The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVII. I CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1867. I NO. 33

Selling Daily!

Who wants Bargains?

THE Subscribers have decided to Sell the whole of their extensive Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, at unusually low prices for Cash All persons having money to expend will find they can make a profitable investment of it by purchasing from us at Georgetown or Montague Bridge any article comprised in our Stock. The

DRY GOODS

CONSIST IN PART OF:

Grey, White, and Printed Cotton; Striped and Fancy Shirtings, in Cotton and Wool; Cotton and Linen Bed-ticks and Sheeting; Cambric Linings; Silesia, Holland, Casban, and Fancy Linings; Coburgs, Orleans, Winceys, Merinos, Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, Cheeks, and other Dress Goods; Shawls and Mantles in variety; Mantle Cloths, Tweed, Satinet, Beaver, Doeskin, Whitney, Pilot and Broad Cloth; Ready-made Clothing; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Hats, Caps, Furs and Hosiery; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Fancy Goods in varety; Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c., &c

Hardware,

COMPRISES:

Flat, Round and Square Iron, best Scotch, German Cast; Blister, Spring, and Shoeing Steel, all sizes of Nails, Spikes and Brads, both cut and wrought; Horse Nails, Plough Mounting, Window Glass, Chain Traces, Codlines and Hooks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes and Forks, Stoves and Stovepipe, Shelf Hardware, &c, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Lucine and Kerosine Oil, Lubricating Oil, Paint Oil, Varnish and Paints; Prime pickled Herring, dry Codfish and Scale Fish, barrels Pork and Beef, &c, &c, &c.

Canvas, No. 1 to No. 6, Hemp Cordage from 9 thread Ratlin to 5½ inch, Sail Twine, Pitch, Tar and Rosin.

All the above goods and many other articles are now offered to the public at extremely low figures for Cash.

We want the cash. Don't you want the bargains? Come with your money, for without it great bargains cannot be expected.

A. A. MACDONALD & BROS., Georgetown.
MACDONALD & BROS., Montague.

February 11th, 1867.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE,

Per "Lotus," from London; "Empress" from Glasgow; "L C Owen," "Undine," and "Helen Malcolm," from Liverpool.

35 BALES and Cases DRY GOODS,
4 Bales White and Colored Cotton Warp,
100 Bolts Bleached Navy Canvas,
30 Bolts Clipper Duck, for Boat Sails,
20 Hhds. De Kuyper's Gin,
4 Casks BRANDY,
6 Casks Scotch Whiskey,
44 Chests and half chests TEA,
12 Kegs Bi-carbonate Soda,
6 Casks Washing Soda,
6 Bbls. and Cases CONFECTIONERY,
6 Kegs and 3 Cases Colman's Mustard,
1 Keg Cream Tartar,
1 Cask Epsom SALTS,
1 Case Nutmegs, 3 Bbls. Currants,
1 do Indigo,
1 Bbl. ALUM, 1 Bbl. Saltpetre,
1 do Copperas,
30 Boxes Raisins, 1 Bag Pepper,
2 Cases Castor OIL,
20 Crates EARTHENWARE.

Together with LARGE STOCK ON HAND, will be sold LOW to the Trade for *Cash or approved credit.*

P W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

LOWDEN'S

TOBACCO FACTORY.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has a SUPERIOR QUALITY OF VIRGINIA LEAF SQUARE ROD TOBACCO, now being manufactured, which he knows will compete with any article imported, and elicits the inspection of those who are JUDGES OF THE WEED.

Dealers are invited to **Examine our Stock,** and judge for themselves.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE ONLY. will be obtained at this Establishment.

Enquire at the Old Stand.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1867.

West India House,

Upper Great George Street.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
30 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x PORTER.
Cases CLARET,
40 Boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25 ½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing Soda,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls. P R. SUGAR.
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea

Cape Gaspe bearing S.E. by S half S.
Cape Haldimand, South. } By Compass
Gaspe Basin, W. half S.

By order of the Board.
E. B. LINDSAY.

Trinity House, Quebec, 15th March, 1867. 4i
Cl T. Ho Q. [May 20]

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
47° 3′ 40″	63° 59′ 19″

Elevation Eighty feet.

JNO. WM MORRISON, Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M. WRIGHT, late of Dunk River Mills, Esquire, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those persons who have legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement within three months from the date hereof.

BETSY MARIA WRIGHT, Administratrix.

Dunk River Mills, Lot 26, March 21, 1867. apl 8

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE Subscriber has received from the well known house of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL.—

A Supply of Garden Seeds;

Also, on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage

SEEDS.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING Queen St May 6 1867

SINGER'S

NEW STYLE SEWING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in introducing to the Ladies of Charlottetown and the Island in general, SINGER'S New Style SEWING MACHINE, which is now presented to the Public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE

in existence The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable, and beautiful It is quiet, light-running, and capable of perfoming a variety of work never before attempted on a single machine

The Subscriber has fitted up Rooms expressly for the purpose of exhibiting the above Machine, where a competent person will be in attendance to give every instruction that may be required.

JOHN HIGGINS, Sewing Machine Depot.

Great George St. May 20, 1867. 2m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig ANN, from Liverpool, G. B., he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON, assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅜ to ¾;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ¾;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE,—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & CO., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

Oct. 29, 1866.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3 000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured this season, which will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CARVELL BROTHERS in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at Cascumpec.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, May 20th, 1867. her s p 3m

Now Landing,

Ex L C. OWEN, from LIVERPOOL,

94 Boxes Liverpool Soap.

R. W. BRECKEN.

Peake's Brick Building June 3, 1867. 3m

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Gin and Rum, &c

THE Subscriber has in Store and for Sale—

11 Hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, Pale & Colored,
150 Chests Superior Congo TEA,
25 Hhds Holland GIN,
300 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR,
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP,
Hhds. and Q r Casks Pale BRANDY,
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Ch'town, 25th Feb., 1867

£5. REWARD.

WHEREAS on Saturday night last, some evil disposed person or persons did maliciously and wantonly destroy a number of the Trees in Hillsborough Park The above reward will be paid by the Committee of Management to any person who will give information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the act.

By Order of Committee.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1867.

B. WILSON HIGGS,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER,

Charlottetown, ... P. E Island.

May 27, 1867. 1y

Pianoforte for Sale.

A VERY handsome and superior toned Cottage Cabinet 6¾ Octavo PIANOFOTE, Rosewood Case in excellent order, for sale Original cost, Forty guineas

For particulars enquire of MR. GEORGE DOUGLASS, Kent Street.

Ch'town, March 25, 1867

PASTURE.

RICH and WELL-WATERED PASTURE for Cattle and Horses, but no responsibility for accidents, to be had of

JOHN A. McDONELL, Donaldston, Lot No. 35

27th May, 1867. 4i

Situation Wanted.

A young man, recently arrived from Liverpool, wishes for a Situation in an Office or Store. Thoroughly understands shipping and the general routine of office work, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the highest references from Merchants in this City.

Address J. J., "Examiner" Office.

May 27th, 1867.

To Anglers.

FISHING TACKLE in all varieties for sale at the CITY DRUG STORE, VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street.

W. R. WATSON.

May 20, 1867.

Indigo. Indigo.

300 LBS, in Boxes, 10 lbs each, (warranted.) For Sale by N. RANKIN.

May 13, 1867.

POGIES! POGIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand

200 Barrels Prime PGIES,

which will be disposed of in lots to suit Purchasers

CARVELL BROS.

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

SALT! SALT! AFLOAT!

1000 BAGS SALT. 3300 Bushels SALT in Bulk.

For Sale, to arrive, by CARVELL BROTHERS.

April 8, 1867.

COAL TAR. COAL TAR.

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

April 29, 1867.

BUILDING LOTS

AT AUCTION.

TO be sold on TUESDAY the 2nd July next, at 11 o'clock, at the Colonial Building the following

TRACT OF LAND.

namely, commencing at the South corner of Town Lot No. 43, in the 5th Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, thence running Northwardly along Edward Street for the distance of 184 feet; thence at right angles therefrom Eastwardly 160 feet, or until it meets a new street 40 feet in width, called Felling Street; thence Southwardly along said new street 184 feet to Fitzroy Street; thence Westwardly along the last mentioned street to the place of commencement, being parts of Town Lots Nos 43, 44, 88 and 89, in the Fifth Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown

The above has been divided into EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, with a front each of 46 feet and depth of 80 feet.

☞ Terms at Sale.

For further particulars apply to CARVELL BRO'S, Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 10, 1867.

Flour, Tea, Wines, Spirits

AND

Groceries, &c, &c, &c.

THE Subscriber has received, and has on hand, the following GOODS, which he offers for Sale at his Store in Water Street:—

Bbls. FLOUR (Extra Superfine and Fine),
Bbls. CORNMEAL,
Puncheons Strong DEMERARA RUM,
Hhds. GIN,
Qtr. Casks SHERRY,
Do. do. PORT WINE,
Do. do. PALE BRANDY,
Do do. Brown BRANDY,
Do. do. Scotch WHISKEY,
Cases Pale BRANDY,
Do. Brown Do.
Do. Scotch WHISKEY,
Do. Old Tom GIN,
Do. CONFECTIONERY,
Bbls Washing Soda,
Boxes Soap,
Cases Composition Candles,
Do Blacklead,
Casks BOILED OIL,
Coils Manilla ROPE (assorted sizes),
Do. Hemp Rope (assorted sizes),
Boxes Pipes,
Kegs Mustard,
Boxes Starch, &c. &c. &c.

DOUGLAS M HARINGTON.

Water-street, Charlottetown, June 3rd, 1867. isl ej 3m

By 'Empress' from Glasgow, 'Undine,' 'Helen Malcolm' & 'Amanda' from Liverpool,

THE Subscriber has received

50 cases Old Tom GIN,
75 do MALT WHISKEY,
75 do GINGER WINE,
10 do CURRANT WINE,
25 do RASPBERRY BALM,
20 do Old IRISH WHISKEY (Dunville)
2 casks do do
20 cases Cognac BRANDY,
3 hhds of Youngle's PALE ALE,
20 casks Scotch Whiskey,
100 boxes Double Crown Soap,
20 bags Rice,
1 ton No. 1 White Lead,
1 do Putty,
5 casks Paint Oil,
20 Bbls Washing Soda,
10 kegs Baking Soda.

Also, in Store,

Bbls. best Pilot Bread and Crackers, Corn Brooms, 4 Hhds. Sugar, 6 Casks Kerosine Oil, 50 Boxes Lozenges, 12 do Candles, 1 Bale Grain Sacks—all at lowest paying prices and terms.

WILLIAM DODD.

June 3. 4w Queen Square.

Constantly on Hand.

SUGAR,

in Hhds and Bbls.

MOLASSES,

in Puncheons, Tierces and Bbls.

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL and RICE

RAISINS,

in half and quarter boxes.

IRON and STEEL.

W. W. LORD

Ch'town, April 29th, 1867

EDUCATION, LANGUAGES.

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

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

April 15 1867.

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. bright SUGAR,
25 Puns MOLASSES,
100 Sides No 1 SOLE LEATHER,
80 Bags CORNMEAL,
25 Cases fine old Pale BRANDY,
10 Qr. casks Hennesy's BRANDY,
3 Puns. fine old Demerara RUM.

A. H. YATES.

Telegraph Buildings, Water Street, June 10, 1867.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE POUNDS per centum on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, for the last half year, hath this day been declared, and is payable to Stockholders forthwith, on demand.

By order,
WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.

June 10, 1867. 4w

Union Bank of P. E. I.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was Resolved that a Dividend of 6 per cent., for half year ending 1st instant be declared on paid up capital of the Bank, payable on and after the 6th instant.

By order,
JAS. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Ch'town, 1st June, 1867. [June 10.

Administrator's Sale of Land in GEORGETOWN.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Georgetown, on TUESDAY, the Sixteenth day of JULY next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon, by virtue of a License granted by his Honor the Surrogate, dated the Twenty-fourth of May last all the Estate of JOHN SAVAGE McDONALD, late of Georgetown, Shoemaker, at the time of his death, of and in that tract or piece of Land, being Town Lot Number Six, in the first range of Letter A of Town Lots in Georgetown, aforesaid, with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of the Deed of Conveyance.

THOMAS McDONALD, Administrator.

Wiltshire Road, June 10th, 1867 isl 4w

Professor Holloway in a new Character.

FOR the information of such of our readers as wish to make consignments of any kind to England, we beg to state that Professor Holloway will be happy to take charge of the same on the usual terms of commission. The Professor, having at all times large available funds at his commands will make advances if necessary. His long standing and experience are a sufficient guarantee that the greatest attention will be paid to the interest, of all those who may entrust their business to him, whilst the large sources of information within his reach, by agents distributed throughout the civilized and uncivilized world, will render his advice interested connection with mercantile transactions invaluable.—*Delhi Gazette, March 7th, 1867.*

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on the appropriation Bill resumed

POSTMASTERS.

Hon Mr. WALKER: I cannot see why so many Postmasters in Prince County should get extra grants. I believe there is only one in King's County who receives more than the usual allowance If I had the appropriation of the public money, I think I would apportion it in a fairer ratio.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL: I can hardly understand those items Perhaps some of the friends of the Postmasters have more influence than they should have. I know the Postmaster near where I reside has a great deal to do, and there is nothing extra for him. If they have not sufficient pay, why not put them all on the same footing? What is the reason of this distinction? When one receives £7, and another, who has perhaps quite as much to do, only gets £2, it causes dissatisfaction, and for my part I cannot see either justice or reason in it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not see either why the Postmaster at Tignish, for instance, should get an extra grant. In general they are not paid as they should be. In some cases the mail does not arrive till late at night, people gather in, and wait for their papers and letters. They occupy a room, which perhaps has to be washed out next morning, a light is kept for them, and all the Postmaster receives is £2 a year, besides a trifling per centage. It is certainly too little, and I do not see why the Postmaster at Tignish or at Princetown, should receive more than one at Park Corner, or Campbellton and other places

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: At some Post Offices ten times as many letters are received as at others, and at some offices the mail arrives before dark, so that the Postmaster is not under any necessity to keep a room or a light for the accommodation of the public.

Hon. Mr. DINGWEEL: The Postmaster I alluded to has often spoken to me about the hardship to which he is subjected. He has often to sit up till one or two o'clock in the morning to receive the mail—for he is bound to receive it when it comes—and all he gets is £2 a year. The remarks of his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) are very just. Where the mail arrives early in the evening there is not so much inconvenience felt. However, I suppose it is too late now to make any alteration, but at a future session I hope they will be put upon an equal footing.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: As his honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) said, we must either pass the Bill as it is or reject it altogether, and I do not see any use in taking up time in discussing it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not agree with his honor. We have not power to alter the Bill, but we may express our opinions upon it. I think the remarks of his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) are very just, and I have no doubt but there is as much correspondence through Bedeque Post Office as through the one at Cascumpec or at Tignish. I do not think any Postmaster in Prince County has more to do, with the exception of the one at Summerside and perhaps the one at St. Eleanor's, yet he receives no special grant.

Hon. Mr. LORD: They do get a little more than the £2; they get twenty per cent upon the stamps they put upon letters, but it does not amount to much.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is no difference between the sums voted this year and last, and with regard to those additional allowances, I think it is necessary that there should be some distinction made. At Summerside, for instance, the steamers are calling nearly every day in the summer, and mails are received from, and made up for the other Colonies. There must, therefore, be more work to do in that office than in those who only receive the mails from the General Post Office in Charlottetown.

Hon Mr WALKER: What I complain of is that some are overlooked who require special grants, just as much as those who receive them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I do not think the £20 additional for Summerside Postmaster, where the steamers are calling and mails have to be received and delivered so often, is sufficient. We do not find fault with the sums given, but, as his honor who spoke last said, we complain that the claims of others are overlooked.

Clause agreed to.

SOURIS BREAKWATER.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I am aware that a large sum of money has been expended upon that breakwater. The inhabitants came out manfully, and done a great deal of work. Last year £100 were voted for it, but when the Superintendent of Public Works went up he took a man from the other side of Souris who was unacquainted with the place, and who was opposed to having the breakwater built there. That gentleman gave it as his opinion that the money should not be expended, as it would only be throwing it away. That advice was taken, and the money was not expended. Now, I think any person who would go there, would see the necessity for a breakwater, and when the people have done so much there should be something given from the public funds to assist them; for if their design should be accomplished there would be water enough to admit a vessel of almost any size. I know that Mr Knight, if he did not consider the object a feasible one, would not have expended so much upon it. I believe it has cost £300 or £400 already.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Superintendent of Public Works thought that the sum being so small, for £100 is a small sum to build a breakwater, it would only be throwing it away to expend it without something more. I have heard people say that it would be a great advantage, but I think it would take a great deal of money to build out solid masonary work so as to resist the action of the sea If there was a sum of £500 or £1000 granted, something might be done, but to grant £100 looks to me like throwing so much money away. The inhabitants have done a good deal, and it is a very laudable thing, and though I live in a distant part of the country, I would not object to a considerable grant for such an object.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I agree with his honor the President in some things, and I am glad to hear that he is disposed to assist that part of the country, but his honor evidently labours under a mistake He speaks as if a large amount had been laid out or appropriated for that place, which is not the case; all that has been done has been by voluntary labour. I am at a loss to know why the place has been so long neglected. We speak of steam communication, but I believe we never can have a steamer of any size calling there till that work is completed. When it is completed it will make a safe and commodious harbour, and easy of access. There has not been any supporter of the Government representing that place during the last eight years, and probably that is the reason that it has been so much neglected, but I hope and trust that it will not be the case much longer. I believe the people in that part of the country are very much dissatisfied with the late Government, on account of the way that work has been neglected. £200, though a very small sum for such an undertaking, is yet a step in the right direction. A work of that kind requires a good deal in order to make it successful, and it is only surprising that what has been done has stood so well, for I believe it is still in such a way that the labour expended upon it is not lost.

Hon. Mr ANDERSON: When one individual has laid out so much upon it as has been said, I think he should be encouraged, and I would be glad to see £1000 granted for it. I do not consider that even then, King's County would have more than its share of the money appropriated for the public service, when we consider the amount given to the Mail Steamers the benefits of which are not very largely participated in by the people of that country.

Hon Mr. BEER: I was prepared to hear a much larger appropriation for that purpose, for I am of opinion that it can be made one of the best harbors in the Island Since it has been began, the work should be completed, and I would have been glad to have seen £300 or £400 granted for it.

Hon Mr. LORD: I agree with his honor who has just spoken, and I am surprised that the members from that part of the country have not paid more attention to that undertaking. They might have got £500 for it as easily as £100 or £200 There is no good harbor on that side of the Island for a long distance, and one is very much required. One of your honors thinks that the Superintendent of Public Works done right in declining to expend the amount appropriated for it last year, but I think he done wrong. £100 would do something towards the completion of the work. It is partly built of stone, and every stone remains there. A good deal of timber is also used in its construction, and that did not wash away. Now, compare the conduct of the Superintendent of Public Works in this case, with his conduct respecting the wharf at the West Point. £500 were granted for it but he sold it for £900. And he did not begin at the shore, but at the outer end. It is partly done and there it remains quite useless. If he had commenced at the shore £900 would have built a wharf out a considerable distance, and it would have been of some use. As it is now it is like a little Island out from the shore. I presume the contractor expects to be paid, and perhaps the next we will hear of it will be that it is round at the other side of the West Point. I suppose his idea was that the winter season would be the best time to build it, for then it could be done on the ice, but if he had commenced at the shore it would be some use, whereas now it is none. However, this breakwater should be finished, for there are a large number of fishing and other vessels coming there, and more particularly as we are likely soon to have steamers running to that part of the Island. I believe it is now built out 120 yards, and 120 more would make it a good harbor.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I did not say that the Superintendent of Public Works did right in not expending the money granted last year; but seeing the sum was so small and insufficient for such an undertaking, he probably thought it was better to leave it for another year, for it is bad policy to expend small sums upon such heavy works As to West Point wharf, I do not know but Mr. Alley took the best plan. He built the outside blocks first, probably to see if they would stand, and I am credibly informed that they have stood well; consequently there will be more encouragement to go on and finish the work. A harbor is very much required there as well as at the Eastern part of the Island. It may be a novel way to commence a wharf at the outer end, but I have no doubt but in this instance it was the best way. I believe there is nothing granted for it this year, but I have understood that there was a promise of a grant next year providing what has been built should stand till next session.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I did not wish to convey the idea that the Superintendent of Public Works had not done his duty, but I considered that, when the people had expended so much, if the £100 had been laid out, they would have come forward again; and I am sorry that it was not expended, for if that breakwater were completed, the harbor of Souris would be a safe and convenient one, as his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) said. It would be the greatest boon that ever King's County obtained. I have seen 72 vessels in that harbor myself.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I understood that a large portion of the inhabitants of the West Point met and consulted about the wharf, and they decided that it was best to commence at the outer end. They thought that if the outer blocks were built and stood well the Government would give something more to finish it.

Hon. Mr GORDON: The completion of the breakwater at Souris is a very desirable object, and I would readily vote for a larger grant for that purpose.

Hon. Mr DINGWELL: I believe the greatest hindrance to it was that two were undertaken at the same time, or rather, a breakwater and a breast-work. There are two parties and one damages the interest of the other. If they would study their own interest they would endeavour to have both finished, but at present they injure each other.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think the Government of the Colony, and all parties, have used a mistaken economy in the course they have taken in their attempts to improve the harbors of the Island, so as to protect shipping, by granting sums infinitely too small to attain the desired object, and letting them be expended under the superintendence of persons not capable of judging of the practicability of the undertaking I am one of those who think it would be far greater economy for the Government not to grant those sums of money—paltry sums of £100 at one time and another £100 at another time—and leaving them to be expended under the superintendence of incompetent persons who have no interest in having the work properly performed. I think it would be far more conducive to the interests of the public to employ a scientific person or persons, if we have not such persons here to go where they can be obtained. Let such persons report upon an undertaking, and then let a sufficient sum be granted to put up the whole structure in one year, whatever it would cost. I agree with those who think it would be a vast benefit to have a harbor of refuge and anchorage for shipping constructed in any part of the Island, which is a long distance from a natural harbor. We know the vast advantage it must be to the shipping interests of the Colony, which are increasing every year, to have a good shelter in many places, where it cannot now be obtained. Souris is one of those places, and I think it is a pity to have those small sums wasted, as they may be in the absence of a report from a competent person, as to whether they were likely to be a benefit or not. If we had a report from a scientific man, that it would be a benefit, then I would not be opposed to a grant of £2000 or £3000, and I would have no jealousy about the locality, but would endeavour to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I have no doubt but Souris is a place which claims particular attention, but in giving my vote now I do so very much in the dark. I am not acquainted with the locality, and cannot judge of the propriety of building that breakwater. I do not know but I am voting for throwing away that £100. I have heard that there was some difference of opinion between the late Superintendent of Public Works and some of the principal inhabitants as to the position of that breakwater and breastwork. Where different gentlemen have a large interest in the work those differences of opinion will always be found till there is a report from a disinterested and competent person. I am not inclined to grant money in this way, and I will make it a rule, as long as I am in the Legislature, never to give my support to granting sums of money for objects of this kind till we have a proper report, and then if I see that it will be an advantage there will be no man before me in voting a sufficient sum for the undertaking, in whatever part of the country it is to be built, for I look upon it that the safety of vessels and the facilities to be afforded to our farmers have become of vast importance, and perhaps there is nothing in which we can serve the interests of the people more effectually. The nature of our soil renders our roads so bad that, in the fall and spring, men who have a few miles to cart their produce, earn it twice over. Therefore, if there can be a shipping port established near their doors it will be a great advantage to them; but it is false economy to be voting those small sums away in the dark in such dribs and drabs I would sooner vote £1000 if we had a favorable report from a competent person than £100 without such a report.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think any person is more capable of laying down a plan than some of those who live at the place, and who have given so much time and money gratuitously; and when so much had been done, why did not the Government then give a grant of £1000; No, they gave a paltry £100, and even that was withheld by the Superintendent of Public Works because the wrong parties were consulted.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think the two gentlemen representing the district are under a mistake. His honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell) said he did not see any reason why something more had not been done by the Conservative Government, but I believe there was as much done by them as by any other Government. I see that in 1864 £100 were granted, in 1865 £100, and in 1866 £100. Therefore it will be seen that the Government they find so much fault with, has been more liberal than the one they support. Now, I would go further, for I consider it bad policy in any Government to grant such small sums towards such a work. If it is absolutely necessary, as I believe it is, then there should be £500 or £1000 granted for it, and that is not more than the Government could give.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I beg his honor the President's pardon, and I think he is under a mistake. The breakwater was not commenced in 1864. It was a breastwork, a different undertaking altogether, for which that money was granted.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I hope the present Government will be sincere, and that, when they grant money they will lay it out. His honor the President is under a mistake, for there was no such assistance given to build the breakwater as he has referred to.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: For whichever work the money was granted it was spent in the harbor.

The House was then resumed, the bill was reported from committee agreed to, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

BILL TO ALTER THE REVENUE ACT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a bill to alter a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to the revenue, was read a second time and committed to committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased to see that Act introduced to exempt Canadian flour from duty when it comes through the United States, but I think there is something in it which it is impossible to carry out. A certificate is always required from the British Consul at the Port of exportation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is quite true that if Canadian flour is purchased in the United States, a certificate is received from the British Consul; but this Act only refers to flour purchased in Canada, and then a certificate would only come from some British officer in that Province. It was found that flour coming direct from Canada by the St. Lawrence would come in free from duty; but when it came by way of Portland, though it were Canadian Flour, and did not pass through the hands of Americans, it would yet be liable to a duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel It was to obviate that difficulty that this bill was introduced. It appears that an arrangement has been made to carry flour from Toronto for one dollar per barrel, and that is lower than it can be brought by water. And as it was found that a large quantity of flour was likely to come to the Island in that way, it was thought advisable to introduce this bill.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: When flour is sent from Canada through the United States how are they to obtain a certificate. When it is sent by railroad it is not entered in a custom house.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: There is a record kept of all that comes by railroad as well as by water, and the party shipping it would send a certificate from the custom house where it was cleared out. They have also to give a bond that it is not intended to be used in American territory.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I contend that the Act will be inoperative, or rather that it will open a door to fraud. The Americans will soon find a way to evade it. The certificate should come through the British Consul and no other officer.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: A bond has to be given here, and when the certificate is returned it is cancelled, so that I do not see that any door can be opened to fraud.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The bond is cancelled in the American Port where the flour is shipped.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I think his honor referred to bonds given by merchants in American ports when they ship goods to British ports. Certificates are taken out and forwarded to the shipper, the object of which is to prevent goods shipped out of bond from being returned to the United States without paying duty. With regard to a certificate from the British Consul, I cannot see that it is required, for a bill of lading is given to the shipper in Canada, and it comes direct, under the same bill of lading, to the Island. I do not see, therefore, that the British Consul should have anything to do with it.

Hon. Mr. PRESIDENT: It appears to me that as soon as the flour is shipped the shipper or the Canadian authorities have no more to do with it, and I must agree with his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) that the certificate should be from the British Consul,

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I cannot see that a certificate would be required from the British Consul. The shipper must give a certificate that the flour is the growth of Canada, and he must give a bond to some officer, I presume to the American Consul, that it is not intended to be shipped to, or used in, the United States, but that it is merely passing through that country to this Island. Therefore I do not see that the British Consul would be in as good a position to give a certificate as the man who ground and shipped the flour.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I am pleased that this bill has been introduced. It just carries out what his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) and myself contended for a few days ago, when the Revenue Bill was before us.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I have been selling flour for the last six or eight months. It has been purchased in Boston, and there is no such thing as a certificate required; but if you send to Canada for flour it is consigned to some party in Portland, A certificate must then come with the flour, and the captain and mate of the vessel which brings it here, as well as the American Consul, must certify that it has been landed here. This is to prevent the duty to which Canadian flour is liable in the United States from being imposed.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have no objection to do anything that would tend to strengthen the reliance that can be placed upon the certificate that the flour is of Canadian origin, and has not passed through the hands of the Americans, but I am not acquainted with the precise way in which those certificates are given. I suppose the parties shipping are to give a certificate, but in what form I do not know, as I have not had any practical experience in the business, and very much will depend upon that. It is quite possible that the law may be evaded. A man may go to the custom house office in Montreal and say, "I have 1000 barrels of flour to ship to Prince Edward Island, and I want a certificate that it is the growth of Canada." Well, what is that officer to do? Is the flour to be inspected by him, or is the man to make an affidavit and have a certificate grounded upon it? These are proceedings with which I am not acquainted, and it is to be considered whether they are sufficient to guard the interests of the Island. Unless there is some bond taken by the custom house officer in Canada, where the flour is shipped from, that it is really and truly shipped, there may be great fraud committed.

Hon. Mr. GORDON suggested that after the words "custom house officer," the words "or the certificate of the British Consul at the place of exportation" should be inserted.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is, of coure, necessary that the interests of the Island should be as well guarded as possible, but I do not see that the amendment suggested by my hon. colleague (Mr. Gordon) would make them any more secure, for it would still be optional to have the certificate from the British Consul or not. Before he could give a certificate it would be necessary that he should have proof that the flour was the production of Canada, and it might be necessary that either the owner or consignee should be at the place of shipment. It is not likely that either would be travelling with the flour. It is quite possible that there would be no person at the place of shipment who would make an affidavit that would enable the British Consul to give a certificate.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I do not see what is the use of that bill if merchants want to do an honest trade, for flour can be brought as cheaply by the St. Lawrence as by way of Portland.

Hon. Mr. LORD: There is no communication by that route, and I presume that, as an arrangement has been entered into with the owners of the steamboats to bring it here, at a certain rate, the bills of lading will be signed in Canada. It is very troublesome to have to be going to the Custom House and to have to pay for those certificates. I do not see that there is any danger of fraud being committed, as his honor from the City (Mr. Palmer) has said, for flour is now higher in the United States than in Canada.

The House was then resumed, progress reported and leave to sit again granted.

STILES'S SPINNING WHEEL PATENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill to enable George C. Stiles to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels, said,—the petition, setting forth the nature of the improvement, is lying on the table, and your honors are aware that it is merely for the protection of the improvement; that is to say, that no person in this Island shall be allowed to make use of that invention to the prejudice of the inventor I think it is quite proper that parties should be protected in any improvement they may make, and if Bills of this kind were not passed here there would, perhaps, be little use in getting a patent in the other Colonies.

The Bill was then read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech (continued.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House again in Committee on consideration of Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition moved an adjournment of the debate in the forenoon. If any hon. member desires to speak further to the question, I do not wish to interfere.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—I wish, Mr. Chairman, to answer a charge brought against me, in the course of this debate about my Confederate views, because I voted for Dr. Jenkins. I said to Dr. Jenkins in the Sheriff's Court on the day of nomination of Candidates for this House: "Doctor, if you wish to be returned, you will have to give up Confederate views; I shall not countenance them; neither will the Liberals." The Doctor said he should not support such views. But I said, "Doctor, what we want is men who will oppose Confederation, will you do so if returned?" Doctor Jenkins answered, "I will," and knowing his high sense of honor, I felt—and so did the whole community—that he would keep his word. Under these circumstances, Sir, did I vote for that gentleman, and I think I was perfectly justified in the course I pursued. I did the same with the gentleman for whom I voted in Georgetown, the Hon. Mr. McAulay. With respect to the paragraph in reply to His Excellency's Speech now before this Committee, I think, that if hon. members have objections to offer, they should submit them in the form of a resolution. Sir, it is several years since I sat in this House. I became a member of the Legislature in 1850. I belonged to the Escheat party, and, Sir, I am not ashamed to own it. I joined the Liberal party, because I thought that they would press the just claims of the people. A good deal has been said about what the claims of the people were. Now, Sir, what was the question? Why, one between the public and the proprietors? The Land Question is not, as it has been too successfuly promulgated by the proprietary minions, a question between the tenantry and their landlords. The Escheat party acted upon a different plea. The Land Question, Sir, is one between the public and the proprietors. Before Responsible Government was granted, it was a question between the proprietors and the Crown; therefore, it follows, that if Escheat had been established prior to the introduction of Responsible Government, and their lands had been escheated, it would have reverted to the Crown; but if the lands had been escheated after the introduction of Responsible Government, such would have become the property of the Colony. This is the way they have deceived the people of this Island, and the Home Government, too, by leading them to believe that *it is a private, instead of a public question.* The people wished to know if the proprietors owned the land. If they did the intention was not to deprive any man of property he justly owned; and, also, not to allow any body of men to hold public property they have no right to; and a court of Escheat would have afforded an opportunity for proving this. The proprietors based their rights upon certain grants, or leases obtained from the Crown, and if these were good, why, the court would have confirmed them. In so far as the proprietors were concerned, the question would have been set at rest, and the claim of each party would have stood or fallen upon its own merits. If they had a right to the land, a court of equity would have established that right.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—That would have been a question of law, not of equity.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—If they could not show that they had a proper claim to the land, it would not be right to leave it with them. I say, then, that it was wrong for the proprietary party to try to lead the country to believe that a court of escheat could not be established, without a law being passed for that purpose. But, Sir, what did the Land Commissioners say? They said that we could establish one, by the powers vested to us in the constitution of the Colony under Responsible Government, for, under our constitution, is transferred to us every security, every right pertaining to British subjects; and the same courts which redress the grievances of Englishmen at London, or of Scotchmen at Edinburgh, are invested, by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, in her representative, the Lieutenant Governor. He can to-morrow open a court of escheat, if good and sufficient reasons are put forward for the purpose; and it was wrong in any party to come into this House by the votes of the people, and, when here, to use every possible means in their power to deceive the people they represented; and they did deceive them on this question. It was their duty to have established a court of escheat.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Why did you not establish it, then?

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—But instead of doing so, they threw every possible obstacle in the way of its establishment, which they could think of. These were the opinions I entertained in 1850, and I dare the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to prove that we have not the power to establish a court of escheat, or to contradict what I have said.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Yes, if you can get it, and find a precedent.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—I know that the hon. and learned Leader of the Opposition is very fond of precedents, and I will give him one. In Lieut. Governor Smith's time, a court of escheat was

(Continued on fourth page.)