(*Continued from first page.*)

When the resolution was read granting the sum of £20 towards the support of the Bog School, Charlottetown—

Hon. Mr. COLES said as this school was entirely under the control of gentlemen belonging to the Church of England, it was therefore a denominational school, though great credit was due to those who supported it so liberally. It had been circulated that certain members of this House were pledged to give a grant to St. Dunstan's College. Now, he considered it due to the denomination to whom that College belonged to state that they had never asked him to pledge his vote for such a grant. He had never given any pledge of the kind, nor did he believe that any member on this side of the House had. And he would advise no one to give such a pledge.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND asked if the Bog School was a denominational school, for he had understood it was attended by children of all denominations.

Mr. BEER said there could be no objection to the school. He understood it was attended by some Roman Catholics, which would not be tolerated were there anything denominational in it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said there was no objection to the school; all that his hon. friend wished to say was that there were great complaints against certain members because it had been reported that they were pledged to give a grant to St. Dunstan's College, and here was an institution receiving support out of the public funds which was as much denominational as St. Dunstan's College.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND maintained that the Bog school was not a denominational institution. It was got up altogether by parties outside. It could not be under the control of the Church of England unless it was under the office-bearers of that Church; and as this was not the case, it could not be a denominational school.

Mr. CONROY said he had no objection to the grant even though it was a denominational institution, if the school was required. It had been stated that it could not be denominational, as it was attended by Roman Catholic children. This was no evidence that the school was not denominational; it only showed the carelessness of their parents in sending them there.

The resolution was then agreed to, as well as the others reported from Committee. Adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 11.

Mr. Beer moved the second reading of the Bill to encourage Steam navigation between Charlottetown and parts of the Hillsborough River. The motion was lost on the ground that the Bill would create a monopoly of the river communication.

The Committee on roads, bridges and wharves was resumed, after which Hon. Mr. Haviland laid on the table various official statistics connected with the commerce of the Island.

Hon. Mr. Pope presented a petition from Trustees of St. Malachi's Church, South West, Bedeque, against the transfer of land conveyed for the support of the Priest of the Church.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means. Mr John Yeo chairman.

The despatch from the Governor General of Canada, on the subject of Intercolonial Free Trade, and a petition of certain mechanics of Lot 49, praying for a protective tariff, were severally read.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The majority of the House would avow free trade principles, but he could see no benefit to the Island from its adoption with Canada. Our importations from that Colony are almost entirely of flour, and we export nothing to it save a few quintals of fish and some barrels of oysters. The adoption of free trade with Canada would necessitate an alteration in our tariff. The Canadians manufacture spirits as cheaply as white eye is made in the States. At present a considerable proportion of our revenue is derived from the excise on home manufactured spirits. If we admit the Canadian articles free we must increase the tax on tea and sugar and the necessaries of life. The Government is not prepared to have free trade with Canada until the opinion of the people shall have been expressed. Not only would the manufacture of Island liquor be stopped by the free admission of Canadian, but all other importations of liquor would be stopped, and the revenue would consequently suffer to a great extent. I am not prepared to support the petition, as it involves a return to the principle of protection. If agricultural and other implements cannot be manufactured here at a profit, the sooner the business is abandoned the better. The foreign manufacturer has to bear the burden of a tax. In this country the expense of living and the burden of taxation is less than in other Colonies or in almost any country. If an Islander with these advantages cannot conduct his business profitably, he had better turn his attention to something else. I may state that in the next house some alteration, in the present tariff, which I shall move be adopted for this year, must be made, as things cannot go on as at present. The revenue is entirely too small to meet the expenses of education, roads and bridges and the other branches of the public service. The people expect to get everything without having to pay for it.

Hon. Mr. COLES — The hon. member takes a fair view of the despatch. Young countries require a small degree of protection. The Island distillers need not fear the competition of the Canadians, as the stuff they manufacture would not be drunk here. The importation of American waggons had ceased under an impost duty of 10 per cent. If that duty were removed its removal might operate injuriously to the various branches of industry occupied in the manufacture. We are not yet prepared for free trade.

Hon Mr. YEO — I see no necessity for a higher duty as asked for by the petitioners. It is strange that parties can come here and buy our lumber and bring it back in a manufactured state under a duty of 10 per cent, and undersell our mechanics. As to spirits, in Nova Scotia they stopped the manufacture of them from molasses, and the consequence was a gain to the revenue of £15,000 on importation of spirits. There was a number of illicit distilleries in the country from which no revenue was derived.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY — In King's County there is but one distillery, so that I take the hon. member's allusion as a compliment to the country. We will do no good by changing the law as it at present stands. In Canada the tariff is 12½ or 15 per cent, ours 7½. It will be time enough to assimilate our tariff to theirs when the Colonies may be united.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND submitted a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to entertain the question of Free Trade with Canada, until the opinion of the people shall have been taken on it at the next general election.

Mr. DAVIES—There is no advantage in free trade with Canada. We have nothing but some codfish and oysters to send there, and they have goods of a kind which we now get from the States, and if we got them from Canada free, we should lose the duties we now pay on their importations. It may be worthy of consideration whether a direct tax, whether a poll or income tax might not be beneficial. The expense of collecting our revenue is at present large in proportion to its amount. As to the petition, I consider it unfair to protect the mechanic at the expense of the farmer.

Hon. Mr. POPE was of the same opinion.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD would put Canada on the same footing as others. An income tax might be easily collected, but the country is not ready for it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—I doubt the policy of an income tax at the present time, nor do I think that it would facilitate the adoption of free trade. Its collection in England had been found troublesome. We cannot have a freer trade than under our present tariff. The list of exemptions exceeds that of the dutiable articles. The principles of free trade were recognized in England and France as essential to the welfare of large communities, where facility of interchange were absolutely required. The same argument does not, however, apply to smaller associations. Our infant manufactures cannot compete with those long established in so populous a country as Canada. I view the proposition as involving more than the idea of an assimilation of tariffs. It has, I think, reference to a future union of these colonies. It has been regarded in that light in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. An accession to it would diminish our revenue and injure our mechanics.

The resolution was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved a resolution to condemn the existing tariff.

Mr. BEER would increase the duty on spirits distilled from molasses, from ⅛ to 1-9th per gallon. He would, however, in deference to the opinions expressed, move that it be 1-6th.

The amendment was lost, Messrs. Beer, Cooper, and McNeill supporting it.

The House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, and on the petition of the trustees of St. Malachi's Church, South West, Bedeque. Mr. Sinclair chairman.

Hon. Mr. POPE could not support the Bill. A similar one had been rejected years ago. Last year Hon. Mr. Longworth brought in a bill vesting all Church property in the Bishop. Years ago, 70 acres were given to the trustees at the Southwest, Bedeque, for the use of the Roman Catholic Church, with the express understanding that it should never be vested in Priest or Bishop but to trustees. His father had been requested as agent to transfer, but had declined. He himself had been asked, but refused unless the names of the trustees were in the transfer. He could not support the Bill, as he was aware that the people of the district did not wish it—they think the transfer of the lands in the way sought for by the Bill would be injurious to their interests. When the Bill he had reference to was before the Legislature, the leading Catholics in Charlottetown had opposed it. In the case of other communions, acts were passed incorporating and vesting the church property in the ministers and trustees for the time being. He would sanction the depriving people of their rights and property.

Hon. SPEAKER—The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Indian River, had told him that the Bill gave no new power.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY — The Bill authorized the holding of lands for the benefit of the Church. It did not divest the estates of trustees. One clause said that trustees might convey.

Mr. CONROY understood that the Bill was a transcript of the New Brunswick Act — it merely secured church property to the Bishop's successors, so that his relatives might not get it.

Hon. Mr. YEO—The Bill was for securing church property to the Church. If the Catholics liked it, it was no business of other people.

Hon. Mr. POPE had no wish to offer a factious opposition, nor to interfere with any religious denomination in the management of its own affairs; but here they had a petition from members of the Church to which this Bill had reference, and it was their duty to notice it. If, as had been said, the Bishop already had the power, where was the necessity for the Bill, and why was its enactment petitioned against? The Bill would have the effect of giving to the Bishop land which had been given to the petitioners on the express condition that he should not have it.

Hon. Mr. PERRY—The petitioners had an undoubted right to petition, but they did not understand the Bill. It was merely intended to give power to take a piece of ground for church purposes, such as a burial grand. The right of establishing charges for burial and other religious services was in the Bishop. The intention was to prevent church property going by devise to private individuals.

Hon. SPEAKER saw no reason for objection. They were constantly passing Acts, incorporating churches, and the Catholic members present made no objection to this against which there was but one petition, and it seemed that it would not affect the case of the petitioners.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH had brought in the Bill of last session, which was a transcript of what purported to have been an Act passed in Canada. The Canadian Act authorizes conveyance of church lands by the Bishop with consent of his coadjutors. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Bishop has merely power to lease for 21 years; this gives authority to lease, sell or exchange lands for church purposes.

Hon. Mr. POPE—Then why should it be represented as a mere transcript of the New Brunswick Act? He objected to the clause giving power to the Bishop to levy such rates and charges as he should see fit. He might tax the congregation of Bedeque for a cathedral in Charlottetown. If the people of the Roman Catholic communion were unanimous and understood the question, he would not raise his voice in opposition to the Bill. It would be better to let the Bill be published, and let the people to be affected by it be made aware of its provisions.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON — The hon. member seemed afraid that the Bishop would impose taxes on Catholics, but he had the power of doing so at present. But there are among Catholics, as others, refractory individuals who may require to be stimulated by a little law. There were no complaints against the Bill of last year, and this Bill did not affect the land of those who petitioned against it. The Bishop can't disturb the possession of that land, nor can he, by the Bill, put money into his own pocket. If the Catholic population thought their interests were in danger, they would have looked to some other quarter for protection.

Progress reported.

SATURDAY, 12th April.

Hon. Mr. Haviland reported the Revenue Bill. Read first time. The appropriation Bill was read second time and agreed to.

Mr. McNeill moved a committee to consider the propriety of an address to the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of the admission of Island vessels to French registry, as had been the case with those of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Coles seconded the motion with pleasure. Canada having admitted French wines free of duty, the French Consul had recommended the ships of that Colony for French registration.

The House went into Committee. Mr. John Yeo chairman.

Hon. Mr. COLES considered that Canada had received a great boon in the concession of French registry to her vessels. The Island would be greatly benefitted by a similar privilege being accorded. Instead of, as proposed, an address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting him to open correspondence with the Colonial Minister, it would be more regular to pass an address to Her Majesty, and then request the Lieut. Governor to transmit it.

Hon. Mr. McAULAY—The reason why the so called boon had been granted to Canada, was that French built ships cost much more than those of Canadian construction. It was cheaper for the French ship owners to purchase than to build.

Mr. DAVIES—The Canadians built large vessels. The impulse to our trade would be great if our vessels could be sold with their cargoes of produce in the ports of France. Before we can expect to obtain, we must be prepared to give the same privileges as Canada had.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH agreed that it would be a great benefit if our ships had the French harbour open to them for sale; but he had some doubts whether France would admit us to the privileges which Canada enjoyed. The object of the French was to get large firm vessels, which, though not as durable as British oak vessels, Canada could build at one half the cost of the former. The Island built vessels were smaller, but the attempt was worthy of being made. It would be necessary to hold out some inducement to the French Government. The House could not alter the present tariff, save at a sacrifice of revenue. They might reduce the duty on wines, but after doing so, their wishes might not be realized. The better way would be, by address to the Queen, accompanied by a copy of our tariff, and authorize the Lieut. Governor to proclaim a reduction of the duty on wines, when France should concede the privileges we sought.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The address might express our willingness to give the same privileges of fishery on our coasts as the Americans had, on condition that France should place us on the same footing as Canada. As far back as 1848 he had been in favor of giving the Americans the right of fishery on our shores as an equivalent for American registers for our vessels, and a reference to the 'Islander' of Nov. 10th of that year would shew that his opinion was scouted. Had it been acted upon, our ship building interests would have been in a better position. He agreed that a copy of the tariff ought to accompany the address.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—The fisheries were national, not colonial property; and the Imperial Gavernment would not allow us to interfere with them in the manner proposed, which, if adopted, would probably lead to complaints from the other Colonies. The American right of fishing on our coasts was secured by treaty. The recent differences which arose as to the limits of the French fishing grounds in Newfoundland, were settled by the two Governments, as being matters of International arrangement.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN — The extension to France of the provisions of the Treaty of Reciprocity with America would have the benefit of extending our market for ships. It would be a great boon if we could get the privileges sought for, for our small vessels. When he was in England some years ago, the docks were full of North American shipping which could find no purchase. If a new market were opened for the sale of our vessels, we could get a better price in England, because the new market would not be so liable to be glutted. We have nothing to offer in exchange for French registry but fish, and how far that offer might interfere with the Treaty with the States he could not say. He would support the address.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY could not see that the treaty with the States would be violated by the proposed offer. That treaty gave no exclusive right to the Americans. The utmost that was inserted in any commercial arrangement between two governments was that the contracting parties should be on the footing of the most favored nation. The question was, as to the policy of offering this inducement? Canadian ships had been admitted to French registry on admitting the wines of France duty free. It had been assumed that result had arisen from the fact that Canada built large ships; but it by no means followed that our small vessels would be excluded, for the ratio of cost was as that of size. If we offer the same terms as Canada, we may expect the same equivalent. At any rate, it would be time enough for us to offer the fisheries when we find that we cannot do better.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND agreed with the views of the last speaker. There was no use paying more for an article when you could get it for less. We might get the same terms as Canada, and we could with privileges we had in reserve get other advantages. He did not say that he would not consent to open the fisheries to the French, if we could not get what we sought without doing so. But the offer at present might stop the proposed negotiation, as Imperial interests and those of other Colonies were involved. We had better try for the same terms as Canada. France did not require very large ships for all her trade. Vessels of the size generally built in the Island were particularly adapted for her extensive commerce in the Mediterranean.

Progress reported.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 12.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into further consideration the expediency of having extended to this Island the like privileges which have lately been extended to Canada, in that Canadian-built ships and other articles, the growth and production of that Province, are admitted to the same privileges in French ports as are enjoyed by ships of British build.

Mr. DAVIES said he could not see why France should not grant to us the same privileges in trade as did the Americans. It was true that the relations between Britain and France were not so friendly now as they were some time ago, but he thought the people of this Colony should gain these privileges as readily as others. He did not set a great value on the fisheries; fishermen were generally poor in all countries, and he thought if our vessels could be admitted to French registry we should give the French the privilege of fishing on our coasts, and curing their fish on our shores. The hon. member, Mr. Longworth appeared to be of opinion that their demand for vessels would be in favour of a larger class than what we could build. He (Mr. D.) held a different view. If we, however, could gain the privileges sought for without conceding the fisheries, all the better; he would be disposed to give up as little as possible. But he considered it very doubtful that the French would give these privileges for the liberty of bringing in their wine here, as this was a comparatively poor Colony; but if they could obtain the advantage of fishing on our coasts, they would probably readily accept the offer.

Hon. Mr. COLES did not see the force of the reasoning of those who said, ask this favor of France and give as little as possible. But the resolution which he proposed asked greater privileges than were granted to Canada, but in return for this he would concede to the French the same advantages which we granted to the Americans. The French could fish on our coasts in small vessels such as we could build, and in them carry their fish to St. Pierre, to be reshipped in larger vessels to France. But some hon. members appeared to think that France was not to be trusted—that she was of a grasping disposition. But he was of opinion that if those privileges were conceded to her, it would go a great way to remove the desire on her part to regain possession of these Colonies. We could show the French that we had greater advantages to give them in return for the privileges which we ask, than Canada.

Mr. McNEILL was not in favor of the proposition brought forward by the hon. leader of the Opposition; he thought that by going too far we might lose all.

Mr. BEER hoped the other day, when he observed that privileges were granted by the French to Canada that this Island was also included. But this appeared not to be the case; and he was happy to see the hon. member for Murray Harbor, Mr. McNeill, bring forward the resolution which he did. It was pleasing to observe that no party spirit was displayed in discussing the question; the leader of the Opposition appeared to desire to go even further than the mover of the resolution, But he (Mr. B.) doubted if we could go as far as that hon. member proposed.

Hon. Col. GRAY said it was a grave matter for consideration how the proposal of the hon. leader of the Opposition would be received by the Imperial government. He (Col. G.) thought we should all look forward to the time when one of the Imperial family would rule as viceroy over these Colonies united. Probably not more than 5 or 6 years would elapse before something of this kind would take place, and it was questionable whether we should be the first with such a proposition as had been made with respect to giving the French a right to fish on our coasts. We, at least, should not give away greater privileges than we received. He maintained that we had given more than we received in the case of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States. We should be careful to give up nothing, for all that we possessed might be necessary to enable us to obtain our rights in the event of a union of the Colonies. It was known that Canada had a debt of about 11 millions, and we would have to bear a part of that unless we could demand some guarantee that we should not be burdened with it. He would cheerfully support the original resolution.

Hon. the SPEAKER—It was well known that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had as good a right to the fishery privileges in the gulf as we had; and he did not think that any thing we could pass would give the French liberty to fish on our coasts.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN spoke at some length. He was astonished at the narrow-minded views of some hon. members. He thought if this second resolution had been proposed by any other person than the leader of the opposition it would have been all right. The hon. and learned member for Georgetown referred to the boon which we would probably receive by adopting the resolution proposed by his friend, the hon. member for Murray Harbor, and said we should not grant any right as an equivalent. He had instanced the case of Canada, and contended that she had given nothing in return for the privileges obtained. But even though she had given nothing she had many claims which we could not urge. She had French sympathies and French representation, and all those influences were brought to bear upon the present Consul of France in that Province, who had induced his Imperial master to concede those privileges. On account of these sympathies a greater trade would spring up between the people of France and Canada, than any other British Colonial possession could hope to possess. The people of this Island had very little claim on the sympathies of the French, and some means would have to be taken to induce them to concede the same privileges to us as they had granted to Canada. What injury would it be to us to see the French come here and make use of that which we did not ourselves? We were more of an agricultural than a fishing people. Why, then, should we have such a selfish spirit in regard to our fisheries? He certainly could see no good reason for not supporting the resolution proposed by his hon. friend, the leader of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH said some hon. members appeared to adopt the same course as if we had the right to take the initiatory steps in any negotiation, with respect to giving the French a right to fish. He contended that we had no exclusive right to the fisheries on our coasts. This was a right which the British Government alone could concede. We had no power respecting the fisheries, excepting in regard to those on our own rivers.

Hon. Mr. POPE hoped that the hon. leader of the Opposition would withdraw his resolution, at it was absurd that we should give what we did not possess. He would move the following resolution:—

"*Resolved* further, That in the event of the Imperial French Government acceding to the prayer of the Address, this Legislature hereby pledges itself to reciprocate with the French Government, to the same extent that Canada has done."

Mr. DAVIES said if we had not the right to give the French leave to fish on our coasts, we could not grant it; but he was disposed to do so as far as we had the power.

The Committee then divided on Mr. Pope's amendment:—

YEAS:—Hons. Messrs. Pope, Yeo, Gray, Haviland, Longworth, Thornton, Hensley, Wightman, McAulay; Messrs. McNeill, Douse, Montgomery, J. Yeo, Ramsay, Beer, Cooper, Sutherland—17.

NAYS:—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Whelan; Messrs. Davies, Sinclair and Conroy—5.

The Committee then rose and two resolutions were reported. The first, that proposed by Mr. McNeill, was agreed to. When the second was read Hon. Mr. Coles again moved his amendment, which was lost 17 to 5, division contrary as above.

Hon. Mr. Whelan then moved to amend the said resolution (that proposed by Hon. Mr. Pope), by adding at the end thereof the following words; "in accordance with such relations as may subsist between Canada and France in reference to this matter, so far as it is in the power of this Colony to carry them out."

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

YEAS:—Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Thornton, Wightman; Messrs. McNeill, Sinclair, Sutherland, Conroy—8.

NAYS:—Hons. Messrs. Hensley, McAulay, Longworth, Yeo, Gray, Haviland; Messrs. Cooper, Beer, Ramsay, Douse, Montgomery, J. Yeo—12.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty.

The Appropriation Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. Gray introduced a Bill to facilitate the operation, in certain particulars, of the Award or Report made by the Commissioners to settle and adjust differences respecting some of the Township lands in this Colony,—which was read a first time.

The Revenue Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee.

Hon. Mr. POPE moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into further consideration the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown in his Diocese.

Hon. Mr. KELLY said that the Special Committee were not prepared to go forward with the Bill.

Hon. Mr. POPE said that he intended to go home after to-day's Session of the House, having obtained leave of absence for that purpose, and he wished this Bill to be taken up as there was a petition from some of his constituents before the Committee, which had been entrusted to him. The hon. member for Tignish had stated that the Bill was a transcript of the New Brunswick Act, and the hon. member who proposed it silently listened to the statement, thus tacitly admitting it was correct. As the Bill, however, was quite different from the New Brunswick Act, such conduct on the part of an hon. member of this House, he considered was highly censurable.

Mr. CONROY explained that the reason he said the Bill was a transcript of the New Brunswick Act, was because he understood it to be so. He had consulted with the hon. member Mr. Longworth, and he had advised that he (Mr. C.) should take a copy of the New Brunswick Act to the Bishop, and ascertain if a similar one would be suitable. The Bishop said it was enough. The Law Clerk being otherwise engaged, the Hon. Mr. Kelly consented to draw out the Bill, and if he had added anything which was not in the New Brunswick Act, he did it without the authority of the Committee, and had introduced into the Bill what was not desired by the Bishop.

Hon. Mr. KELLY said there was nothing in the Bill but what was in the New Brunswick Act, except a clause or two contained in the Bill of last Session, which, as they had not been objected to by the Duke of Newcastle, he thought were all right. If the Bill was drawn differently from the New Brunswick Act, it was done with no intention to deceive. He had not observed the statement made by the hon. member for Tignish, that the Bill was an exact transcript of the New Brunswick Act. He (Mr. K.) did not insist on these parts of the Bill which had been added, but was willing to make it like the Act referred to.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the best course was to leave the Bill to go into Committee on Monday, with the understanding that it should be amended.

Hon. Mr. POPE said that he would not be here on Monday, and insisted that the House should now go into Committee.

The motion was agreed to and the House resolved itself into Committee accordingly.

*To be concluded next week.*


## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE In the City.

TO be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the following very valuable Property, being part of the estate of the late Honorable AMBROSE LANE, adjoining the Kirk of Scotland, and but a few hundred yards from Government House, viz: Town Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

To suit intending purchasers the ground will be divided into four parcels, according to the following plan:—

TERMS — One-quarter down; the remainder on delivery of the deed, in three months from date of sale.

J. HAMILTON LANE.

Picton, 23d May, 1862.

## FOR SALE, Valuable Leasehold Property AND Business Stand, Known as "BARRETT'S CROSS."

WILL be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, the above Property, consisting of 95 acres of Land, 50 of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with hard and soft wood, running 15 chains on the St. Eleanor's Road, and 20 chains on the Malpeque Road, with the Dwelling House, Barn, and Out-houses, &c. This Property is situated on the junction of six public roads, and cannot be surpassed as a Business Stand on the Island. Terms easy.

Application to be made to the subscriber, on the Premises.

MARGARET BARRETT.

Lot 19, June 2, 1862. 2m

## "Warblington" for Sale.

THAT desirable property, belonging to JAMES WILSON, Esq., consisting of 36 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE and offices, a good GARDEN, and an extensive and valuable ORCHARD.

This Property has a water front, and is distant from the City only a few minutes walk. As a gentleman's residence, Warblington is unrivalled by any property in the Island. Apply to WM. DODD, Auctioneer, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PETHICK.

Charlottetown, April 28, 1862.

## Valuable Freehold Property in St. Eleanor's for Sale.

## Valuable Business Premises in

THE subscriber offers for sale that well known Business Establishment at present occupied by JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esq. The Property comprises a TWO-STOREY DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, 40 by 30 feet, with Kitchen attached and a never-failing well of good water at the door a Ware-house, Coach-house and Stables, all in good order. This situation is second to none in Prince County for a Trader. Possession given the 20th September next.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

The Cottage, Coach-house and Stables adjoining the above Property, and at present occupied by Doctor JARVIS Possession given the 1st August next.

Merchants, Traders and others wishing to go into business, will find the above Property in one of the most central parts of Prince County, and the most flourishing Township in Prince Edward Island; and which Township will have, after the next general election, a county town representation.

Further particulars made known on application to H. J. CUNDALL, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner, at his office, St. Eleanor's.

JOHN HASZARD.

St. Eleanor's, March 10, 1862. 3m

## House and Land for Sale.

THE TWO-STOREY HOUSE AND LAND IN Dorchester-street, at present occupied by Francis Stanley. There is a Shop, Office, Sitting-room and Dining-room on the first, and three Bed-rooms and large Sitting-room on the second floor, all thoroughly painted and papered throughout. A frost-proof Cellar, walled with stone, besides a Cellar Kitchen and Pantry. The House is well finished, and only two years old, has large yard accommodation, and is a desirable stand for either a Store or Boarding House.

TERMS—£300 of the purchase money may lay for 10 years at 6 per cent; the balance, one-third down, and the remainder in one year, free of interest. For further particulars apply to J. S. CARVELL, Esqr., Charlottetown, or to the owner,

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, March 10, 1862.

## FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1861. tf

## Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

## CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

### Tenders for Renting the City Wharfs.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY of JUNE next, from any person or persons desirous of RENTING the CITY WHARFS, or either of them, on a LEASE from the City, for a term of not less than THREE YEARS, from the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The Tender to express, in words at length, the sum which the person or persons making the tender is willing to pay for the rent of the said wharf or wharfs, quarterly, or half yearly.

The lessee will be required to keep the wharf or wharfs, so to be leased, in good and sufficient repair, at his own cost and charges, during the continuance of the term agreed upon, and to deliver the same, at the end or expiration of the term, in as good order and condition as when leased.

Two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, or presiding Councillor, will be required for the due payment of the rent and performance of the covenants of the lease.

A letter, signed by two parties willing to become such security, must accompany the tender.

Further particulars made known on application to the City Clerk.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

City Hall, 15th May, 1862. [May 19

## Fresh Fruit, Spices, Candied Peels, &c.

RAISINS, Currants, seedless Raisin, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels, Flavoring Essence; Spices; Whole, Ground and Mixed Pure Durham Mustard; Pickles, and Sauces of all kinds; India Currie Powder; Olives, Capers, Baking Powder; Sago; Tapioca, Corn Starch; Rice; Ground and Whole Barley, Pearl and Patent; Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Farina, Scinala, Salad Oil, White Wine and Cider Vinegar; Bromo, Chocolate and Prepared Cocoa, all of best quality and low prices, just received and for sale at

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Charlottetown, December 23, 1861.

## RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

"Blood is thicker than Water."

## RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

### IS A CLEANSING SYRUP

FOR the permanent cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, Opthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS,

And all diseases entailed from Small Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Yellow, Typhus and other Fevers, Dropsy, Deafness, Fits, Loss of Memory, &c.

When infants and young children are afflicted with Sores of the Gums, Cankers in the Mouth, Sore Heads, Ears and Eyes, either from worms, teething or any other cause, *Radway's Renovating Resolvent* will speedily eradicate every particle of disease, and re-invest the child with health.

LADIES

Afflicted with Falling of the Womb, Ulcers of the Womb, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, and all weakening discharges, may depend upon a speedy cure by the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

In cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, the Resolvent, taken, will be found a quick and thorough cure.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

IS A GREAT LUNG AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Bad Cough, Hacking Dry Cough, Stitching or Wrenching, Pains in the side, Pain around the heart, Shortness of breath, hard breathing, sharp pains when taking a breath, and all other painful symptoms are quickly removed by the Renovating Resolvent.

Its use will speedily deliver the disabled and disease-stricken sufferer from

A LIVING DEATH,

And restore him to his friends in a sound, and healthy condition.

Before presenting this wonderful cleansing remedy to the North American public, Dr. RADWAY was determined to test its medicinal powers for the cure of the class of diseases for which it is prescribed in the South American Provinces, as it is a fact well known to all physiologists that

SCROFULA, LEPROSY, SYPHILIS,

and its horrible train of concomitants, prevail in the tropical regions of the South, to a much greater and more malignant degree than in the North. In fact there is scarcely a family in any of the South American Provinces that is free from Scrofula, or its kindred diseases. It runs in the blood of all its people, and has become established as a constitutional infirmity, and has baffled the skill of their best physicians. With knowledge of these facts, DR. RADWAY was determined to test the accuracy of

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

which was prepared expressly to meet the exigencies of the diseases, as developed in the tropics. Large supplies were sent to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Equador, Venezuela, Bolivia, New Grenada, and to several islands of the Spanish main, and was thoroughly tested by Physicians and the Priesthood, and is now the official remedy used by the Physicians, under the name of "Solutivo Renovador de Radway," (the Spanish for Radway's Renovating Resolvent,) in the treatment of Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers, Tumors, Prolapsus Uteri, Elephantiasis, Erysipelas, Saint Anthony's Fire, St. Vitus' Dance, Fever Sores, all diseases of the Skin, humors in the Blood, white swellings, Nodes, Cankers, sores in the mouth, deafness, discharges from the eyes, ears, and nose, glandular swellings, dropsy and constitutional diseases. Such has been the unparalleled success of this remedy in curing these horrible diseases in the tropics, that we do not hesitate to promise all the sufferers with Scrofula and eruptive diseases among our own people, with speedy restoration to sound and permanent health.

It is superior to all known remedies in popular use as a cleansing syrup for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and removing from the skin Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Rash and other offensive marks, and will in a few days give a pure, clear and roseate hue of health and beauty to the face and nails, and brilliancy to the eyes.

It is a pure and innocent preparation, all-powerful to do good, but never does injury.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.

There is no medicine in the known world, or physician, that has ever claimed the skill of eradicating from the system diseases inherited, by transmission, from parent to child. This great power we claim for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT; and we religiously declare, that if Radway's Renovating Resolvent is given when the symptoms of any inherited disease are first exhibited, it will eradicate the same from the system. In the early stages of Phthisis or Consumption, Fits, Scrofula, and in cases of sore head, Ulcers, Tumors, Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will exterminate the transmitted disease from the system, and make (what the parents neglected) a sound and healthy body.

CHRONIC DISEASE.

Another class of diseases that no other medicines or the most skilful physicians have succeeded in achieving, more than in merely palliating the sufferings of the patient, which Radway's Resolvent will positively eradicate, is that of Chronic Diseases that have infested the system for years, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and diseases induced by the injudicious use of Calomel, Mercury, Quinine; diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Gall, Bladder, Kidneys, Spine, &c., all of which diseases Radway's Renovating Resolvent will eradicate, and secure to the patient a new lease of life.

The price of Radway's Renovating Resolvent is $1.00 per bottle, Dose, a tea-spoon, twice full, half an hour after each meal. Sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

## A SPEEDY PURGATIVE.

## DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Are superior to all purgative or cathartic Pills, powders, mineral and seidlitz waters, in the treatment and cure of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Costiveness, | Depression of Spirits, |
| Liver Complaint, | Indigestion, |
| Biliousness, | Dyspepsia, |
| Inflammation of the Bowels, | Sick Headache, |
| Nervousness, | Melancholy. |

IN SIX HOURS.

A dose of from six to eight of Radway's Regulating Pills, will, in the most distressing cases of Constipation or Costiveness, Derangement of the Liver, or other glands, secure a healthy evacuation from the bowels. Persons troubled with costiveness, indigestion, liver complaint, dyspepsia, will derive immediate benefit by taking a dose of these pills. After thoroughly cleansing the bowels of its retained humors, by a free purge, two to four per day, for a week or ten days, will restore the liver, bowels, pancreas, kidneys and all other organs of the system, to the healthy performance of their duties.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

AS A SCIENTIFIC PURGATIVE.

We have the medicinal properties of the most efficient plants, roots, herbs, gums and balsams in the vegetable kingdom. In each of these little pills lies a mysterious power, for in each pill is combined the elements of health, regeneration, strength and life.

Persons who suffer with dyspepsia, liver complaint, enlargement of the spleen, jaundice, kidney complaints, palpitation of the heart, and the evil effects induced by the excessive use of calomel, mercury, quinine, corosive sublimate, opium, tobacco, local stimulants, and exposure to paint, lead, &c., will find in Radway's Regulating Pills a permanent cure.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Are the only vegetable substitute for calomel, mercury, quinine, and their kindred drugs, that have ever been discovered, and the only pills in use that will secure to the patient the beneficial effects in the liver and other glands of the system that physicians hope to obtain from the use of these drugs.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Are as pure and innocent as bread, are entirely vegetable, and coated with a medicinal gum—free from taste or smell; occasion no nausea or sickness, nor will they interfere with the usual avocations of the patient.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Not only purify the blood, and extract from it all impurities, but they equalize its circulation. They regulate each and every organ to a healthy and equal action, and correct derangements of the liver, heart, stomach and bowels.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Will quickly cure the patient of the following complaints, viz:—

Costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious fever, constipation, measles, jaundice, congestion, melancholy, appoplexy, heart diseases, hysterics, enlargement of the spleen, diseases of the kidney and bladder, amenorhoea, fainting, congestive fever, diseases of the liver, dizziness, sleeplessness, biliousness, hemricana, general debility, yellow fever, rush of blood to head, scurvy, typhus fever, dimness of sight, ship fever, obstructions, whooping cough, malignant fever, retention of urine, fits, loss of appetite, dropsy, worms, indigestion, acute erysipelas, lowness of spirits, inflammation, headache, bad dreams, palpitations, bad breath, quinsy, scarlet fever, pleurisy, inflammation of the intestines, and all organic maladies; loss of appetite, loss of memory, and loss of physical strength.

As also all COMPLAINTS OF WOMEN, such as Hysteria, Leucorrhœa or Whites, weakening discharges, chlorosis, irregularities, suppression of the menses, inflammation of the womb or bladder, difficult menstruation, and all other Diseases or Complaints produced by excessive discharges or suppression of the Menses.

Ladies who desire to avoid the sufferings and inconveniences of these irregularities, or organic derangements, should not omit to regulate their systems by means of one or two of RADWAY'S PILLS once or twice a week, and thus be free from the many and great inconveniences to which ladies are generally subject.

MARRIED LADIES.

Every married lady, when pregnant, should regulate her system with RADWAY'S PILLS. A dose of these Pills, taken once or twice each week, during this period, will cure that distressing malady known as "Ladies' Morning sickness," and will give strength, vigor and purity to the whole system; and in all cases where there is any constitutional debility, these Pills will ensure a strong and vigorous offspring.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

*Letter from Dr. Salmon Skinner.*

New York, January, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.;

I have, during the past four years, used your remedies, and have recommended them to others for Billious Complaints, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c. I consider the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills unequalled. The Regulating Pills are mild in their operations and thoroughly effective.

The first dose should be large enough to purge—say four or five, and each successive dose be diminished one pill, until reduced to one, and then repeated every day, for a week or ten days. A permanent cure will surely follow.

Yours, &c.

DR. S. SKINNER.

Radway's Regulating Pills are sold for Twenty-five cents per box, (each box contains thirty pills,) by Druggists, Merchants and Storekeepers.

RADWAY & Co.'s Office, 23 John Street, New York.

## R. R. R.

### A QUESTION OF THE MILLION ANSWERED.

HOW IS IT THAT

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Possesses such wonderful remedial powers as to cure so many diseases of apparently opposite phenomena?

We reply that Radway's Ready Relief chief and most important remedial efficacy, is evinced in the immediate arrest of pain, and its potency in the treatment of such diseases and maladies, where pain is a concomitant of the disease.

Disease, like the storm, gives unmistakeable signs of its approach. At first the threatened patient experiences a slight discomfort, this followed with pain to a greater or less extent, and other symptoms follow in rapid succession. It is in this condition of the system where Radway's Ready Relief will be found all-potent. Its administration, either internally or externally, as the seat of pain indicates, will arrest the progress of the threatened disease, and quickly relieve the patient from all pain or discomfort.

If people, on the first indication of uneasiness or pain, either slight or severe, would take a dose of Radway's Ready Relief, not one in a thousand would ever be troubled with sickness.

WHEN THREATENED WITH

Croup, Diptheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Bilious Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Headache, Bilious Cholic, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps and Spasms,—let Radway's Ready Relief be freely used, and, in a short time, all pain and uneasiness will cease, and the threatened disease expelled from the system.

IF SEIZED

With either of the above diseases, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will ensure a speedy cure.

"IT CURES SO MANY DISEASES,"

"And therefore I'll have none of it," says the skeptic; now we appeal to the common sense of any reasonable being who has had the least experience in medicine taking, or business relations with Physicians, if this is sound reasoning.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is not recommended by us, nor prescribed for so many varieties of disease as every physician in the practice of medicine, prescribes Calomel, Mercury, Quinine, Morphine, Opium and other favorite hobbys of the profession. It is a well known fact that in ninety cases out of one hundred, no matter what may be the name of the disease or the condition of the patient, Calomel forms the important and the most active agent of the prescription; and if the symptoms of the disease are such as to leave any doubt in the mind of the physician as to arriving at a decided conclusion what to give, he gives Calomel. This is an ancient landmark of the profession, which no innovation has ever been suffered to alter.

WEIGH FACTS.

When we tell the public that the use of Radway's Ready Relief will cure the sick of certain diseases; that it will stop pain in a few minutes after its application; that it will protect the system against attacks of all malarious, contagious and infectious diseases, we have the facts to establish the truth of our statements, acknowledged by thousands who have proved its unfailing powers on their own persons. Go where you will, speak of Radway's Ready Relief in any assemblage of persons, some one or more will bear witness of deriving benefit from its use.

IN MILITARY CAMPS.

There is no place so well calculated to test the usefulness of a specific medicine as a military camp. Radway's Ready Relief has been used in almost every camp throughout the Grand Army of the Union with the happiest success. Letters from Brigade and Regimental surgeons, officers, and privates assure us that Radway's Ready Relief has contributed more to the protection of the troops against disease, and to the use and comfort of the sick than all other medicines used or means suggested by the medical authorities.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will stop pain and restore the sufferer to ease and comfort in a few minutes after its use.

It never fails to afford relief to the patient

IN CASES OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Gout, Toothache, Sciatica, Face Ache, Ear Ache, Numbness, Swollen Joints, Sprains, Lameness, Strains, Pain in the Kidneys, Wounds, Pain in the Bladder,

Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Small of the Back, Shoulders, Spine,

Its use will, in a few minutes, relieve you of pain, and its continued use cure you of the complaint.

## CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA,

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

Let those who cannot enjoy an hour's calm sleep, make a trial of it. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of the Havana (Cuba) Press, well known to the New York, New Orleans and London (England) Press, says that for twenty years he had been a sufferer from ACUTE CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and for one week had not slept an hour at any one time. He applied Radway's Ready Relief, and felt immediately relieved, and slept soundly, and awoke in the morning free from pain. Its continued use cured him.

General Jose Villamil, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Ecuador, S. A., had been afflicted with ASTHMA for TWENTY YEARS, could not lay down in his bed without subjecting himself to violent paroxysms of coughing. The first application of the Ready Relief gave him the first calm undisturbed sleep he had enjoyed for twenty years. Thousands of other cases could be adduced, if necessary, but the best evidence to those poor disturbed sleepless sufferers, is to try it, and enjoy a night of ease and comfort.

PAIN.—PAIN.—PAIN.

It is entitled to public confidence on the ground that in all cases when it is used where pain exists, it will afford speedy relief, and never fail to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, *be the disease what it may.* If it does not accomplish a perfect cure it will restore ease to the afflicted, nor will its use, under any circumstances, interfere with other treatment, or fasten new difficulties upon the patient.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere, for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. See that the label of each bottle bears the signature of RADWAY & Co.

RADWAY & Co, 23 John Street, New York.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

April 21, 1862.

## The London and Liverpool FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

THE Subscriber having been appointed from England the Agent of this long established and well known Company, ranking amongst the first in Britain, is prepared to accept proposals and take risks for insurance on all descriptions of property.

W. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent.

April 7th, 1862.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust Capt. E. Evans, formerly of the Steamer 'Westmorland,' on my account, as he has not for some time past been in my employ; also, all persons are forbid paying any freight or other bills due the 'Westmorland,' to him, as if they do, they will have to pay the amount again to the subscriber

C. BOULTENHOUSE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., 2d June, 1862.



## The Examiner

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