HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE BARRACKS QUESTION *(continued.)*

Hon. the Solicitor General (Mr. HAVILAND). From the statements of the hon. member from Cascumpeo, Mr. Howlan, and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, and the inferences which they themselves have drawn from their own statements, there could be no doubt, if their statements and their inferences were correct, that the Government, by the precautions which they took to prevent any riotous or seditious outbreak on St. Patrick's Day, were themselves the party who caused the panic which, at that time, prevailed in our community. This, however, was not the case. The panic existed in several parts of the country, and had begun to spread in Charlottetown sometime before the Government took any action with reference to the cause of it. The Government entertained no suspicions injurious to the loyal or peaceable character of the Irish Society; but they had good reason to believe that there were many in the Island, both in Town and country, who strongly sympathized with the Fenigans, and who, in the event of any disturbance arising, would not, had they been provided with arms and ammunition, have been slow to avail themselves of an opportunity for violence and rapine. Is it to be supposed that, in a population of 80,000, there are not many of these restless, discontented, and rapacious spirits to be found, as well as in Ireland, America, and England? In refusing to issue rifles and ammunition which might have fallen into the hands of such men, at a time of great excitement, the Government were influenced by nothing but a necessary, and becoming prudence. The fears which, at that time, were prevalent in the community were not confined to old women and children—to feeble and pusillanimous men—but were experienced by strong men, men of courage, bone, and senew; and had the Government failed to have recourse to such precautionary means as seemed to them most likely to prevent even the possibility of outrage or riot, they would have shewn themselves most unfit for the high and responsible position which they filled; and if, owing to any such failure on their part, any disturbance or tumult had arisen, involving loss of life, destruction of property, or other damage to individuals, they would have been morally guilty of it in the judgment both of God and. To insinuate that, in their apprehension of danger, they imagined it could proceed from no other source than the Irish Society, or Irish Catholics, was most unjust; and they who made that insinuation knew in their own minds that it was so. For was it not known to whole world that the entire body of the Catholic priesthood had condemned the Fenian organization, and that no body of Christians upon the earth felt a greater veneration for their spiritual advisers, more dreaded their censures, or were more obedient to their authority, than Irish Catholics. Knowing this then, as the Government did well—knowing that, through all ranks of the Catholic priesthood, from the highest and most venerated of its dignitaries, down to the humblest of her parish priests, Fenianism had been openly denounced in the strongest terms—could they, for one moment, have imagined that the Irish Catholics of this Island, whose prevailing characteristics are veneration, love, and obedience towards their clergy, could be members of so unlawful, so murderous, so ungodly an association as that of the Fenians? Most justly have they been represented by Archbishop Cullen as infidels of the most heinous character—as the enemies of all order, peace, and morality—as most villainous wretches, whose only objects are robbery, murder, and ravishment. And could the Government for one moment suspect that the Irish Society, chiefly Catholics, faithful members of their church, and, in all other respects, peaceable and respectable members of society, could be members of such an organization? No: it was impossible for them to do so; and the selection made of individuals to be sworn in as special constables on St. Patrick's Day, was a proof of the perfect confidence which the Government placed in the people of Charlottetown, of all religious denominations, and most certainly in Irish Catholics as fully as in the members of any other religious community. The Government were very far from apprehending any concerted or organized outbreak, on the part of any portion of the people, on that day; but they were very well aware that, besides a few Irish Yankees, there were many idle, loafing vagabonds, loungers at the corners of streets, who, conscious of the prevailing excitement of the day, and, through drunkenness rendered careless of consequences even to themselves, would be on the watch for any opportunity of joining in a row and creating a riot. In the great majority of the citizens of Charlottetown, the Government had perfect confidence, and well knew that, to the utmost of their ability, they would be found repressors of any disposition to create tumult or commotion, and true guardians of the public peace. But they also knew that if, in the event of any serious disturbance, any citizen attempting, in his mere private capacity, to suppress the tumult, should be encountered by any ruffianly rioter, and, in self defence, should have the misfortune to kill him, he would, in law, be held to be guilty of manslaughter; whereas in the event of a similar encounter between a special constable and a rioter, should the former, in self-defence, have the misfortune to kill the latter, it would, in law, be accounted justifiable homicide. Therefore it was that, in calling upon what they believed to be a sufficient number of the respectable merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics of Charlottetown, to become conservators of the peace on St. Patrick's Day, the Government caused them to be sworn in as special constables; the object of causing them to be so sworn in being to arm them with confidence in the discharge of the onerous and perilous duty which there was too much reason to believe they might be called upon to perform. Now, as in every British community, whenever any occasion arises for the swearing in of special constables for the preservation of the peace, the selection is invariably made from amongst the most respectable and trust-worthy of its members, so, upon that now in question, they who were called upon to be sworn in as special constables, were selected from among the most respected and influential men in Town, irrespective of nationality or creed; and, among them, Irish Catholics were neither the fewest in number, nor the least respectable and influential. The alarm in Charlottetown, if not altogether created by the fabulous accounts brought into it by an individual, designated by the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan) as a half-cracked schoolmaster, respecting armed bodies of Fenians in the country being prepared to make a raid upon the City on St. Patrick's Day, was, no doubt, heightened, in some quarters, by the diffusion of these accounts; but nothing towards the Government can be more unjust than to accuse them of having endeavoured to heighten the panic, however it arose, or whatever may have tended to increase it; for they did the very reverse. As respects the accounts brought to Charlottetown, by the individual, generally known amongst the boys in Charlottetown by the name of *Rufus*, but whose real name, I believe, is Stumbles, the truth is simply this: that individual, whether through the effects of habitual intemperance, or from some intellectual derangement arising from natural causes, or from both together, is unfortunately at times the subject of most strange hallucinations, and, at such times, the tales told by him are indeed those of an idiot, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Now, it appears that, on the day before St. Patrick', labouring under one of those insane delusions,—and on that occasion it happened to be respecting Fenianism—he came to Town for the purpose, it would seem, of advertising the Government of a projected raid of Fenians, which, according to his diseased imagination, was to be made upon the City on St. Patrick's Day. Full of this alarming imagination, as he was on his way to Government House, to give notice of the danger, he met with Mr. Atkinson, His Excellency's Private Secretary, and, as it would appear, knowing who the gentleman was whom he encountered, he at once commenced to unburthen himself of his fabulous, but terrific story, and poured into Mr. Atkinson's ears, with a plausibility and consistency which are, not infrequently, characteristic of the delusions of the insane, such an account of the numbers, equipments, and designs of Fenian bands in the country, prepared for the pillage of Charlottetown and the murder of its inhabitants, as, I really believe, struck that gentleman, who had no idea whatever of the character of his informant, with no little astonishment—perhaps with momentary alarm. Some little time after he had parted with the unfortunate alarmist, Mr. Atkinson came into the Reading Room where I was, and he communicated to me the whole of that individual's strange revelations to himself. At first, I scarcely knew what to think of it; but on Mr. Atkinson's giving me, in answer to my enquiries, a particular description of the person of his informant, it at once occurred to me—and correctly, as it afterwards appeared—that he could be no other than poor Stumbles *alias* Rufus. I then made Mr Atkinson acquainted with the true character of the man, and we at once concluded that the whole of his alarming story was nothing but a mere hallucination of his diseased mind; and, as such, it was regarded by every member of the Government who heard of it. They gave no credence whatever to the absurd revelations of poor Stumbles; but, at the same time, they were very well aware of the Fenian threat, which had occasioned so much alarm in the neighboring Provinces; and certain also that there were many loafing scoundrels in the community,—Irish Yankees and others, who, for the chance of plunder which it would afford them, would on a day of so much excitement, be on the watch to act upon any occasion favourable to their purpose for the creation of a riot or commotion; and, in the precautions which they took to guard against any such unfortunate occurrence, they acted only with common prudence—with a prudence for which they claim no especial merit; but for an absence of which, had they failed to manifest it, they would—even had every thing independently of any precautionary measures, passed off harmlessly and well—have merited severe censure. With respect to the comparison instituted by the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr Howlan) between the unfortunate individual, nicknamed *Rufus*, and Mr. Atkinson, His Excellency's Private Secretary, I will take the liberty to say that I think the hon. member, in making it, has, to say the least of it, evinced very bad taste. Freedom of speech is one of the most essential parliamentary privileges which we enjoy under the British Constitution, and such is the high-minded estimation in which it is held by those who are entitled to it, that seldom, even in the extreme heat of party conflict, do members, either of the British Parliament, or of our Colonial Legislatures, forget themselves so far as to use uncourteous language to each other; and but rarely, very rarely indeed, does it happen that a member of any one of these Parliaments is found so oblivious of the honorable position which he occupies and of the principles of a gentleman, as to avail himself of his parliamentary liberty of speech to vilify or speak contemptuously of a gentleman not present, and who, besides, if he were present as not being a member of "the House," could not claim the privilege of a reply. For such an abuse of parliamentary privilege, it would, it seems to me, be scarcely possible, under any circumstances, to plead any thing in extenuation; but when such an outrage is entirely gratuitous, it can only be justly characterized as base and cowardly. The hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan) in speaking of the unfortunate individual Stumbles, as a half-cracked schoolmaster, took the liberty without the smallest provocation to speak most contemptuously of, Mr. Atkinson and pronounced him to be a man of no greater mental calibre than the individual whom he, in the same breath, had characterized as a half-cracked schoolmaster. This, under all the circumstances of the case, was, I say, a most gross and indefensible abuse of parliamentary privilege; and, as such, it deserves the most direct and severe reprehension. It is not as the particular friend, or the champion of Mr. Atkinson that I have thus spoken in reprehension of the unwarrantable reflections which have been cast upon him by the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan); but I have done so simply as a member of this hon. House, anxious for the preservation of its dignity, and most unwilling that that dignity should ever, in the course of our parliamentary proceedings, be impaired even by the most accidental manifestation of disregard of those honorable and generous principles, by which *gentlemen* are ever careful to regulate their actions, language, and deportment, both in public and in private life. I am not a disciple of Gall or Spurzheim—and I know nothing of the phrenological developments, either of the head of the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan), or of that of Mr. Atkinson; but yet I will take leave to tell that hon member, highly as, I am persuaded, he thinks of his own abilities, that, in any of the real evidences of talents and education, Mr. Atkinson would, I believe, on a fair trial, be found greatly to surpass him. That gentleman was educated at Oxford; he has been admitted a member of the English Bar; and I imagine that were he and the hon. member each required, at a competitive examination, to write a despatch, or a lecture on the same subject, the hon. member's performance would be found greatly inferior to that of Mr. Atkinson.

Hon. Col. GRAY—having entered the House, and taken his seat in the Committee, just as the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan) was reopening the phrenological discussion upon the outward developments of *certain heads*, which had been called forth by certain observations of his own thereon, in substance, as above reported, — said: — I rise to a point of order. I thought, Sir, that the subject under discussion should have been that paragraph of His Excellency's Speech which informs the House that they will be asked to concur in a measure for appropriating the money arising from the sale of the old Barracks towards the expenditure incurred in building the new Barracks; but it would rather seem, from what I have heard here this morning, during the few minutes that I have been in my place, that the subject under the consideration of the Committee must be the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Hon Sol. Gen (Mr. HAVILAND), for the information of the hon. and gallant Colonel, explained how the subject of phrenological developments had been dragged into the debate; and then resumed his speech as follows: The hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Coles) has laid it down, as a constitutional rule, that the only opportunity afforded the Opposition to enter upon a full review of the policy of the Government, and a critical examination of the whole of their acts, is that given to them by the debates which arise when the House is in Committee on the draft Address. The rule, however, which, with reference to that privilege of the Opposition, he has so authoritatively laid down, I must beg leave to inform him is quite at variance with the long established practice of the Imperial Parliament—the precedents afforded by which, he will not, I imagine, be so bold as to deny we must humbly be content to recognize as our only constitutional legislative guides. According to the established practice of the Imperial Parliament, when the House is in Committee on the draft Address, no debate which at that time arises, can extend beyond the range of the paragraph of the Speech and that of the Address which are immediately before the Committee; and the proper time for the Opposition to enter upon a critical review and examination of the policy and acts of the Government, is when the motion has been made for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the reported draft Address. On another point, Sir, I must also beg leave to rectify an erroneous assumption on the part both of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and of the hon. member from Cascumpeque. These two hon members have both argued, with respect to agrarian or other internal disturbances, as if the law for the regulation of the Volunteer Force, authorized the Government to call out the Volunteers for the suppression of any such disturbance, and even also to employ them in aid of the Civil Power, in the serving of Writs and the levying of distraints for rent; whereas, on the contrary, the law expressly forbids their being employed in any such manner, and declares that they shall only be called out for actual military service in the event of foreign aggression or invasion. The nature and powers of that Act have been often debated in this House; and, as often, has it been made clear that the Volunteers could not be employed for the suppression of internal disturbance, or in aid of the civil power in carrying into effect any of the decrees of the Supreme Court. When the Bill was first under discussion, in this House, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition argued that the Volunteer Force was about to be organized for the purpose of enabling landlords to collect their rents, by its means, at the point of the bayonet. I, at that time—in consideration of the fact that Her Majesty's Government had declared that it was not their intention to send troops to the Island again—at first, thought it would be best that the Volunteer Force should be available, in the Colony, for every service for which regular troops, if stationed here, could be called out on the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. However, when the question was debated, I yielded to the opinion of the majority of the House, and it was unanimously agreed that the Volunteer Force should not be called out for actual service, unless in the event of foreign aggression or invasion. And, as I said, on the occasion of the debate concerning the measures which were had recourse to, by the Government, for the repression of the Tenant League movement, I then considered how much safer, how much better, in every point of view, it would be, in the event of any agrarian or other internal disturbances arising in the Colony, to have recourse, for their suppression, to the aid of Her Majesty's Troops—not doubting that in any emergent need, that aid could be procured from the neighbouring Provinces—than by the employment of our Volunteers or Militia, to set brother against brother, cousin against cousin, friend against friend, to the creating of feuds for generations, and the forced expatriation, for the sake of life and peace, of many through their having been, perhaps, fatally engaged in such service.—With the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I perfectly agree when he represents the power over the public purse as the dearest legislative right of the parliamentary representatives of the people; but in asserting that right, and broadly denying to the Government any power, under any circumstances, to impinge upon it, he appears to me to be either wholly ignorant of, or to have entirely forgotten, those records of the history of Great Britain, which shew that such emergencies, such necessities arise in public affairs, and in the course of important events, as fully justify the constitutional government of a country in taking upon themselves the risk of making large appropriations of public moneys, for the public service, independently of any legislative sanction. On such occasions, the Government are well aware of all the risk and responsibility they incur by such infraction of the right of the parliamentary representatives of the people; and are, consequently, prepared to assume them before their proper, their constitutional judges—the parliamentary representatives of the people themselves. They are well aware that, if, in the course of parliamentary investigation of such acts of appropriation, it shall be found they have improperly used, or squandered away public moneys, they must submit to all the consequences of a vote of want of confidence—the least of which is the termination of their administration. But they also know, that, if the result of such an investigation, be an approval of such appropriations and an acknowledgment of the necessity which constrained them, they shall stand triumphantly exonerated from all censure or blame, and be accounted, rather the faithful guardians of the constitution and of public rights, than the infringers upon the one and the betrayers of the other. This is exactly the position which the Government now occupy with respect to their unauthorised appropriation of public moneys in the building of the new Barracks; and, fully satisfied that they did no more, in making that appropriation, than circumstances fully warranted them in doing, they now confidently expect a verdict of approval both from this branch of the Legislature and the other. At the time of the introduction of Responsible Government, the Treasurer, by the Revenue Laws, was prohibited, under the penalty of one thousand pounds, from issuing or paying any moneys out of the Treasury for any other purpose or purposes than those for which legislative grants or appropriations had been made; but the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, at that time the Government Leader, soon found the great inconvenience to which the Government was subjected by such a law, and it was accordingly repealed. And, further, as respects appropriation of public moneys by Government, independently of legislative sanction, that hon. gentleman, when at the head of our affairs, was the first who, in this Colony, made the experiment, as witness the Newfoundland pensioners. On the part of *his* Government, such a violation of the rights of the parliamentary guardians of the public purse, was perfectly justifiable; but now a change has come over the spirit of his dream; and he boldly condemns us for the very act of which he—with much less necessity than we have had, or rather with no necessity at all—set us the example.—The hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. member from Cascumpeque (Mr. Howlan) have both called the new Barracks a mere job, and have been unsparing in their condemnation of the manner in which the contract for their erection has been fulfilled; but, although I do not by any means account myself a mechanical genius, I do not hesitate to say that the buildings are fully as suitable for their purpose, and, in all respects as well constructed, as they would or could have been had they been erected under the especial direction and superintendence of either or both of those hon. members themselves, or of any builder or builders chosen and appointed by them to that end. The hon. member from Cascumpeque has affirmed that, on the day in which Mr. Lowe gave in his tender for the erection of those buildings, at the office of the Colonial Secretary, it was within two or three minutes of 12 o'clock at noon, at which hour, on that day, the time limited for the giving in or reception of tenders expired, and that Mr. Morrison, the Colonial Secretary, then told him (Mr Lowe) that his tender was the only one which, up to that time, had been received.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 24th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, a bill to transfer the funds raised from the sale of the military barracks in Charlottetown to purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr Brecken with a bill to incorporate the "Charlottetown Woolen Factory" Also by the Hon. Mr. Hensley with a bill to incorporate the "Western Bank."

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

The Hon. Mr. HENDERSON submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. McLARREN:

"RESOLVED, That in consequence of the threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies by bands of Fenian marauders, this House pledges itself to unite with the House of Assembly in placing the whole revenues of this Island at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of organizing the Militia and Volunteers, and for such other Military purposes as may be deemed expedient for the protection and defence of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: Your honors, in moving that very important resolution which has just been read may be adopted as the resolution of this House, I have no intention of making a sensational speech. This resolution implies that if the Colony and Legislature have not been greatly imposed upon by false appearances, the duty of self-defence, at this moment, is decidedly imperative. Need I remind your honors of the truism, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature"—that is a principle so deeply rooted in our physical constitution as to be often brought into action before reason has had time to give forth her mandates—that the instinctive closing of the eye, or raising of the hand to defend the head on the sudden approach of danger, are clear proofs of that remarkable principle: and is it not also a dictate of Divine Revelation? Yes, it is. Were it not so, the Sacred Volume would not have contained such copious details of the duties and privileges of the family patriarchs, and of the chief magistrates of the communities and kingdoms as they evidently do. I will not bring forward any quotations in proof of this position, but simply ask any one who doubts it, "How readest thou?" That the Military institutions, for defensive purposes, by both sea and land, are no more than an indispensable extension of the Civil Magistrate's power, for the protection of the good, and the "punishment of evil doers," must be self-evident. And the Fenian marauders are prowling in bands on the New Brunswick and Canadian borders, is a fact that cannot be denied. Those evil doers, the infamous brotherhood, are enemies whom we cannot afford to despise. The advantages which they possess for their nefarious objects are neither few nor small. They are themselves very numerous—have had a considerable degree of military training and experience in the field, as well as abundance of cheap arms and ammunition. Nor can we forget that an element of strength to them is derived from the extensive difficulties by which the Washington Government is at this moment embarrassed, in its effort for reconstruction. At the same time, members of that Government and Legislature are moving resolutions and giving expression to sentiments respecting the fishing question which indicate no disposition on their part to pay any particular respect to the restrictions imposed by the treaty of 1818 on American fishermen. These members are pressing on the Government the duty of sending war vessels to our coast to protect what they may choose to call their particular rights. When we add to all this their proverbially aggressive proclivities, as a people, when no causes of irritation existed as those which they are now smarting under, our confidence in them as neighbours cannot stand very high. Do your honors ask what proof I can offer in support of this conclusion? I answer that of the many proofs that could be produced I will only specify a few that are deeply impressed on my memory. It will be remembered that, in December, 1857, the rebels under McKenzie, having been defeated near Toronto, established their Camp on Navy Island, in the Niagara River, where they were joined by the Americans in great numbers, who supplied the rebels with provisions and munitions of war in abundance. This necessitated a night expedition from Canada in boats, which resulted in the burning of the piratical steamer Caroline, and sending her blazing over the Falls of Niagara. In November, 1838, an expedition was fitted out at Ogdensburg, 800 strong, and were supplied with small arms, field guns, and other munitions of war, with the full intention of sacking and destroying the town of Prescott, but they were completely defeated in their object by a very small armed steamer called the "Experiment," which beat them down the River below the town, and kept them in check till some troops arrived from Kingston, who made the Yankees pay dearly for their temerity. On the third of March, 1827, Point Pele Island, near the Western Boundary, was invaded by 500 men, well armed. After a sharp skirmish they were beaten and routed by about 250 regulars. In this instance nearly all the dead and wounded were Americans, and their arms were new, and marked as the property of the United States. The next item is the "Ashburton Treaty," in which the American Government and not the people were the actors. And so slickly did they perform their parts that our envoy was completely overreached. That Government withheld a correct map of the "disputed Territory," and produced a false one for the purpose of deception. This damaging fact came out when it was too late. But still the British Government preserved its good temper until the process of insult had culminated in the trent affair, and then "John Bull" woke up to show the Yankees that he would stand their tricks no longer. In the mean time and before the determination of the British Government was known another American captain who, no doubt, envied Wilkes the great honors about to be conferred upon him for his bravery in having pointed his guns at the poor unarmed "Trent," thought, he might try his hand in a similar way by firing a shot across the bow of Admiral Milne's despatch boat. This was the gun boat, "Experiment," captain Grant, on her passage to New York with despatches to our Ambassador. When the shot was fired, she hove to, and all hands were ordered to "quarters," and prepared for action. When the American officer arrived with his boat's crew to overhaul her, to his astonishment, this was the attitude in which he found the Experiment. Commander Grant informed the officer that he would wait for a written apology from the captain for the insult offered to the British flag, or failing to comply he would fight him immediately. The American handed in the apology demanded and thus escaped fighting. Be it remembered that American cruisers were well acquainted with the Experiment, because she was the regular despatch boat. Captain Grant was a Briton of the right stamp, and when the news of his noble conduct with his small vessel was received here, it made my old heart swell with emotion to no ordinary degree. Your honors know the sequel of these affairs,—that the American Government gave up their prisoners, and disallowed Captain Wilkes' act; all which was a dreadful mortification to the more fiery spirits among the people and their representatives. Again, can it readily be forgotten that when our armies suffered some reverses in the Crimea, the people of New York illumined their city with joy. These are plain but stubborn facts, without varnish or exaggeration; and they constitute a pretty correct index to the dominent propensities of our cousins. And if so, it must be very evident that we are in duty bound to prepare, without delay, for the defence of all that is dear to us. In doing this we will only be following the patriotic example which the other Colonies have set before us, and though they appear to be in more immediate danger than we are, it may be our turn very shortly. Our militia must be organized and put upon an efficient footing, as well as our volunteers. Some earth works must be erected to protect our harbour and city. And though we all agree as I trust we do, upon the highly important question of defending our hearths and homes, and of placing the revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government in accordance with the resolution which I am now supporting, yet I hope and trust that neither the present nor any future Government will act in the matter without due regard to a wise and strict economy. After all I have said about our American neighbours on this occasion, I have hardly touched their present moral character; but if we can credit a tithe of the accounts of murders, robberies, and other crimes, which we see published in their own papers from time to time, we must conclude that the masses are in a fearful state, and that life and property are very insecure in that country. Yet, in the face of all this, some of our folks, when their temper is up, talk of hoisting "the stars and stripes" in this Island. When I hear of any christian man speaking in this way, it reminds me of "Lot pitching his tent towards Sodom," and of the dark history which followed; but this is a digression from which I must now return. Having resolved thus far, and being about to provide the "sinews of war," it is natural for us to turn our thoughts to the question of what stamp and stamina do our figting men consist? My answer is, that in this small Island we have the true offspring of the men who have, on many a sanguinary battle field, from Cressy to Waterloo, displayed their valour and prowess in defence of their country and its liberties. And further still, we have the brothers and relatives of many a brave soldier who fought and conquered at Alma, Inkerman, and Lucknow; and while I humbly trust that I shall not be found placing undue confidence in an "arm of flesh," I cannot but feel thankful that we have men who, if properly trained and equipped, would be a credit to any country. Yes, your honors, we have the bold and dashing Celt who will take the "Bull by the horns," and we have the Anglo-Saxon, who will conquer or die in the last ditch.

Hon. Mr. BEER: Your honors, it is entirely out of my power to make a warlike speach, and even though I were ever so well qualified to do so, there have been so many military speeches delivered in the other branch of the Legislature, where the people are represented by four or five Colonels, and I cannot say how many Majors, Captains, and other officers, and in addition to all this, the speach of his honor who has just sat down, that I deem it quite unnecessary that I should say anything on the subject, except that I will give my cordial and hearty support to the resolution now before the House. I am confident that the people of this Island will stand shoulder to shoulder, to defend their hearths and homes, should we be threatened with invasion by lawless marauders. We are placing the whole revenue at the disposal of the Government, yet I hope and trust it will not be required; but even if it should, I am sure the people will cheerfully make the sacrifice in defence of their homes and liberties.

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MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighbouring Provinces, United States &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every MONDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, and every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and, via Brule, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate WEDNESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Wednesday May	9,	Wednesday August	1,
"	23,	"	15,
" June	6,	"	29,
"	20,	" Sept.	12,
" July	4,	"	26,
"	18,	" Oct.	10,

L. C OWEN,
Postmaster General,

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

TO THE TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

Valuable Building Lots

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, in the most central part of this City. For plans and particulars apply to

JOHN BALL.

March 12, 1866. 3m

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases.

4 holes jewelled	£3 10 0
Do. in Hunting Cases	4 0 0
English Levers	9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys. Finger Rings. Steel Ear Rings and Brooches. Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1865.

F. P. NORTON,

Commission Merchant,

AND

Auctioneer.

GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

October 24, 1864. 1y

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,

Blacksmith & Farrier,

Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

HAS REMOVED his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours. SHOEING on the most improved principle.

☞ All kinds of Agricultural Implements prepared at the shortest notice.

WANTED, a person who has had some experience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be given.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

OF THE

Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

ACT UPON THE

HUMAN SYSTEM.

This is an age of inquiry. People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this

GREAT PROTECTIVE AND INVIGORANT

is concerned, it is proposed to gratify them.

All the physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the seat of a disease the medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves, but cannot distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a liquid stimulant, as everybody knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the *Materia Medica*, and there is no herbal extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now, the pure liquid stimulant of which

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

are in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The *essence of rye* would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly, if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices of tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without their healing, strengthening, life-sustaining balm? It would merely excite. It could neither *protect* nor *cure*. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant, when given *alone*, and the same stimulant, when administered in the medicinal form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a *healthful medicine* when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indiscribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of Dyspepsia or flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach, between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, a restless dull feeling during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like palor. These are a few of the *direct* signs of Dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves; its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in good working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it *requires reinforcement*, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties Therefore protect the "Commissary Department." Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a *chronic fixture*. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this *great repellant*.

But if it is too late to *prevent*, remember that it is *not too late to cure*. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on *twelve years' experience* of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would, at least, include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, *there is not one*. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a *Specific for Indigestion in all its varieties*.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURG, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

New York Office, 36 Dey St.

May 14, 1866. 1y.

THE ROAD TO HEATH AND LONG LIFE

SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are, therefore, confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Disease of the Head and Heart.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they result gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay, when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages & Classes,

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favor is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom and dejection.

Despondency, Low Spirits.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable