. I therefore again before leaving England, on 31st August, called upon Mr. Barton and left with him all necessary papers to enable him to act in the matter, on being advised and instructed by this Government after my return, and made all other necessary preliminary arrangements with him.

The anticipations of Mr. Scrimgeour as to an improvement in the money market, with respect to Colonial Securities, has already been realized, for, by latest advices from England, almost all of them were commanding at least two (2) per cent. better prices than they commanded in July last, and there seems a probability that their value will still further improve during the next two or three months.

I shall hereafter lay before your Excellency any further communications which I may receive from Proprietors of Lands, or others, on any of the matters referred to in this Report, which I now respectfully submit for your Excellency's information and the guidance of the Government.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENSLEY,

Attorney General.

LONDON, 31 July, 1867.

The accompanying annexed printed Papers and Letters have reference to a Loan of £100,000 which the Government of Prince Edward Island are authorized to raise, in London, under an Act of the Legislature, passed during the present year.

(A) contains the Report of the Attorney General of the Colony on the Act in question, and the reasons for passing it, furnished by him to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, on the 4th of June last. The original is now in the Colonial Office in London.

(B) is a letter from the Attorney General to one of the Auditors of Public Accounts and another gentleman, a skilled Accountant, requesting Returns and Statement of the Public Revenues and Expenditure, Debt, Imports and Exports, &c., of Prince Edward Island, during a period of ten (10) years. The reply to this is contained in (C) and (D) annexed.

(E) is a letter to the Hon. John Ambrose, the Commissioner of Public Lands in Prince Edward Island, requesting statement as to the result of the operations of the Land Purchase Bill, 16 Vic., cap. 18, which the present Loan Bill is intended in part to extend or assist. It also contains the Commissioner's statement and reply, as requested.

(F) and (G) are explanatory Letters, having relation to the subjects referred to in (B) (C) and (D).

(H) contains the Report on Public Accounts of the Committee of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, for the year ending 31st January, 1867. The figures and amounts in this Report are stated in current money of Prince Edward Island; but in some instances those amounts have been reduced into Sterling money, as printed in the margin or at the foot.

A reference to the annexed Papers and Returns will show that the Revenue of Prince Edward Island has very largely increased during the last ten (10) years, and that the trade of the Colony has also become rapidly expanded at the same time.

The increase in the Public Debt and apparent Expenditure (at least during the last six years) has been principally caused by purchasing Lands under the Land Purchase Bill—a comprehensive and beneficial measure, having for its object the extinguishment of the Leasehold Tenure, and the settlement in Freehold of all the actual occupants and cultivators of the soil. The amounts expended for this purpose cannot properly be regarded as Expenditure, because the Lands purchased, or balances due upon them from the occupants who have become purchasers from the Government, are assets in the hands of the Government against, and in reduction of, the Public Debt and Expenditure, as is fully explained in the Land Commissioner's Letter (E), and in Letters (F) and (G), already referred to.

Thus, in the year 1866, the Revenue is stated at £63,628 12s. 9d. Sterling, and the Expenditure at £102,888 1s. 3d. Sterling—an apparent excess of Expenditure over Income of £39,259 8s. 6d. Sterling. Yet there is no real excess of Expenditure; but, in reality, a surplus of Income; because, in the same year, £54,896 Sterling, charged as Expenditure, was only paid out for the purchase-money of 220,469 acres of Land, [See H] the greater part of which Land, or balances of purchase-money due from occupants, still belong and are payable to the Government, and are assets in reduction of the Expenditure and Debt of the Colony, although not actually so credited in (D) annexed.

In the last year, also, a surplus of £6,857 10s. 2d sterling, over and above expenses, [See H.] on account of Public and Crown Lands, was received and credited as Revenue. Deducting this latter sum from the Revenue of last year as above, £63,628 12s. 9d. sterling, and also deducting the sum of £54,896, sterling, (the amount, as above stated, paid out to purchase Lands in the same year) from the Expenditure of last year, £102,888 1s. 3d. sterling, leaves the actual and ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1866 (irrespective of any surplus from Land receipts) as follows:—

	£	s	d
Revenue	56,771	2	7
Expenditure	47,992	1	3
	8,779	1	4

Surplus of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure for 1866, £8,779 1s. 4d, sterling.

Again, the Debt of the Colony on 31st January last was £89,028 11s. 9d. sterling, which includes and charges against the Government all sums paid for purchasing Lands, but does not give any credit for the Lands unsold and balances due from occupants to the Government, which are real and valuable assests to go in reduction of the Debt. The Commissioner of Public Lands [see his Letter (E.) annexed,] states these assests at £75,492 7s. 4d. sterling, which, deducted from the apparent Debt, £89,028 11s. 9d. sterling, will reduce the actual present Debt to £13,536 4s. 5d. sterling. If, however, in order to cover any deficiencies and expenses in realizing the above sum of £75,492 7s. 4d. in the Land Office, the Debt of the Colony at the present time may be assumed to be £20,000 sterling, the case will, it is believed, be assumed unfavorably rather than otherwise for the Colony.

All sums raised under the present Loan Act will either be expended in purchasing additional Lands, (which is the main intention and object,) or in substitution and payment of a portion of the now existing Debt. In the one case the Lands purchased will become additional assests to meet the increased Government liabilities; in the other or latter, no increase will take place in those liabilities, but the Loan advances will take the place of an equal amount of the now existing Debt.

The paper marked (A.) annexed, will explain the reasons why it is preferable for the Government of Prince Edward Island to raise monies in London under the Act, rather than within the limits of the Colony.

An endeavor has been made, in this and the annexed papers, to lay before those who may be disposed to subscribe towards the proposed Loan an accurate and intelligible statement of the financial position of Prince Edward Island; and the present application for a Loan is now submitted with the conviction, and a feeling of confidence, that the security offered is good, and the Bonds issued under the Loan Bill of Prince Edward Island, bearing Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, will prove a safe and desirable investment.

This is the first foreign Loan for which Prince Edward Island has applied, and any local obligations or loans of its Government are all included in, and are inside of the Statements of Debt and Expenditure, already referred to in this Memorandum or Statement.

Official and authenticated copies of the Loan Act, above referred to, and the original Returns, (D), (E) and (G), in writing, have been deposited at the Union Bank of London, and can be seen on application at the Banking House, Princes Street, Mansion House.

JOSEPH HENSLEY,

Attorney General,

Prince Edward Island.

(A).

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT TO RAISE A LOAN OF MONEY FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THIS ISLAND.

In order to enable the Government of Prince Edward Island to make further purchases of Land, where opportunity may offer, under the Act of the 16 Vict.,