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. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, May 23, 1864. New Series.---No. 25.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile, Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange-peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure LiverComplaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes, I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion, to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

* * * * * I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvellous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermon Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.
Sept. 14, 1863.

BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
AT
RENFREW HOUSE!

Ladies' Elastic Side Serge Boots,
Ladies' Balmoral Serge Boots,
Ladies' Side Lace Serge Boots,
Ladies' Kid & Patent Boots,
Grained Calf & Kip BOOTS;
Ladies' Calf & Patent Shoes,
Ladies' Calf & Patent Slippers,
Misses' Serge Boots,
Misses' Calf Boots,
Misses' Patent Boots;
Children's Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Men's Calf & Patent Congress Boots,
Men's Calf & Patent Brogans,
Boys' Brogans, etc.

We are now offering the above goods at COST, to make room for Spring Importations!

DELANY & WILSON.
Great George Street,
Ch'town, May 2, 1864.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Soap & Candle Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Importers, and the public generally, to the

SOAP and CANDLES

manufactured at the above establishment, confident that for quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1864. tf

VESSEL WANTED!

TO carry Coal from PICTOU to SHEDIAC,—say 500 to 1000 tons.

J. S. CARVELL.
April 18, 1864. pro isl tf

TIMOTHY SEED!!!

40 BAGS of TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by J. S. CARVELL.
April 18, 1864 pro isl tf

CANVASS.

20 BOLTS No. 1 Best Navy SAIL CLOTH,
14 do No. 2 Do Do
14 do No. 3 Do Do
20 do Nos. 4 to 7 Do Do
Low for Cash or approved paper. Apply to
D. G. & S. DAVIES.
Ch'town, March 14, 1864. 6w

Rum! Rum!!

A FEW PUNCHEONS of superior old DEMERARA RUM for sale by
GEORGE COLES.
Also at his Brewery, Whiskey, Gin and Ale.
February 15, 1864.

LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor will hold a LEVEE at Government House on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, (being Her Majesty's Birthday), at Two o'clock.

Each gentleman is requested to be provided with a Card, to be handed to the Aide-de-camp in waiting.

In order to prevent mistakes, it is requested that those gentlemen only who have received Cards of invitation, with the privilege of the Entree, will enter at the South door—other gentlemen paying their respects to His Excellency, by the Eastern door of entrance.

J. LONGWORTH,
Lieut. Col. and Aide-de-Camp.
Government House, 11th May, 1864.

A SEINE FOR SALE.

CAPLIN SEINE, 36 fathoms long by 3 fathoms deep, for sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, May 9, 1864. 4in

FOR SALE.

A SMALL ISLAND in RUSTICO, commonly known as "LOBBAN'S ISLAND."
Apply to
N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Queen street, May 9, 1864.

RUM and GIN!

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately on arrival of 'Edwin & Lizzie' from LIVERPOOL, G. B.:

15 hhds Choice Demerara Rum,
15 do DeKuyper Gin.

TERMS—All sums under £50, three months; over £50, six months' credit, on approved joint notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, April 25, '64. isl

Horse! Horse! Horse!

THE Subscriber has FOR SALE a THOROUGH BRED CART COLT, 3 years old, of the old Champion and Clydesdale breed, weighing 1500 lbs.,—16½ hands high. A better stock for the country cannot be imported.

☞ Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.
Ch'town, May 2, 1864.

International Steamship Company.

Two Trips a Week.

THE Splendid sea-going STEAMERS "NEW ENGLAND," ENOS FIELD, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

From St. John to Eastport,.....$1 50
" " Portland,.....4 00
" " Boston,.....5 00
By Steamer and Railway to Boston,...6 00

☞ All fares and freights payable in New Brunswick currency.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
April 16, 1864. tf

Flower Seeds! Flower Seeds!

M. W. SKINNER has received per Steamer "HEATHER BELLE," THIS MORNING, in addition to a large assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, a large variety of

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ An early call will secure a choice.

For sale at the CASH DRUG STORE of
M. W. SKINNER.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
May 7th, 1864 rw pro 2in

ROYALTY LOTS.

TO LET, for such term of years as may be agreed on, and either in whole or in part, that BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, fronting on the Mount Edward Road, and lying about a mile from Charlottetown. It contains about 70 acres, 40 of which are improved and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two large barns.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1863.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber is authorized by the Misses STEWART to offer FOR SALE those most VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, situate on the West side of Queen Square, directly opposite the City Hall, having a frontage on Queen Street of about 119 feet, and on Grafton Street of about 80 feet, together with the DWELLING HOUSE and premises thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Cairns as an Hotel. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that those Lots far exceed in value any building Lots to be had in this City, situate as they are in the very centre of trade, within a few steps of all the public buildings, the Post Office, City and Legislative Halls, and commanding a view of the Harbour, Rivers and surrounding country, which for beauty and extent is unsurpassed; and as a situation for an Hotel, which the intended speedy completion of the Railroad from Pictou to Truro will render an enterprize not more of necessity than of sure and great remuneration, is not to be equalled in the Island. This property will be sold in one entire Lot, or will be divided to suit purchasers. Terms easy.

For further particulars enquire of W. A. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Queen Square.
May 2, 1864. 6w

A Freehold Farm

FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One hundred acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharves, for shipping Produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the Estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the Purchase Money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber in Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Ch'town, April 25, 1864. 4m

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE front of the Farm owned by the late JAMES ANDERSON, Esqr., consisting of THIRTY ACRES, (more or less,) and in possession of the undersigned, is now offered for Sale. The property is so well known that scarcely any description is needed. It has a front on St. Peter's Bay of Twenty-five chains, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the Harbor, and abundance of sea manure heaps up on its front every season, which can be brought on the farm very conveniently by means of an excellent slip in the bank, through which a horse can bring any load. The road once known as the "Old Ferry Road" leads from the road which runs to the Harbor, and passes by the rear of the above land, leading to the Bay, and thus fitting it for a business place, especially a fishing situation. The whole of the above is in a high state of cultivation, and can be kept so by the abundance of manure thrown up on its front by the sea.

The above Property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Twenty-first day of JULY next, at the hour of One o'clock, by the undersigned, on the premises.

CHARLES ANDERSON.
St. Peter's, April 18, 1864.

Pasture Lot for Sale.

TO be sold by PRIVATE SALE, that beautifully situated PASTURE LOT, No. 42, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, having a front of Six chains on the Western side of the Mount Edward Road, and extending back by parallel lines Twenty chains to the property of G. W. Deblois, Esquire, and directly fronting the residence of the Honourable Colonial Secretary. It will be sold together or in Acre lots to suit intending purchasers. Should the above not be sold by Private Sale before the 2d day of MAY NEXT, it will then be offered by Public Auction on the premises.

A Plan of the Property can be seen at the Office of the Hon. Dr. YORSTON, or at the Office of
WILLIAM FORGAN.
May 7, 1864. rw mon & pro

LITERATURE.

ABOVE THE CROWD.

[The man must be great, indeed, whose head can at the present day appear above the crowd.—LORD CHELMSFORD.]

In those days of high discerning,
Growing knowledge, great and grand,
WEen at last the doors of learning
Open to the people stand,
He must be indeed aspiring,
Self-reliant, yet not proud,
Firm, determined, and untiring,
Who would rise above the crowd.

His must be a heart unjaded
By life's cruel wrongs and stings,
Making yearnings, wrecked and faded,
Stepping-stones to higher things;
All the warmth of youth's bright season,
Earnest hope and noble plan,
Joining with the subtle reason
And the patience of the man.

Few such men there be, my brothers;
Look around us and we see
Petty arts to dazzle others,
Selfishness and vanity;
Conscience, love, and peace forgetting,
Yearnings, tenderest and best,
In our fevered, foolish fretting,
To be greater than the rest.

Ah! that mid life's outward splendor,
And its glitter, bright to view,
We had more of yearning tender
For the beautiful and true;
More of earnest striving ever
For true greatness, throned afar,
Less of pitiful endeavor
To seem other than we are!

Little worth our gifts and labors
If we value them alone
For the homage of our neighbors,
And the glitter round us thrown;
He alone is truly lifted
O'er the crowd in heart and mind,
Who, with power and patience gifted,
Seeks the good of all mankind.

LOVELINESS IN DEATH.

She slept, but not kind nature's sleep,
Friendship could only hope—and weep;
That hope was vain, the vital power
Was wasting with the wasting hour.

Her lids unclosed, she breathed no sound,
But calmly looked on all around,
And each in silence sweetly blest—
Then closed her eyes, and sank to rest.

Gone was the life sustaining breath,
But oh, how beautiful was death;
Mortality had passed away,
But there a sleeping angel lay.

No voice the slumbering silence broke
But life in every feature spoke;
For death itself appeared to be
Radiant with immortality.

The countenance a glory wore,
A loveliness unknown before;
So perfect, so divinely fair,
A sainted soul seemed present there.

On that calm face were still imprest
The last emotions of the breast;
There still the parting impress lay,
Of fond affection's lingering stay.

And still did resignation speak
Serenely from the placid cheek;
And kind benevolence was there,
With humble faith and trusting prayer.

Oh how did beauty's softest bloom—
So uncongenial with the tomb—
With love and piety unite,
And sweet repose and calm delight.

If sleep there be in realms above,
This was the sleep that angels love;
Mortal ne'er dreamed a dream like this,
Of perfect, pure, celestial bliss.

Loved spirit! while thy friends remain
On earth, we cannot meet again;
But oh, how blest their souls will be
That pass through deaths like thine to thee.

THE MATE'S STORY.

We were leaving Calcutta, and after passing the Sand heads, when the anchors had been catted and fished and everything made snug, we passengers clustered aft, and began to chat about our previous nautical experiences. While we were so occupied, the chief mate came up, and looking round upon the fair faces of our lady companions, shook his head, and said:

'I would never take a woman I loved to sea in these latitudes.'

We pressed him to give us his reason, and after some hesitation he complied. The story he related is this, and I give it as nearly as I can remember, in his own words:

In the year—well, never mind what year, but some time ago, I had occasion to take a ship from Shanghæ to Macao. Perhaps I am wrong in calling her a ship, for the Bounce was only a brig of some two hundred and fifty tons burthen. But she was a clipper, and no mistake—on a wind, or sailing free, it mattered little which, there was not a vessel in these seas that could take the wind out of her sails. I knew the character of the craft we were likely to meet, and didn't go unprepared. The little Bounce carried six carronades and a long twelve-pounder that worked on a sliding traverse, besides a small arsenal of rifles, revolvers, and cutlasses. I had for a crew, eight Europeans and as many Lascars, and though the latter, of course, are not half so good as Englishmen, still they fight like devils when they know there is no quarter shown if they are worsted. Well, we had made a pretty good offing, for I didn't care to stick to the land too much, when it came on to blow great guns and small arms, and I was forced to stand out to sea. The gale continued for the better part of two days, and when it broke, and I got an opportunity of taking an observation, I found myself some fifty miles on the wrong side of the Island of Formosa, which lays in about 23° North latitude. There was nothing for it but to stand in again through Formosa channels, although I knew that in doing this I must go nearer than I liked to a group of Islands called the Pratas, which are infested by a lot of those piratical junks. It was no good thinking about it however, so I contented myself by loading the carronades and 'the Chinaman's Pill Box,' as we had christened the long twelve, and then opening the magazine and arming the hands, I ran in under the top-gallant sails. As luck would have it, we made the Islands in the night, and might have got safely past them had not the wind failed us just at daybreak, and left us there, right abreast of the group, and not a breath of air to stir the sails. I found that we were drifting in to the land, and had almost made up my mind to let go my anchor, and trust to my teeth for the rest, when on taking a look round as the day got brighter, I found that we were not alone in our predicament.

About four miles from us, and so close on shore that I thought she must have been almost aground, was a large clipper ship, I should say of not less than twelve or fourteen hundred tons. She seemed to have a light shore breeze, and was creeping slowly along under her royals and studding-sails, making for a passage between the Islands. What she was doing there, or how she got there, I never knew. Perhaps she was blown out of her course by the same gale that put me in the fix. However, here she was, and it would have been lucky for her if ours had been the only eyes that saw her. When first I sighted her, it struck me at once that her captain must be a stranger in those seas, or he never would have taken his ship into such a trap. Well, I hadn't wind enough to lift the hair on a baby's head, and so I couldn't go to her assistance. I had only one serviceable boat, and it would have been mere madness to go in amongst those fellows with a single boat, and nothing but small arms. I knew that we were safe, at least until they had taken her, for I felt certain from the first that there were pirates there, and that they would overmatch the English, I was equally certain. As we couldn't do anything else, we got our glasses, and prepared to watch them. And sure enough, the first time I used the telescope, I saw the little streamers the Chinamen carry on their mast heads, fluttering above the tree-tops. I was pretty well used to their ways, and knew where to look, for they generally frequent the same sort of places. The captain of the ship, though, did not notice them, or if he did, had made up his mind to make a push for it. On he went, right in between the Islands, and still the pirates gave no sign. Presently, just as I was wondering at their silence, the ship seemed to strike. I saw it all then, the devils had spread their nets across the channel, and the ship was caught. But a puff of wind sprang up for a moment, and she moved ahead again a little. She had broken the first net, but only to be brought up by the second. Then the Chinamen gave tongue!—Out of the wooded creeks—round the jutting caves—through the narrow passages, came the junks with their black sails, and blood red streamers—before—behind—on all sides—pulling like tigers, and yelling like fiends—on they came—firing their matchlocks and brandishing their long knives—I declare it made my blood boil to see them, and to think that I was out of the skrimmage, and the mate wiped his forehead, on which the perspiration had gathered, conjured up by the mere recollection: 'Well,' he resumed, 'they know their danger now on board the ship,' but it was too late. The formost junk was not above a cable's length from the ship, when suddenly a puff of white smoke spurted from the side of the clipper, and another, and then another. Bang! bang! bang! went the guns, but I could tell by the report that they were only light pieces, still, for the moment, it checked the rascals; one of the junks had a hole between wind and water, and the boats stopped to take her crew out of her. This gave the Englishman a little time, and he made good use of it. The Chinamen, however, were too numerous to be daunted, and came on again fiercer than before. In another minute they were swarming round the ship, and then, as the muskets rattled out from her decks, in answer to the pirate's matchlocks, the smoke became so thick that I could no longer see how the fight was going. I knew pretty well how it must end, though, for those fellows never stop until they have either taken the ship or been nearly all killed in the attempt. And there I lay like a man tied hand and foot, seeing a fellow prisoner being executed, with the comforting assurance that his own turn will come next. If ever I prayed for wind it was then, for it was hard to lay there and know that my countrymen were being butchered, and I not able to strike a blow in their behalf. Still the firing went on under the murky veil that now concealed alike friend and foe, but I fancied it grew fainter, and more intermittent. Now I thought, the pirates have beaten them off the forecastle—then as a fresh burst rang out, I thought they might be making a stand on the main deck—as I was pacing the deck, trying in vain to pierce the thick cloud that hung over them, I fancied the sky looked darker—I turned, and for the first time in my life, I was glad to see a heavy squall brewing. Down I jumped; 'Loose the royal, one of you,' said I, 'look to the caps of your small arms, I'm going in, and we'll see if John Chinaman likes his pills. Don't touch the halyards, boys, let everything stand, look to your guns and the squall will do the rest.' In another minute it struck us, it was a pretty heavy one, but I only prayed that it might last long enough to carry us through the nets, and held on every inch of canvass. In five minutes we were rushing down on the junks, with square yards, carrying the wind with us. On we went, the squall increasing, as if the sender knew the urgency of our need—on we went, and as we neared the ship, we still heard the sharp, echoing crack of the rifles, and the duller report of the matchlocks;—the worst of it was that, owing to the smoke, I could'nt see where the ship lay, and so did not dare to fire, lest I should hit her, and I should have been loath to spare John Chinamen a ball that day. We had got to the edge of the smoke, which was slowly lifting before the wind we brought with us, when suddenly the firing ceased, and a cheer rose that never came from the throats of Englishmen. We knew then that the ship was taken—I looked round—'Lads,' said I, 'what do you say, shall we?'

'All right, Captain! go ahead!' was the answer, and with that I stepped up to the long twelve, and telling the men not to fire all at once, but always to keep half the guns loaded, I waited for the smoke to clear away. I didn't care about firing into the ship then, for I knew there wouldn't be many Europeans aboard of her, and so, when I got a sight of the long black hull, and saw the grinning rascals clambering up her sides like ants on a hillock, I put in a quoin to depress the gun, and picking out a heap of them, who were mounting the gangway, I let fly;—it was a sight worth seeing the way that piece carried. True as a die, and straight as an arrow, the heavy shot went whistling amongst them, scattering them all about, in the same way that you may disperse a flock of timid birds, by throwing a stone. They gave a tremendous yell, for they didn't quite understand it. The fact was, they had been so busy with the ship, that they hadn't given me a thought, fancying, I suppose, that they could come out and take me at their leisure; but they had not taken the chances of a squall into consideration. However, I didn't give them more time to collect themselves than I could help, but knowing I should have a tough fight for it, I backed my main-yard, and lay too abreast of the ship. I certainly might have sailed right through them with the wind I had, but I owed them an old grudge, and as my blood was up, I resolved to pay it then and there. So there I lay, and for two good hours gave it to them well: it must have been a pretty sight for a looker on; the little brig laying there blazing away, and the ugly awkward junks pulling round her on every side, firing like mad, and the Chinamen shouting almost as loud as their guns. They made a tremendous noise, but they didn't do us much damage, while on the other hand my boys, who were all trained to work the guns, sent every shot well home, and made the old junks stagger again. At last the pirates began to get tired, and slackened their fire, and then I loaded with canister and bags of nails, and gave it to them, as lads like their grog, hot and strong. Well, at the end of two hours seven junks were sunk, and as many more disabled. How many Chinamen were killed, it would be impossible to say, for they were clustered so thickly together, and the range was so short, that we couldn't meet them. At last they seemed to think they had enough of it, and gradually drew off through the winding passages and intricate channels between the islands, firing at us as they went. Of course I had no intention of following them, but, as soon as they were gone, and we had time to look around us, I put the boat over and went on board the ship. As we came alongside, I hailed her, but there was no reply, and I jumped on deck and looked round to see if there was any of the pirates left behind; but there was no living man in that ship. The deck, fore and aft, was a perfect shamble, the scuppers were filled with half coagulated blood, and the planks slippery with the same. I had seen plenty of fighting in my time, but this made me shudder. It was evident that they had made a deperate resistance, for here and there, where the crew had made a stand, were heaps of dead Chinamen piled up in front of the white men's corpses. Close to the cabin door lay three men—one seemed to be the captain of the vessel, a young man of about seven or eight and twenty years of age, as near as I could judge, the others looked like the first and second officers; they all had revolvers in their stiff hands, and the captain lay with his right arm across the cabin door, and a dark frown was on his face, as if he had died in guarding the entrance. I stepped over the bodies, and entered the cabin. It had evidently been handsomely fitted up, but even in the short time the villains had, they had contrived to smash or spoil everything in it. Splendid mirrors, handsome ornaments, carved tables, lay broken and strewn about the deck. But still I met no living thing. I looked into the state-rooms, round the saloon, but though they all bore marks of recent occupancy, they were all empty. At last, as I was turning to go out, almost sick with what I had seen already, I chanced to spy a closed door, which, from its likeness to the panels surrounding it, I had not before noticed. I went up to it and opened it. The dead light in the side was closed, and coming out of the full glare of day, I could not at first see objects very distinctly in the dusk of the interior. But as my eyes grew accustomed to the faint light, I saw what seemed to be the form of a woman kneeling against the bed-place. I thought at first that perhaps she had shut herself in there, and had been overlooked by the Chinamen. I went towards her, and laid my hand on her shoulder, thinking her in a fainting fit, but she never stirred. I shook her, and her head, which had been bent down in the attitude of prayer, with her hands clasped above it, fell back on her shoulders. O what a face that was! A young woman, and pretty, with long flowing hair, but such an expression of intense anguish I never before saw on the features of any human being, and hope never to see again. I was surprised that she did not fall, and then it struck me that she must be tied. I passed my hand down her back, and when about half way to her waist, it struck against something hard. I felt, but could not make it out, until suddenly the truth flashed upon me — *it was the handle of a Kreese!* The horrid wretches had come in, found her on her knees, and had run the kreese through her back, nailing her to the bed-place. I staggered out of the cabin, and got back on board my ship, I hardly know how. Afterwards, in spite of the pirates, I took the body of the poor girl ashore, and buried it.

I lost two men in that affair, but saved my ship.

And now you have my reason for advising you not to take women into the Chinese seas.

The ship, I afterwards discovered, was the Aristides, of New Brunswick, and the young woman was the wife of the Captain. The vessel had a valuable cargo, but I dared not stop by her, as I knew the pirates would soon return in greater force than ever, and it would have been useless to attempt to take her out.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

FRIDAY, April 8th.

Hon. Mr. BEER, by leave, presented a petition of certain independent electors of New Glasgow and vicinity, praying for an alteration in the liquor license law. His honor, on rising to move that the petition be laid on the table, remarked, that it was frequently urged by persons who had occasion to travel, as a reason why tavern licenses should not be restricted, that proper houses to accommodate the travelling public could not be kept unless licenses were granted to sell intoxicating liquors; but he could refer to a house on the Anderson Road where travellers were continually calling, where no intoxicating liquors were sold, and where travellers were well accommodated. At that establishment a traveller could get a meal of victuals of any description he required, his horse well attended to, and at a moderate charge. That house had been kept as a house of entertainment for seven years, which clearly proved that such houses would pay, when properly conducted, without selling intoxicating liquors.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he did not ally urged by persons who had occasion to travel, as a reason why tavern licenses should not be restricted, that proper houses to accommodate the travelling public could not be kept unless licenses were granted to sell ways agree with his honor who had just spoken; but he would agree with him in this instance. He would like to see such houses as his honor had referred to encouraged, as they were not only necessary for the accommodation of temperance people, but for others who did not wish to call at taverns; and he would go further and say, that houses of that kind, which do not sell intoxicating liquors, should get free licenses.

Petition laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Beer also presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 37, praying for the establishment of a small debt court at Mount Stewart Bridge.

Hon. Mr. Goff presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 62, praying for an amendment to the license law.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Goff, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Goff, Palmer, and Dingwell, to whom were referred all the petitions praying for an amendment to the license law, to report thereon.

Hon. Mr. Beer presented a petition of Charles Young and other members of the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of P. E. Island, praying for an Act of Incorporation similar to that granted in 1852 to the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL, on rising to second a motion, that the petition be laid on the table, said he had no objection to support the prayer of the petition; but he did not see any distinction between the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. Though they were known by different names, they had the same object in view; and as that object was a good one, he thought they had a right to receive every encouragement which the legislature could afford them.

Hon. Mr. GOFF would always be happy to support any measure for the encouragement of temperance, and he would support a Bill to incorporate the Good Templars; they and the Sons of Temperance had the same object in view, but there was some novelty about the former which might induce some persons to join that order who would not join the Sons of Temperance, though that Order had been a long time in existence, and had no doubt done a great deal of good on this Island.

Hon. Mr. BEER did not anticipate any objection to granting the prayer of the petition. There was some novelty about the Order of Good Templars which would, no doubt, induce many to join them. The Order was not restricted to the masculine gender, and he had no doubt it would be very popular and do a great deal of good.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said he approved of striking out a new branch, as it would be an inducement to many persons to join the Order. He thought an alteration in the name of the Sons of Temperance would be a great improvement.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON would like to know what was the difference between the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. He supposed there must be some difference, or they would not apply for another act of incorporation when the latter were already incorporated.

Hon. Mr. GOFF said the Sons of Temperance were only sons, but the Good Templars were sons and daughters together.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD thought that as the sons and daughters had got together, they would increase. As far as he knew, it was a good institution, and he would like to see it encouraged; but he thought they should have sent in a copy of their rules and regulations with the petition.

Hon Mr. HENDERSON had not seen their rules, but he believed it was a good institution. All who have experience in such matters say that if they can get the ladies engaged on their side, they are sure to make progress. The Good Templars are perhaps an improvement on the Sons of Temperance; but at the same time he was not an advocate for the female sex holding office. They should hold a subordinate position. From what he knew of the institution, he believed it was designed to accomplish a great deal of good, and he would give it all the support and encouragement in his power.

The House then went into committee of the whole, to take into further consideration a Bill to amend the Act to regulate the specie currency of Prince Edward Island.—After some time spent therein, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to without any amendment.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 9th.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay, from the Special Committee appointed to examine what laws have expired, or are near expiring, presented the following report:—

The Act 5th George 4, Chapter 12, intituled "An Act to regulate the Fisheries of this Island," which was continued by various Acts, and latterly by 15th Victoria, Cap. 1, expired on the last day of the session of 1863.

The Act, 11th Victoria, Chapter 7, intituled "An Act for levying a further Assessment on all lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and the several Acts in amendment thereof, will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 24th Victoria, Chapter 35, intituled "An Act to raise funds for the purposes of Education, by imposing an additional assessment on land in this Island, and on real estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common," will expire at the end of the present session.

The Act, 19th Victoria, Chapter 1, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue, and to amend the several Acts therein mentioned," (continued, with certain exceptions, by 26th Victoria, Chapter 2,) will expire on the first day of May next.

And the Act, 26th Victoria, Chapter 2, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," will also expire on the first day of May next.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: On rising to present a petition of divers inhabitants of Charlottetown Royalty relating to the breaking and repairing of winter roads, said—This petition was laid on my table a short time ago, and I have perhaps neglected it; but it is not an unsuitable time to present it to-day, as there is a severe snow storm raging outside. I may say that I am sorry that a necessity exists for petitions of this kind; but it cannot be denied that such is the case. The law at present in existence on that subject is good, but it is very much neglected.—Every person travelling in the winter must see that our roads, especially near the city, are very much neglected. After snow storms, they are not broken for a long time, till dire necessity compels some people to travel and break them. I do not think it is a very great burden, and I am sorry that the laws should be so culpably neglected by those whose duty it is to see that they are enforced. If people would turn out after a storm, as they should do, a vast deal of uncomfortable travelling would be saved. This petition is from the Royalty of Charlottetown, which is sparsely settled, and though these remarks are applicable to them and to all parts of the Island, yet I have no doubt, as the law is more faithfully put in force in the Town and Royalty, they feel the burden more, while they do not participate equally in the advantages. And if we cannot afford to take the burden off their hands in some degree, we should see that more stringent measures are adopted to render the present law what it was intended to be. Every person is liable for his share or quota of the expense of making roads, and it is just as necessary to break the roads in winter as to make or repair them in summer. It is likely that a Bill on the subject will originate in the other House, and if any plan can be devised to prevent the present law from being so shamefully evaded or neglected, I will give it my support. If the present law were faithfully enforced, I do not think there would be much to complain of; and if I were to suggest a law to exempt my own constituency, it would be looked upon as partial legislation and favoritism, and the legislature would not agree to it; but if the other branch of the legislature bring forward a more effectual measure, I will give it my support.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: I happen to live three and a half miles beyond the Royalty of Charlottetown, and am therefore in a position to say something about the roads near the city. The roads in the royalty are narrower than in other parts of the Island, being only 40 feet, and in some places there are dykes on both sides; the road is often made through the fields and over those dykes somewhat in the form of the letter S. Some distance beyond the royalty, the people turn out immediately after a snow storm and break the roads: but sometimes, when the Royalty roads were under the management of some parties in Charlottetown, I have known a week to elapse after a storm before any effort was made to break them, and even then, perhaps only two or three men would be sent out who would make a track on the surface of a snowbank. These are facts patent to us all; but to provide a remedy for these grievances rests principally with the representatives of Charlottetown. I always find the roads worse in the Royalty than in any other places that I travel, and I travel a good deal. If it is a hardship to the people in the Royalty, it is a greater hardship to others who live beyond it, and who, after they have broken their own roads and are coming to town with heavy loads, find them much worse near the city.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I very much regret that the inhabitants of the Island should be called upon to break the roads in winter; but as we have no power over the climate, I do not see how we can remedy the evil complained of, unless we can by some means render the occurrence of the necessity of breaking them less frequent. I once moved in this Council to render it compulsory on parties owning land adjoining the main post roads, where those roads are less than sixty feet in width, to take down the top of their fences in the fall of the year. Then the snow would not accumulate so high, people would travel on the centre of the road, the snow would soon be as high as the fences, and the roads would not require any more breaking through the winter; they would also keep good for a longer time in the spring. When the roads are broken through the fields, and a man is travelling at night, he cannot see where the track turns out of the lane, and he plunges into the snow before he is aware of it. I never saw the justness of the remarks I made on this subject, two or three years ago, more forcibly than at the present time. The roads now are broken for the most part through the fields; soon the farmers will be putting up their fences, and then the lanes must be broken, which will be no easy task. I hope the day is not far distant when the plan I have suggested will be adopted, and then the postmen and others will be relieved from the disadvantages of travelling through the fields. I have no desire to impose any burden on the people; but I am persuaded that the plan I have suggested would be easier for them to break the roads through the fields,—break their fences,—and at last break the roads through the lanes in the spring.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I have always been in favor of adopting the plan of breaking winter roads which they pursue in Canada.—There, after a snow storm every man breaks the road in front of his own farm, and it is done in the course of two or three hours.—Look, for instance, at the road from Charlottetown to St. Eleanor's. The farms are from 10 to 12½ chains in width, and in places where the farms do not cross the road, the man on each side would only have five or six chains to break, and I am sure it would be much easier to do that than to travel five or six miles. And if it would be an advantage to take down the fences, as his honor from St. Peter's has said, they would then do so for their own benefit.

Hon. Mr. GOFF, from the special committee on the several petitions praying for an amendment of the license law, presented the following report:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
April 8, 1864.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the various petitions to it referred by your honorable House, respecting an alteration in the laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors,—that is to say: a petition from George W. Millner, Jno. W. Morrison, and divers other inhabitants of this Island; a petition of John Cornish, Dugald Mathewson, and divers other inhabitants of Township No. 62; a petition of Donald McMullin, Roderick McKay, and divers other inhabitants also of said Township No. 62; a petition of James Moffat, Andrew Dixon, and divers other inhabitants of New Glasgow, a petition of Nelson Inman, George Ross, and divers other inhabitants of this Island; a petition of Edward Ford, Elias Roberts, and divers other inhabitants of Wheatley River and vicinity; and also a petition of Robert Laird, H. S. McNutt, and divers other inhabitants of Princetown Royalty and vicinity—the aggregate number of petitions being over two thousand. The prayer of the great body of the said petitioners is, that the laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors may be so altered, that no license for retailing spirituous liquors be granted or renewed in future to either a store or a tavern keeper, unless the granting thereof be first approved of by a majority of the inhabitants of the school district wherein the applicant shall intend to sell, declared at a public meeting of inhabitants convened on reasonable notice; and also that no storekeeper be licensed to sell less than one quart.

Your Committee, on reviewing the operation of the present license laws, have too much reason to believe that those laws are in most places greatly abused, and have failed to prevent that unnecessary and excessive use of ardent spirits which it was the object of the Legislature to suppress.

Your Committee, feeling the responsibility which in every civilized and Christian country, rests on the supreme power in the state