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. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867. { NO. 27

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 variety; 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 Ratline to 5½ 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.

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.

TENDERS

for Steam Communication between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Pictou.

TENDERS are required to be sent into the Colonial Secretary's Office on or before THURSDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, by any Person or Company who may be willing to contract to run a STEAMER once or twice a week for the Conveyance of Passengers and Freights, and Mails, if required, between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor, and Pictou, touching at each Port going and returning, so long as the Navigation shall remain open, from the FIRST day of JUNE next, to the close of the season of 1867, and during the open season in the two following years, 1868 and 1869. The Tenders must specify the Tonnage and Power of the Vessel to be supplied, and the amount required to be paid for the performance of the service required, and be accompanied by the names of two parties willing to become Sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

The Tender must also state what amount will be required for the present year's service alone, and also how much for one and how much for two trips in each week during the above periods.

GEORGE COLES, Colonial Secretary.

Ch'town, April 3rd, 1867.

All the papers | Halifax Chronicle, St. John Freeman

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.

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 200 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

EDUCATION, LANGUAGES.

THE Undersigned teaches Latin, Greek, French, Italian, English Composition, General History, Drawing, and Perspective. He is also willing to read for and select the literary department of a newspaper.

J. F. NEWBERY, B. A.
Christ Church, Oxford.
King Street, Ch'town.

April 15, 1867.

SALT! SALT! AFLOAT!

1000 BAGS SALT.
3000 Bushels SALT in Bulk.

For Sale, to arrive, by CARVELL BROTHERS.

April 8, 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.

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.

For Sale,

Or to be Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, known as the

"BRIGHTON DEPOT."

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

Possession 1st MAY.

A. MITCHELL.

22d April, 1867. isl 4w

Sugar & Molasses.

TO ARRIVE.

DAILY expected to ARRIVE, ex Schr. ALICE, from Cuba direct:—

200 { Hhds. Tierces Barrels } Molasses.

20 Casks SUGAR.

For Sale by CARVELL BRO'S.

April 15, 1867.

POGIES! POGIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand

200 Barrels Prime PGIES,

which will be disposed of in lots to suit Purchasers.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, 22nd April, 1867. isl pat sj

DR. W. G. SUTHRLAND

RESPECTFULLY requests those indebted to him to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS before he leaves for Halifax, N. S. After the middle of MAY his Books will be left with the Messrs HAVILAND & BRECKEN for adjustment.

Charlottetown, 22th April, 1867.

Two Farm Servants Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Stock Farm, two steady, active Men, who understand Farming and can give satisfactory testimonials of character. Apply to

JOHN THORNE.

Stock Farm, Ch'town Royalty, 29th April, 1867. 3i

COAL TAR COAL TAR.

NOW SELLING at the GAS WORKS, a quantity of very superior COAL TAR, at a reduced Price.

April 29, 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.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
10 " Blood's x x x PORTER, Cases CLARET,
10 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.

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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEEP.

Come, gentle Sleep, with downy fingers close
The heavy curtains of my weary eyes,
Lap my worn senses in a soft repose,
While Darkness rules the circle of the skies.
The day is done, the twilight shadows flee,
And in the silent hour I wait for thee.

Lay on my eyelids now thy mystic spell,
And bid my roving fancy cease to stray
If thou but breathe upon me, all is well,
I shall not waken till the dawn of day.
Sweet Sleep! I'm weary of life's toil and pain;
Bear me, I pray thee, to thy fair domain!

The night wears on; I wait thy coming yet;
Lay thy soft fingers on my throbbing brow,
And on the foldings of my eyelids set
Thy seal. Sweet Sleep! look kindly on me now
My hands I fold, content and patient, still
To wait the guidance of thy own sweet will.

Lead me through all thy fair dædalian ways,
With lotus bordered and with poppies strewn
And let the dream that through my slumber strays,
Smooth from my brow each wrinkle Care has sown.
With dreams to charm me through the silent night,
Sweet be my slumbers till the morning light.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Scarce ever a sovereign entered upon a rule with so many attributes of popularity. The blood of an ancient and beloved line of monarchs ran in her veins. She was the descendant of the heroic Bruce—the liberator of the land. With this illustrious blood she united that of the heroic Lorraine, with whose deeds Europe was ringing. She herself, by her marvellous beauty, her accomplishments and her wit, had even widened the renown of her country, known as it was so well over Christendom. She dazzled the commonalty with new court glories, to which sombre Scotland was unaccustomed; and her regal pageants were not mere chaotic displays of barbaric splendour, but were brought under the rule of a thoroughly refined taste. The splendours of her court were not invidious to the people, since they came not from the national exchequer, but were decorated by the jewellery and supplied from the dowry of a queen dowager of France. The old warlike and chivalrous feelings of people found more to stir it in this delicate heroine. She had often shown her beautiful face under the helmet, mounted on her charger at the head of her troops. In more peaceful days the peasantry of the borders and the Highlands were familiar with the airy form sweeping past on a milk-white steed, at the stag-hunt or the hawking, followed by all the chivalry of her court. Such scenes were not confined to the exclusive precincts of parks or royal forests; they were not secluded from a suspected population by a jealous retinue of guards. They were seen by her people at large; and there were few corners of the land so remote but some were there who could tell of having seen them. Hence, the Queen naturally, from year to year, acquired a strength in her own popularity, which must have weighed formidably against her opponents, and might have served her in good stead had not those things taken place before which no popularity could stand."—*Burton's History of Scotland.*

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—Those who take an interest—and who does not?—in the faithful attachment of dumb animals to their owners, may peruse with pleasure the following anecdote, which, from the character of the journal relating it (a French scientific periodical of high repute), doubtless possesses the element of truth. The proprietor of a chateau, in the neighborhood of Cassel, died a short time since, and his remains, amid a wide-spread grief, were lowered into the family vault, and deposited on a sarcophagus in a subterranean chapel pending the completion of certain operations necessary to prepare the place destined to receive the coffin. The deceased had owned a hound, to which he was particularly attached, and Lucy returned him his affection with double interest. At the death of her master the poor beast would not quit his death-chamber, and was seen on the morrow, with head bowed down and eye mournful and sad, following with measured steps the funeral cortege, accompanying to its last resting place the body of him of whom she had been so fond. After the ceremony, when the friends and neighbors had retired, the outlets of the vault were carefully closed, and for a time no one thought of Lucy; but when at length they sought her she could not be found, notwithstanding the active search made all over the estate. The servant specially charged with the care of the kennel suggested that, as Lucy was with young, she had been prostrated in some cave or hollow in the neighborhood, as she had been in times before. In the meantime the workmen were sent for to complete the details of the interment, but it was not till after a lapse of ten days that they could get to the tomb. The first visit to the remains of one so justly lamented was made with a ceremonious solemnity. * * * But what a spectacle presented itself to the view of the visitors! The pall had been pulled off, the lid of the coffin torn open, and upon the breast of the deceased there lay another corpse—that of poor Lucy, who, without doubt, after having borne her litter, had come to die upon the body of her master. In a corner of the vault were found, expiring, the seven little ones, whom the mother had ceased to nourish because she had ceased to live. It is difficult to imagine the labour the faithful creature must have gone through in order to lay bare the body of her master whom she would seem to have wished to bring to life again. The cover of the coffin had been gnawed open; the shroud was in pieces; but the corpse remained intact.—"*Ana,*" *in Once a Week.*

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 22, (continued.)

Hon. Mr. BEER: I can certainly bear testimony to the inefficient state of our roads, especially when farmers have to spend a great deal of time in hauling manure or produce upon them, and I am glad to think that some better system is about to be inaugurated. All that has been done on the roads hithertofore has been mere "tinkering" with them. I will give my support to any practicable mode of improving them.

Hon Mr. LORD: This is an old story; but I think we loose sight of the most important part of the question, that is, where is the money? What is the use of expecting to have good roads when there is not more than 20s per mile expended upon them? If we would adopt the plan they have in Canada we might have some means to improve our roads. I have a brother in Canada West, who owns a small farm, and he pays from \$16 to \$18 a year road tax. Let our farmers pay at that rate and we will soon have good roads too. It may be a very good plan to appoint a joint Committee to report at some future time, but if we have not funds it will all end in smoke. I have travelled a good deal, and I think our system is just as good as those of the neighboring Provinces, and our men just as clever, but we want the money. It will cost, perhaps, £100 per mile to macadamize our roads and bring the material from Nova Scotia. As to paying a large sum of money to a scientific man to superintend the work, I do not think it is required. I do not see any difficulty about it. All that is required is to have the stone properly laid on, and then give it a covering of gravel. Any sandstone that has been laid on here, is of no use. The roads are rough and unpleasant to travel upon. There is a piece of road laid with stone on the other side of Southport, and I would rather wade through mud than travel upon it. I think Mr. LePage has managed the roads very well, but he has failed in draining the water off sufficiently. But I need not occupy the time of your honors with these matters, and I would merely add that, unless the inhabitants submit to a road tax, we need not expect to see much improvement, and if they do, it will be a great advantage to themselves.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am glad that the Government has taken this matter in hand; but I think we will have to confine ourselves to the materials we have at home. It is very well for your honors to talk about a few miles of the roads near Charlottetown; but when we consider the extent of our roads, we cannot expect a very general improvement by imported material. I believe we must exercise our judgment in selecting the most competent persons to superintend the roads. I am confident that the united "wisdom" of the Legislature can effect very great improvement, and I am willing to assist to the utmost of my power. The Road Commissioners, in many cases, do not do their duty, and the Act itself is not adapted to the circumstances of the country. There is very little use in throwing up a little dry earth on the roads in summer. No doubt, the hard material spoken of would be of service where there is much heavy hauling, but the roads where it is applied are not pleasant to drive upon. The wind will carry away the dry sand or earth, and leave the stones bare. I believe it is an inconvenience we must put up with. I know many places where there are no ditches, and I find that the road stands better. There are many improvements required. The whole extent which is thrown out for the roads should be levelled. However, as the subject is to come before the Legislature, I am sure it will receive the serious consideration of every member of this House. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) says that if we had plenty of money there would be improvement, but we must endeavor to make improvements with the means within our reach.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: No doubt, imported stone would be the best, but I do not think we will be in a position to obtain it for some time. The making of roads is not properly attended to. Something should be done towards repairing them early in the spring, and if the side drains were wide enough for a sleigh, it would be an advantage, for there would often be snow and ice in them when the road itself is bare.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: One great complaint is that the roads are not properly drained. If the work was done in the spring, when the water is lying on them, it would be seen where drains were required. I have seen Overseers, when they came to places where the water had cut the roads down, just plough the sides and throw in the loose earth, but what is the use of that? As soon as heavy rain comes it all works up again, so that the road is soon as bad as before, perhaps worse. I think the road money might be laid out to greater advantage in May, for then the old road and the earth thrown upon it would cement together and become solid. The Statute Labor Act wants revising. When the men are called out they consider it a mere gala day, and though the commutation money is very light, yet they would rather go out and work. I think the commutation money should be paid and expended in May. I do not know that the Commissioners are any benefit. If we had a Supervisor for each district, and the money coming through their hands, they would take more interest in the roads. I think the people would be willing to submit to some taxation, say five or six shillings for each man, for the purpose of improving the roads. It would be a great advantage to themselves. When a man has to go to town with a load of produce it takes him a day; and if he could take as much in two loads as he now does in three he would save a day. As to importing stone, I dare say it might be done so as to cover the roads three or four miles from town, but I do not think it could be taken more than that distance into the country at a reasonable cost. I believe it would be better to appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole subject, and report sometime between this and next session.

The House was then resumed, and Chairman reported the Address agreed to with an amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 23rd, 1867.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD, from the Committee appointed to prepare Rules for the government and guidance of the House, presented a draft thereof, which was read, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. WALKER, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency to ascertain at what time he would be pleased to receive the Address of this House in answer to the Speech, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned to them, and that His Excellency had been pleased to say that he would receive the Address of the Council to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, in the Legislative Library.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

Hon Mr. BEER, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing and binding the debates and proceedings of this House, reported that they had received two Tenders: One from F. W. Hughes, offering to print the debates of this House for the present Session for the sum of twenty shillings per sheet of four pages; to publish the same in the *Examiner* newspaper for twelve pounds ten shillings, and to bind each copy for nine pence. And one from Edward Reilly, offering to print the debates at the rate of twenty shillings per sheet of four pages, and to bind each copy for one shilling.

Mr Reilly did not tender for publishing in the *Herald*, and the Committee therefore recommended that Mr. Hughes' tender be accepted, which report was adopted by the House.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing and binding the Journals of this House, reported that they had received three Tenders, viz: One from Edward Reilly, offering to print the Journals at thirty-nine shillings per sheet, and bind each copy for three shillings and eight pence. One from Henry Cooper, at thirty five shillings per sheet, and binding three shillings and six pence. One from F. W. Hughes, at thirty shillings and nine pence per sheet, binding three shillings and six pence.

The Committee recommended that Mr. Hughes' tender should be accepted, it being the lowest, which report was adopted by the House.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON asked for and obtained leave of absence till Friday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

ADDRESS PRESENTED

At twelve o'clock the Council waited upon His Excellency in the Legislative Library, and presented their Address in answer to the Speech, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"I thank you for your Address. You may rely upon my hearty co-operation to promote the welfare and prosperity of this Island."

BLUE BOOK.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, by command of His Excellency, presented the Blue Book for the year 1865, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

Hon. Mr BEER presented the seventeenth Annual Report of the Medical Seperintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, which was also ordered to be laid on the table.

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

THURSDAY, April 25.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD, by command, presented a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending 31st January 1867. Also, the Accounts of the Commissioners of Management of the Stock Farm for the year 1866-7. Received and laid on the table.

MESSAGE—DESPATCHES.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD laid before the House a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, together with a large number of public Despatches, which were received and read.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

To keep up a good correspondence between the two branches of the Legislature:—Hon. Mr McDonald, Hon. Mr. Walker, and Hon. Mr. Gordon,

To take charge of the Legislative Library:—Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Beer, and Hon. Mr. Walker.

To take charge of Government House and furniture:—Hon. Mr. Lord, and Hon. Mr. Beer.

JAIL LIMITS BILL.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Hensley,) with a Bill to revise, continue and amend an Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails in this Island. The said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 26th.

MILITIA REPORT.

Hon. Mr. Lord, by command, presented to the House the report of the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for the past year, and also the estimates for the current year.—Read and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: As some allusion is made in the report to the people of King's County not having taken any steps to place themselves in a state of defence by organizing Volunteer Companies, I would merely say that it is not for want of loyalty on their part, but it is probably because they do not understand how it is that the arms are sometimes given out to the companies and at other times they are called in, so that persons living at a distance in the country, and not fully understanding the cause, are rather perplexed. This keeps persons from organizing or joining the companies, and I regret it, for I see that about £3,000 are expended in Queen's County, and it must be a great benefit to the people. I do not know if it would be considered a reflection upon King's County not to receive so much money. As it is a large expenditure, I would also like to ask if the vouchers will be laid before us.

Hon. Mr. LORD: As a member of the Government, I have no objections that the vouchers should be laid before the House; indeed I think it would be quite proper that they should, but it rests entirely with the Commander-in-Chief.

CLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House a copy of the Government Classified Accounts for the year 1866.

JAIL LIMITS BILL (*second reading.*)

A Bill to revive, continue and amend an act relating to limits and rules of jails was read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not think the Act operates fairly. A person in town is not subjected to much inconvenience by being placed upon the limits; but when a person from the country is placed upon the limits he is taken from his home, his family and his occupation. It is no punishment to a man in town, but to a man from the country it is. Therefore I think there should be some distinction.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I would like to call the attention of your honors to a part of this Act, which I have always considered a hardship: that is, when a person is placed upon the limits, he may be employed in shipyards, and he is bound not to go beyond high water mark. Now it is known that ships are sometimes built on blocks or butments which extend below high water mark. Thus it places those men in a difficult position, for sometimes they are allowed to work upon one half of a ship and not on the other. I merely call your honors' attention to it so that it may be amended if it can be consistently done.

Hon. Mr. LORD: It is an important subject; and I have been of opinion that it is time to allow that Act to expire. I think we should have a good sound bankrupt court established in this Island. I have no desire to have men crammed into jail and then let out upon the limits. They have a bankrupt court in Canada, and they are now passing a law to establish one in Nova Scotia. There is nothing fairer or more honest than a good bankrupt law, and I do not see why we should not have one in this Island. This insolvent debtors' act I consider a mere encouragement to dishonesty. If a man is likely to become involved he makes over his property to his friends, and then his creditors cannot touch it. I think the law should be such that if a man should attempt to do anything of that kind he would be liable to imprisonment and his property fairly distributed among his creditors. I know a man in Charlottetown who has done a great deal of business on this Island, and a great deal of good to the country; but he was unfortunate, and for the last seven or eight years he has not been able to do any business in his own name. I think it is a great hardship, and it is doing the country a great injury to prevent such men from doing business. I remember the time when a bill was passed for the benefit of one individual, giving him the limits of the whole Island, and I would rather do something of that sort again if we cannot have a bankrupt court. It would be much better than passing a law of this kind. We have no bankrupt law, and the law of England takes effect here, so that a man will sometimes do a large and apparently flourishing business for a few years, then he slips off to England to go through the bankrupt court, or, in other words, to get "whitewashed," but the poor honest trader has no proportion. I would like to see the honest trader, though he should be unfortunate, protected. I had a small bill against one of these gentlemen who had been to England, and when I presented it I was threatened with vengeance if I should attempt to bring him into the Commissioners' Court. It is time some improvement was made. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) speaks about the limits, but they are just the same in King's County as they are here. At Summerside they have the whole Township, so they are better situated than in Charlottetown or Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If his honor is prepared to move that the committee should rise without reporting, and introduce a bankrupt law, I will support him. At one time I was opposed to a bankrupt law, but I think the time has arrived when it would be a benefit to the Island. There are many persons in this Island who have been unfortunate, and cannot enter into business in their own names. If we had a bankrupt court, and it was made evident that each creditor received his just proportion, there would be no objection to letting a debtor go through the court and commence business again. I therefore think a bankrupt law should be introduced here.

Hon the PRESIDENT: I do not think it would do well for the Committee to rise without reporting. It appears that the Act which this bill is intended to renew expired last year, and by some oversight it was neglected. That neglect has placed the Sheriffs and their sureties in a very awkward position. I would be willing to support a bankrupt law, for I have always considered it unfair that a debtor who had given up all his property and effects should be kept in prison or on the limits. It is no benefit either to his creditor or to himself, and it is an injury to his family and to society. I think it is barbarous to put a man in jail when he has nothing to pay his creditors.

Hon. Mr PALMER: I think it would be very ill judged if we were to decline to pass this bill from any idea of the necessity of a bankrupt law. It is necessary to renew the bill which has expired, perhaps, as a remedy for any injustice which might otherwise ensue to the Sheriffs and others. It would be unfair that they should suffer from an oversight of the Legislature. Whatever may be the opinion of your honors respecting a bankrupt law, I do not think there should be any opposition to passing this bill. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) speaks of persons not being allowed to work below high water mark, and I can very well imagine that such cases may arise there as well as in other places, but I do not think it would be expedient to attempt to legislate upon such minor matters. We might have to go further than he supposes. Many persons would have some similar objections to the Act; for instance, a farmer might complain that he could not drive his cattle to a spring of water which was a few yards over the limits. Therefore I think it would be almost injudicious to attempt to make an alteration to meet those peculiar cases. We must have limits defined as clearly as possible if we are to have limits at all; and alter them as we may, still the same question would arise from persons who might be upon the borders. Therefore I do not think we can remedy it without rendering the law as objectionable as we found it. With reference to a general bankrupt law, it is a fruitful subject for discussion and difference of opinion. I apprehend that none of your honors came prepared to enter into a discussion on that subject, and, perhaps, you have not decided upon the necessity for such a law till you have some idea of its principles. I do not suppose that any of your honors would object to a *perfect* bankrupt law, but that has never yet existed. Great Britain has been trying to perfect such a law for the last fifty years, and though it has been lately revised, some eminent lawyers say that the last is as imperfect as the first. The English constitution does not recognize the principle that a man should be punished for going in debt; and the object of a bankrupt law is to prevent a man from defrauding his creditors. If a man has used his creditors' means, and is supposed to have used them dishonestly—to have spent them extravagantly—and is not inclined to pay his debts, that is what a bankrupt law is intended to prevent; but the means that may be devised of committing fraud, are so infinite and so various, that legislation upon this subject is most difficult. Even in America, where they have such an abhorrence of restraining the liberties of the subject, they have never had a perfect bankrupt law, though they have tried it in several of the States. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they have tried it and failed, but latterly they are taking up the question again, and perhaps they may succeed. In Canada a law has been passed, as his honor on my left (Mr. Lord) says, and a little time will tell whether it will be successful. In England, I believe, the bankrupt law was revised last year or is about to be revised, and it is admitted that the old laws have not accomplished the objects for which they were intended. One great difficulty is the great expense attending those courts. They require very cumbrous machinery, and the men who are entrusted with the administration of the law require to have a legal education before they could venture to decide upon a case of bankruptcy. They have to examine evidence, and search for information, so as to see whether there has been any fraud committed. Machinery of that kind, it is true, has proved a great desideratum with some members of the legal profession. In England they thought they had a good system, but when it began to be worked, very many defects were found. The expense is very great, but it is not so much felt in large estates as in those where the amount of capital is limited because it just costs as much to manage or dispose of an estate worth £1,000 as one worth £100,000. Still I would be willing to give my assistance to carry a bankrupt law through the Legislature. I agree with your honors that no man should be punished for debt by imprisonment, when it has been made obvious that he has failed through misfortune, and had offered to give up all his property. I would give my hearty support and concurrence to any code of laws which could be depended upon as successful in securing that object. But the question is of such importance, that I think the principle should be first discussed and agreed upon in both branches of the Legislature, and then have a bill brought forward in conformity with that decision. However, I doubt very much if the other House would undertake that this session, for, I believe, they wish to confine the business to as small a compass as possible; still, they might discuss the propriety of passing such a law, and appoint a Committee, perhaps a joint Committee of both Houses, to report upon it next session. That would be a useful and proper course, and they would come in next year with information which would shorten the business, and be satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: As far as the jail limits are concerned, I think they might be extended to "low water mark;" that would fully meet the objection which has been made, and would not be accompanied with any difficulty or danger.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I feel very much pleased with the remarks of his honor who spoke the last but one. My object in speaking was to do even-handed justice to all parties, not that I would deprive the creditor of his just dues. Very few persons derive any benefit from placing a man upon the limits, and I do not see why he should be placed in such circumstances that he cannot attend to his proper avocation. Perhaps your honors would not consider it too great a change to extend the limits to the Counties. Then the unfortunate man in the country, who should be placed upon the limits, would have an opportunity to attend to his farm, or whatever occupation he followed, and he would be placed upon an equal footing with a person in town.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: This question has taken a very wide range. The discussion commenced upon a clause in the Bill, and it has extended to a general bankrupt law. It appears to me that we would be acting unwisely to enter into a discussion upon a bankrupt law now, for it would occupy too much time. The Bill before the House is merely intended to remedy an omission in the legislation of last session, and I think it should pass. As regards extending the limits to the Counties, I think such an extension would be inconsistent with having limits at all.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The same security would be required if the limits were extended, and the creditors would be just as safe.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I wish to be understood. In Georgetown they have the privilege of the wharves and water lots, but ships are sometimes built out upon butments, and there is a doubt whether they should be considered wharves. Lawyers have differed upon this point; and if the act would say that those butments should be considered to be wharves, then it would remove that doubt. At the same time I would not offer any opposition to the Act, as I think it is necessary.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I agree with my colleague (Mr. Gordon) upon this point. I have known instances myself where there was a good deal of difficulty and difference of opinion about the limits, and if the suggestion of his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) were adopted, to extend the limits to "low water mark," it would remove the objection. We do not build vessels below low water mark. In Georgetown I have known instances where parties on the limits were ship carpenters, and, owing to the difference of opinion on this point, they were precluded from getting work. In other instances the employer took the responsibility, and the men went to work. I think this doubt should be removed.

Hon. Mr. LORD: Perhaps those parties would be going on board those vessels after they were built. I would rather see the clause remain as it is at present, and I hope we will have a bankrupt law passed next session.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: If those parties are allowed to work upon vessels which are built upon wharves, I do not see why they should not be allowed to work on board after they are launched. Vessels are sometimes launched in an unfinished state—sometimes they fall through the ways—and I do not see how we are to make a distinction.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: As there appears to be so many difficulties in the way, perhaps it is not advisable to make any amendment.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: There is one clause in this Bill which makes a little alteration in the law. As it stood before, if a man went beyond the limits and committed a breach of the bond, and if he could succeed in getting back before an action could be commenced against him, or against his sureties, there was no remedy. I have known instances where parties have ventured out of town on Saturday night, and remained till Monday, but returned before an action could be commenced. This Bill says that when once a man oversteps the limits he is liable. Perhaps my hon. friend from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell), who is not inclined to abridge the liberty of the debtor, would rather see the law remain as it was before.

The House was then resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. McDonald obtained leave of absence till Tuesday next.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, April 27th.

JAIL LIMITS BILL (*third reading.*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a Bill to revive, continue and amend the Act relating to the limits and rules of Jails, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Lord, a member of the Government, presented the accounts of the Public Lands' Office for the year ending 31st January, 1867; and, also, the Impost and Excise accounts for the Port of Charlottetown and the several Outports of this Island.—Laid on the table.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, April 29th.

PETITION.

Hon. Mr. Palmer, by leave, presented a petition of George C. Stiles, County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, praying for a patent for an improved Spinning Wheel. His honor remarked that, as the petitioner was a resident of another colony, he could not take out a patent under our laws, and he was, therefore, under the necessity of applying to the Legislature.—Read and laid on the table.

REVENUE BILL.

"A bill for raising a revenue" was brought up by message from the House of Assembly, read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: There appears to me to be an unjust proportion between the duty on imported and home manufactured liquor. I observe that this bill imposes an additional six-pence per gallon upon imported rum, gin and whiskey; thus making the duty upon imported rum four shillings per gallon, while upon home manufactured it is only six-pence. When the duty was fixed at its present rate it was considered that it would be right to afford some advantage to the home manufactured article. It was a great difference to make. Now, there is reason in all things; and, when they add six-pence to the imported, I think they should also raise the duty upon home distilled spirituous liquors. I think it is an unreasonable disparity.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I think the additional six-pence per gallon was put on partly in accordance with the desire of the large temperance body in this Island. It is considered that the imported article, upon which the additional duty is placed, is deleterious in its nature and injurious to the health of the people, while the home manufactured article is, perhaps, good of its kind, and would come into more general use by putting on the duty which this bill contemplates. I believe this is the line of argument which induced the other branch of the Legislature to impose this additional duty. It is thought that the public good will be promoted by precluding an article which is considered deleterious and injurious to the health and morals of the people.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: In 1862 the duty on rum was two shillings per gallon, and on molasses two-pence, and, now, when it is four-pence upon molasses, of course rum cannot be manufactured from that article at so cheap a rate.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The principal difference between this bill and the act of last year is this additional 6d per gallon upon rum, gin and whiskey. I think it would be very bad policy to do anything that would have a tendency to cripple the West India trade. They take our produce, fish, horses, hay, poultry, eggs, butter and various other articles; and we take in return their sugar, molasses and rum. I have observed that since the duty upon spirituous liquor has been reduced, the revenue derived from it has increased. I would rather lower the duty than raise it, for it would be an encouragement to those merchants who have entered the West India trade, and which is an advantage to this Island. Since that trade has been opened up there has been very much less of that deleterious article imported from the United States called "White-eye." While the duty was so high this "White-eye" was smuggled very extensively, but rum from the West Indies is not smuggled. It comes directly to our wharves, and the duty is all paid upon it. However, I do not suppose that the additional 6d per gallon will induce parties to smuggle the white-eye. If I thought it would I would oppose it. On comparing the tariff of Canada with our own I find that ours is greatly in favour of the consumer. I might include Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, for they will now form part of the "New Dominion." They pay from 100 to 150 per cent. more than we do. On two articles they pay less, viz: white sugar and wines. These, of course, are chiefly consumed by the wealthier classes, while the articles consumed by the poorer classes pay a much higher duty. Tea pays 100 per cent higher than on this Island; Muscovado sugar 100 per cent higher; molasses 50 per cent. Many other articles might be mentioned. Indeed all British manufactured goods, with the exception of a few articles of ship chandlery, pay at least 50 per cent higher. Now suppose a large importer in this Island—say Mr. Brecan for instance—pays £2,000 in duties; and suppose we were a part of the Confederation, and these goods imported from the "New Dominion," he would have to pay over £3,000. Therefore the consumers would have to pay perhaps £1200 more for the same quantity of goods, for the importer would require some per centage upon the additional £1000 which he would have to pay. I make these remarks because I see that one of the champions of Confederation says that we would get our goods from Halifax free of duty. I do not think he knows what he is talking about. This is the true light in which to view the matter, for we cannot suppose that the duties can be any less under the "New Dominion" than the Canadian tariff is now. If we were to enter the Confederation we might receive a few articles free of duty, but they would be a mere baggatelle. Nine tenths of the goods imported here are from Great Britain and the West Indies, and upon them we would have to pay from 100 to 150 per cent more duty. Therefore I think our tariff is very favourable to the people, and I will not vote against imposing a little higher duty upon rum and gin, though I would not like to see it raised so high as to interfere with the West India trade.

Hon Mr. PALMER: I agree with his honor who has just spoken with regard to a comparison between our tariff and that of Canada, for I think it is very favorable to this Island. Their tariff will, no doubt, be very much higher when the "New Dominion" comes into operation. They will have to raise their revenue to fulfil their pledges, first to Canada, by maintaining a standing army, and then to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by raising funds for railways and other heavy expenditures. I think the duties will be from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five per cent. higher. It was not, however, to comment upon this disparity that I rose, but to call the attention of your honors to the circumstance that we were raising the duty on imported, without raising it proportionably upon home manufactured spirituous liquor. For though we can manufacture a good article under the name of whiskey, yet we can manufacture it just as bad here as in any other country; therefore, if it is simply the welfare of the subject that is considered, I think they should have looked to the bad article manufactured at home, and have raised the duty upon it in equal proportion, for I do not understand why it should be four shillings upon imported rum and gin, and only six pence upon home manufactured. It does not lie with me, particularly, to advocate a change in those duties, but I represent a mercantile constituency, and I feel it to be my duty to bring this subject to the notice of the public. I know it is vain for me to attempt to make an amendment, for it is a money bill, and as our constitution is at present construed we have no power to make an alteration. We can only reject the whole bill or leave it as it is. I think that, as we are now an elective body, that change should be for some purpose, or for some advantage to the public. We should exercise our opinions upon money matters to some reasonable extent as other legislative bodies do, and I hope the day is not far distant when the people