HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE DEFENCE QUESTION (*continued.*)

Mr. HOWAT. He did not rise for the purpose of making a long or a set speech. He had only one or two observations to make, and he would be brief in their delivery. He believed that, in the part of the country represented by him, the people would fully agree with him, that, for the purpose of defending our Island against any projected Fenian raid or invasion, or against any other enemy of Britain or British institutions, it was our duty to place at the disposal of the Government, not only all our pecuniary means, but all our physical force. In his neighbourhood, knowing them thoroughly as he did, hesitated not to say that the young men were actuated by a spirit of loyalty--a soldierly spirit of loyalty—second to none that animated the breasts of any of the other faithful subjects of Britain, in any part of her vast empire. They had provided themselves with a drill room and a loft, and were eager in their desire to acquire all such military training and knowledge, as were necessary to render them, in the event of invasion, efficient soldiers in the field. He hoped that, when the Government should undertake the re-enrolment of our Volunteers and the reorganization of our Militia, those athletic, brave, and loyal young men would receive their due share of attention and encouragement. He was not quite satisfied with what had been said about Charlottetown, and proposed for its defence, by the hon. and learned member for the East Point (Mr. Hensley). His observations and recommendations touching the defenceless state of the City and the necessity of throwing up military works for its defence, were, he (Mr Howat) thought rather narrow-minded. It was quite as necessary, and quite as proper, to provide for the protection of our out-ports and of our coasts in general, as for that of Charlottetown. Life, liberty, and property were quite as precious to the rural inhabitants of the Island as to the citizens of Charlottetown; and the former were certainly to the full as much entitled to it as the latter.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY explained that he had only spoken of Charlottetown by way of illustrating his argument in favor of defensive operations on the part of the Government.

Mr. HOWAT resumed. He thought it was not prudent to speak of the Government and the people of the United States in the depreciatory and condemnatory manner, in which some hon. members had done. One enemy at a time would be quite as much as we could be prepared to deal with. Let us first beat the Fenians, if they attack us, and then, perhaps, we may venture to be a little saucy to those who have fostered and encouraged them as the enemies of Great Britain. The hon. member concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence in the Resolution submitted by the Hon. the Solicitor General, and his firm belief that the people of the Island, with scarcely an exception, were as much opposed to annexation to the States, as they were to Fenianism; and that they would never enter into the Republican Union, unless they were forced into it.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Judging by their arguments, it might be supposed that hon. members on the Government side of the House believe that some members of the Opposition are not disposed to agree to the Resolution now under discussion. If so however they are much mistaken, for I am certain that every member on this side of the House concurs as fully in the propriety and wisdom of the Resolution as the hon. and learned member who has submitted it does himself. No party distinctions, no party interests will ever keep us back when patriotism, when the love of our altars and of our hearths call upon us to advance. At the present crisis, we are prepared to defend our country, as our country, without any regard to party views or mere political considerations. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of the free institutions of monarchical Britain, as compared with those of Republican America, to convince us of their transcendent superiority. We know—we have happily experienced—the incomparable social and individual privileges and advantages of all who are born subjects of the British Crown, and heirs to the ennobling freedom conferred by her unrivalled Constitution. For the preservation of that freedom, and its concomitant rights and privileges, we are, I believe, to a man prepared to "do or die." At the present crisis, I would be willing to depend almost solely upon "the glory argument." The great mass of our people are of British origin. British blood flows in our views, but little diluted by foreign admixture; and whatever our ancestors dared to do in the cause of freedom, we will be found equal to in the hour of sternest trial. We, in British America, have never injured the Fenians; and neither have we been the cause of any of the grievances of Ireland, which they falsely pretend it is their object to redress. It is, therefore, rather hard that we should be called upon to bear the brunt of their predatory and murderous raids. They doubtless wish to strike at Great Britain, and not being able to do that directly, they have resolved to attack her through these Provinces, which they regard as her weakest and most vulnerable parts. Let us then buckle on our armour; let us make every needful preparation for our defence; let us arouse our warlike spirit; and when they come and put us to the proof, they will find how very wide of the truth they have been in calculating upon our weakness and vulnerability, and how much beyond their vallanous power it is to lay the British Lion in dust.

Mr. CONROY. He would be glad to be allowed to say a few words. It was not necessary that he should make a speech. He gave his hearty concurrence and support to the Resolution before the Committee. He had the greatest abhorrence for the principles of Fenianism; and he entertained the greatest love and veneration for the free Constitution of Great Britain, under which it was our happy and glorious privilege to live. It would be useless in him to say more. He so fully coincided with the truly noble, generous, and patriotic sentiments which had been uttered by hon. members on each side of the House, that it was sufficient for him to say "*ditto*" to them. Besides the villainy of the general intentions of the Fenians, there was, to increase our contempt for them, a most pitiful unmanliness in their determination to attack these who had never injured or offended them in any way, but whose weakness, they thought, would render them an easy prey, and afford them the most favorable opportunities for the indulgence of their brutal and licentious passions. Although politically opposed to the Government, he had the utmost confidence in them with respect to the present emergence, and he felt fully satisfied that they would acquit themselves, wisely, faithfully, and patriotically, as respected the trust about to be reposed in them.

Mr. HASLAM spoke very briefly. He said he approved the Resolution from the bottom of his heart. Were he, however, of himself opposed to it, his duty to his constituents would compel him to support it. The passing of it would afford great satisfaction both to the Home Government and to the neighbouring Provinces. Our Government would have a most onerous and difficult duty to discharge; but, whilst he sincerely felt for them, he had every confidence in their wisdom and integrity; and he doubted not they would be found equal to the emergence of their position.

Hon. the Leader of the Govt. (J. C. POPE) A telegram, having reference to Fenian movements, has just been received from New Brunswick; and, in justice to the American Government, I will now read it to the Committee The hon gentleman then read the telegram, to the effect that a United States Revenue cutter had just seized a Fenian schooner, laden with arms, between Portland and East Port Maine; and, having done so, observed that it was but justice to the United States' authorities, approbatively to notice the praiseworthy conduct of their officers, in promptly capturing those disturbers of the friendly relations existing between the Republic and the Provinces.

Mr. DUNCAN briefly observed that, uncertain as it was whether the Fenians would make a predatory descent upon our shores or not, there could be no doubt that our dread of their doing so was well founded; and, therefore, it was our duty to go to the very utmost extent of our means to put the country in the very best possible state of defence. Should we fail to do so, and the Fenians make a hostile landing upon our Island, life, liberty, and property, and every thing else we held dear would be at the mercy of a set of as foul, blood-thirsty and sensual miscreants as had ever polluted the earth by their presence.

The Resolution was then put to the vote, by the Chairman, and carried unanimously, amidst the cheers of the dense assemblage of strangers, who had attended to hear the debate.

FRIDAY, 13th April.

PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Hon. Mr. COLES. A statement has been made in some of the papers, Mr. Chairman,—I do not know whether it is official or not,—respecting the financial affairs of the Colony, by which we are led to believe that the public expenditure of the past year would be found about £1000 less than the revenue; but His Excellency seems to qualify it by saying that the revenue would have been more than sufficient if it had not been for the extraordinary expenditure. Now, Sir, this question arises: Why should the people be led to believe that the expenditure was within the revenue when it is £8000 or £9000 beyond? I suppose that, next year, there will be some other "extraordinary expenditure" as an excuse for running the Colony in debt; but why does not His Excellency say that the revenue is not equal to the expenditure? Last year, there was an excuse for the large expenditure; this year there is another excuse; and, thus, the Government admit that they have spent money without the sanction of the Legislature. But I must object to this "extraordinary expenditure." We may be told that the Barracks are finished; but they will, I have no doubt, be an expense to the Colony every year. If there has been some little extraordinary expenditure about Government House, it will not, I think, be reasonable to object to that. In Her Majesty's Speech to the British Parliament, we do not see any excuses for extraordinary expenditure; and I believe no other Government would tack on excuses of that kind to the Speech, at the opening of a Session. I believe the expenditure of the past year will not amount to less than £76.000; but we get no official accounts of the public expenditure in this Colony as we ought to have. In the other Colonies they get them quarterly; in Canada, monthly I believe; but here we are, with the session in the month of April, and there is not yet a reliable statement respecting the public accounts before us. How are we to answer this paragraph in His Excellency's Speech, when we have no official information on the subject before us? We have no information except from hearsay, and from a kind of half-official statement in the *Islander*, instead of having had the accounts published; as soon as the financial year closed, for the information of the people The *Islander* says the expenditure is so and so, and now it comes out that that statement is not correct. Therefore I am at a loss to know what to say about the public expenditure, and perhaps we will not have the accounts before us for three weeks yet. (Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH. They are ready.) Last year the Government employed an accountant to put the accounts to rights, and, as they had refused to pay him, he had to enter an action in Court to recover what he considered he was justly entitled to, for his labour; and I suppose there will be an application to the Legislature to pay the expense of that lawsuit. I believe the Government made him some trifling offer which he refused to accept; at any rate, the Court awarded him more than the Government offered him.

Hon. J. C. POPE. I think it would be well for the hon. member to leave these matters till the accounts come before us.

Hon. Mr. COLES. Yes; but perhaps, it will be the last day of the session before the House will go into committee on the public accounts; and then, several members will be away, and there will be no time to comment upon them; however we will take our own time, although I know that, though we may move an amendment or vote against it, still it must be passed; for we cannot refuse to answer His Excellency's speech, though we are in the dark respecting the real expenditure of the Colony.

Hon Sol. GENERAL. The common sense of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition ought to tell him that the revenue is less than the expenditure. His Excellency, in his Speech, says it is so; and the address in answer to the speech admits it. The hon. member says that every year it is the same way; now, I can tell the hon. member that, if he will refer to the Journals of last year, he will find a paragraph in His Excellency's speech which is just the very opposite; therefore there have not been excuses every year. And certainly it is amusing to hear such a lecture from the Leader of the Opposition against the Government for their not having the public accounts published quarterly. Why, if he is such a paragon of perfection, did he not when he organized Responsible Government in this Colony, set the example? We are only carrying on the same mode of procedure which was in practice, both before and since the introduction of Responsible Government. And, as regards quoting from the *Islander*, all I can say is that there has been no official statement with regard to the public accounts published in that paper, and the Government are not responsible for any article that may appear in it, any more than they are for what is published in the *Examiner* or *Ross's Weekly*. Then the case of Mr. Roberts is dragged in, and it is said that the Government will have to pay the expenses of the lawsuit he brought against them. Well, that gentleman did some work for the Government, in assisting to classify and prepare the public accounts, for which he sent in a bill of £50. The Government thought it was an exorbitant charge, and out of all proportion to what the Auditors received; and they declined to pay it. They referred the matter to the Auditors, who certified that it was worth so much, which the Government were willing to pay; but Mr. Roberts refused to accept it. The Government did all they could. They gave him the constitutional privilege which every person is entitled to, and told him to go before a jury of his country. He did so and they measured his services at £30.

Hon. Mr. COLES. The Hon Sol General asks why we did not establish a rule for a quarterly publication of the Public Accounts, when we introduced Responsible Government. We laid down the principle; we could not lay down a rule by law.

The question of concurrence was then put, by the Chairman, on the paragraph under discussion, and it was agreed to without a division.

Progress reported. House adjourned.

[The above short discussion respecting Public Receipts and Expenditure, was inadvertently omitted from the Report of the day on which it took place.—R. B. IRVING, Reporter.]

MONDAY, 7th May, 1866.

House in Committee on various Despatches and Papers. —Mr. JOHN YEO in the Chair.

CONFEDERATION QUESTION.

Hon. the Leader of the Government (J. C. POPE) With respect to the important question of Confederation, I do not at present intend to say much more than that I hold in my hand certain Resolutions in which are embodied my views concerning that question, and which are most decidedly adverse to the scheme of Union as propounded and agreed to at the Quebec Conference. To hon. members holding the same opinion as myself concerning that scheme, these Resolutions will, I apprehend, be accepted as a sufficiently full and satisfactory declaration of our sentiments concerning it. To some however, whose repugnance to the proposed union may be little less than my own, they may, probably, be considered too strong; and, perhaps, by others, not strong enough. I shall, however, submit them to this Committee in their present form; and it will be for them to modify, abridge, enlarge, or accept them in their present form just as the majority, in their wisdom, may determine. The great reason why we protest against anything in the shape of Union, is our dread of being swamped by the Canadas. When the scheme was before this House in the session of 186 , it was condemned by a majority on each side. As respects the Executive, one or two members of it are, I regret to say, favourable to it, but the majority are strenuously opposed to it. That, however, as respects the discussion of the question, is but of little consequence, for opposition to the scheme is not now to be offered as any part of the policy of the Cabinet, and all parties are quite free to discuss the question wholly upon its own merits, and quite untrammelled by political ties or connexions. Two members of the Cabinet were Delegates to the Quebec Convention, and in the Conference held by that Convention, none expressed themselves more strongly in favor of the Scheme of Union projected by it than they did; and, for their consistent adherence to the convictions concerning it, which they then avowed, surely even such amongst us as are the most opposed to the Union, can have no right whatever to censure or condemn them; and neither do I believe any one of us arrogates to himself or assumes such a right. These gentlemen have, ever since the question arose, acted with respect to it, most honestly and consistently, and in perfect good faith. I speak more particularly of the Hon the Solicitor General (Mr. Haviland), whose conduct with reference to the projected Union, has, throughout, been so open, candid, and honorable, that honestly to impugn it, in any particular, I hold to be morally impossible on the part even of the most bitter opponent of the project. I have said that some hon. members, although in the main approving of the Resolutions, may think them too strong; it, therefore, appears to me to be only right that, before we enter upon a discussion of them, I should explain the reason why they are so strongly worded. It is this: Great fears are entertained by the public mind that the Government, in pursuance of the same course which, it seems, is about to be adopted by Canada and Nova Scotia, and, perhaps, by New Brunswick, may be induced to send delegates to London for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial Government on the Conference Scheme; and that, although such delegates, if sent by our Government, might be instructed to oppose our being included in the Scheme, and they themselves should be sincere in their intention to do so, yet, when associated in conference on the question with the British Cabinet, who are desirous that the Confederation should be accomplished, and with delegates from the other Provinces, whose mission will be to endeavour to induce the Imperial Government to frame, and carry through the British Parliament, a Bill to decree and establish the Confederation, they might be induced to change their views and assent to the scheme, as, perhaps, materially modified in compliance with the suggestions of the Imperial Government; and so eventually Prince Edward Island, even against the will of our people, might be made a member of the Confederate States, or Provinces of British America. It is to prevent this that, warned by experience, the Resolutions are so strongly worded. What has taken place once may, under similar influences, take place again. The hon. gentleman then stated by what pressure the Legislature of Prince Edward Island had, in the Session of 1866, been induced to appoint His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to appoint delegates to confer with delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, touching the expediency of a Union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, under one Government and Legislature, the Report of the said Delegates to be laid before our own Legislature. He then went on to state that its having been arranged that the Delegates so to be appointed by the Governments of these three Provinces should hold their Conference in Charlottetown, Canada—at that time engaged in considering the necessity of a change in its constitution—solicited permission to be present by Delegation at the Conference, and their request having been courteously complied with, the issue of the Conference—of which, however, no report has yet been given to the public—was, through the influence which the Canadian Delegation brought to bear upon the Conference, a resolution to hold a further Conference at Quebec, with the consent of the Governments of the Lower Provinces, for considering the feasibility of a Union upon a larger basis than that originally contemplated by the Maritime Provinces That Conference was held accordingly; our Delegates, if not wholly yet in part, were induced to give their assent to the scheme of Confederation; and it is not only, with the intention of convincing the Imperial Government that the people of Prince Edward Island are most decidedly opposed to a Union with Canada upon any terms, but also to prevent the possibility of the Governments sending delegates to the London Conference without acting in the matter in direct opposition to the will of the people as declared through their parliamentary representatives, that the wording of the Resolutions are so strong and conclusive. I shall, said the hon. gentleman, say no more upon the matter at present, although, perhaps, when it has progressed a little, I may have some observations to make touching the merits and nature, as I apprehend them, of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation itself. I will now submit the Resolutions to the Committee—to be as I have before said, modified, softened, or strengthened according to the will and pleasure of the majority; and, to that end, I beg leave to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that, in the first place, it will be proper for you to read the whole of them at once to the Committee.

The Chairman then read the Resolutions as here below given:—

[*These Resolutions have already been published in the Examiner.*]

Hon. Mr. KELLY. I approve of every word of these Resolutions; and, I believe, the majority of the Committee will heartily agree to them. My determination is to adhere to every word of them; although, if they could be made stronger, I would wish that they were.

Mr SINCLAIR. He was pleased to see Resolutions of this nature tabled by the Hon. Leader of the Government He believed that fears were entertained throughout the country as to the action of the Government on this question. The Governments of the other Provinces have acted so unconstitutionally, and seem so determined to force Confederation upon the people, that it is no wonder the people of this Colony wait with anxiety the action of this Legislature. He was glad however, to find, by the Resolutions submitted, that no fears need be entertained that they will commit us in any way to the principle of Confederation. Indeed, if he had any objection to the Resolutions, it would be that the language in the last Resolution was *rather too strong*. It might imply that we were so obstinate that no terms could be given us which would induce this Colony to comply with the desire of the British Government. He believed terms could be given, but he firmly believed no terms would be given which would compensate us for the sacrifice we would make in going into Confederation. We have this to consider in tabling our Resolutions to see that they are not such as to prevent some hon. members from supporting them, although such hon members may be opposed to Confederation; the Resolutions against Confederation last Session were carried by a majority of twenty, and if our Resolutions this Session are carried by a much smaller majority, it might injure the cause by allowing the pro-Confederates to misrepresent the feelings both of the House and of the country, by arguing that it indicated a change of sentiment in favor of Confederation. He hoped this House would be united in supporting a Resolution which, whilst drawn up in courteous language, will yet firmly express our refusal to acknowledge the principle of Confederation.

Mr. DUNCAN. I protest against a Union of Prince Edward Island with the Canadas upon any terms. We could not possibly gain anything by it, but it would certainly be prejudical to us in every particular. We could not be benefited even by free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with them. Everything which could be exported from this Island, Canada produces; and, therefore, no trade of any importance can spring up between that Province and this Colony. If we were to send up oats to Canada, they would have to send them down again to Halifax for a market. As for fish, they can export enough to supply all North America. Our oysters are, perhaps, all that we could supply them with; and I would say if they want them, let them pay for them. Their railroads and canals would not benefit us. As for our sending delegates to London, with a view to the procuring of better terms, the idea was absurd in the extreme. What concessions for our benefit could our two delegates--were we to send them—obtain against the opposition and eloquence of the delegates of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas—two for each of those Provinces, eight in all opposed to our two? Besides Canada has declared that she will not admit of any alteration in the Quebec Scheme, and even threatened that *if the Imperial Government should insist upon making any* she would withdraw her allegiance to the British Crown, and declare herself independent. Nothing could be more unjust to Prince Edward Island than representation on the basis of population, as laid down by that scheme, according to which the Canadas would have 100 representatives in the House of Commons, more than the aggregate of all the Colonies, the number assigned to us being only 5 Representation on this basis might do very well for Canada; but as respects Prince Edward Island, it would be nothing but mere mockery. Again, by that scheme, in exchange for our revenue, now £67.000, we should receive only some £48,000 per annum. Even had Canada, in view of such a commutation on our part, agreed to give us £200,000 sterl*ing to enable us to buy up the proprietary claims*, we should still, in this point of view, be material sufferers. In fact the whole scheme has been devised for the benefit of Canada, and were we to go into it, we would, as I have said before, be losers in every particular. We would have to yield up our position of independence—the power to make our own laws and to direct the application of our own moneys—our local legislature would be little better than a town council; and should our local revenue become inadequate, we would have to submit to the burthen of direct taxation; and, in fact all our interests would be sacrificed for the benefit of Canada. The Resolutions are by no means too strong. If it were possible I would wish to have them made still stronger.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON. If the determination of the great majority of the House was—as he believed it was—to declare against a Union of Prince Edward Island with Canada, upon any terms, that determination could not be *expressed in language too strong*. It was necessary to give the Home Government to understand that our resolution on that head was conclusive. Our representation by 5 members in the House of Commons would be of no service to us. The allowance to us of 80 cents per head of our population, as determined by the Census of 1861, in exchange for our revenue, and in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government, would be a palpable injustice—£48 000 for a revenue already nearly double that amount! Besides, according to the system of taxation which obtained in Canada, our taxation would be doubled. To give us any chance of justice at all, the Union, should we be forced to accept, it should be a Legislative Union. In a Federal Union we should have no power at all: our Local Legislature would avail us nothing; and, in that case, it would be as well that our Legislative Halls should be blown up in the air. If we were to be compelled to enter into a Union at all, he would prefer a Legislative one; but he believed scarcely one man in the Island, certainly not many, would consent to a Union of any kind. If we looked to history, we should find a warning against the Quebec scheme in the unequal and ill-assented Union of Ireland with England.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Prince Edward Island

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of the best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favourable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c, ever offered in this City.

ALSO,

Ladies,' Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes.

for sale at unprecedented low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 25, 1866.

TO LET.

ALL that pleasantly situated Shop, Dwelling House and Premises, lately occupied by ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Esquire, deceased, situated on Pownal Street, well known as an excellent Stand for Business. For Terms, apply to

JAMES D. MASON.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. tf

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer *Commerce* and *Alhambra* from BOSTON, a GENERAL SUPPLY of those celebrated

Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines and Hay Rakes,

now so generally used by our Island Farmers that it is needless to say anything in their favour.

They will be sold low for CASH or approved Notes, by the following:—

R. J. CLARKE, General Agent for the Southern District, where the Machines can be had of his Agents—

Hon. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown.

Mr. T. Annear, Montague Bridge,

or the Subscriber, R. J. Clarke, at Orwell Cheap Store.

H. C. Green, Esq., Summerside, for the Western District.

Or of the Proprietor in Charlottetown,

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1866. isl rw.

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600,00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception, and a COOL drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending *purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on* his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marselles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured, fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

NEW STORE!

South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS,

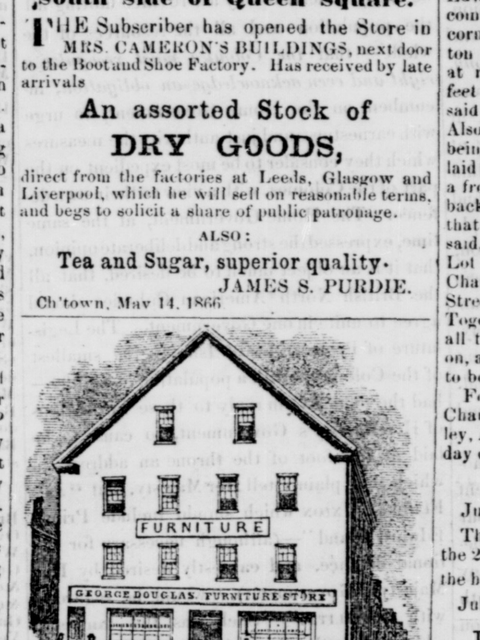
direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.



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FURNITURE WAREROOMS

Is situated on the

Corner of Kent Street and King Square,

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The Largest Assortment

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TO BE

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February 12, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., &c

STAPLE DRY GOODS — Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denums, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra, Cloths, Camlets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c, &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c, &c.

GROCERIES — Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr. Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also.

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on *Bedeque Bay* and *Wilmot Creek*. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE.
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next, (A. D. 1866) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Deed of Release by way of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, and made between WILLIAM C. TROWAN, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Cordwainer, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, of the one part, and HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON, of the same place, Doctor of Medicine, of the other part: All the Right, Title and Freehold Interest of the said WILLIAM C. TROWAN, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, in and to all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the North by a front of thirty-three feet on Kent street, on the East by a lane extending at a right angle to said street southwardly along the westward boundary of a Plot of ground in the occupation of Robert Percival, for the distance of sixty-four feet; on the South by a parallel line to said Street extending westwardly thirty-two feet; and on the West by a right angle westwardly one foot, thence at a right angle northwardly thirty-eight feet to the said street, and forming part of Town Lots Numbers Ninety and Ninety-one, in the Third Hundred of Lots in the said Town. And also in and to all that other Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, fronting on the north side of a street (known as "Clark Street") recently opened out from Prince street to Hillsborough street, commencing at a distance of eighty feet six inches from said Prince street, and extending eastwardly along said Clark street thirty-two feet nine inches, and running backwards therefrom by lines nearly parallel for the distance of thirty-six feet, and being thirty-three feet six inches in length in the rear, bounded on the west by land, the property of George Clark, and Rebecca Jane Clark, his wife, on the east by land in possession of Robert Percival on the north by the land in possession of William C. Trowan, as above described, and on the south by said Clark street, the said last described piece of ground being situate partly in Town Lot Number Ninety and partly in Town Lot Number Ninety-one, in the Third hundred of Town Lots aforesaid, together with all Houses, Out-Houses, Buildings and Appurtenances upon the said several pieces of ground erected or thereunto belonging.

For Terms and other particulars apply at the office of George Alley, Esq., Attorney at Law, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1866.

HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON.

GEORGE ALLEY, Solicitor.

Valuable Freehold Property in Charlottetown, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at twelve o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July next (1866), under a power of Sale, contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made between WILLIAM JAKEMAN of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Blacksmith, and Hannah, his wife, of the one part, and Alicia Frances Ward, of Leval Cottage, St. Brelade's District, in the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, Spinster, of the other part, ALL those several pieces of Land, being Plots Numbers 12, 13, and 14, as laid down on a plan of Subdivision of Town Lots Numbers 95, 96, 97, 58, 59, and 60 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, formerly purchased by Charles Hensley, and now lodged in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for Prince Edward Island, thus described, that is to say, commencing on Grafton Street at the north east corner of Grafton Lane; thence east along Grafton Street for the distance of 114 feet; thence at right angles south 80 feet; thence west 114 feet to Grafton lane aforesaid; thence north along said lane 80 feet to the place of commencement. Also that piece of Land situate in Charlottetown, being the western moiety of Plot number 21 as laid down on the said plan of Subdivision, having a front, 20 feet on Grafton lane, and extending back in an eastwardly direction 70 feet: Also all that other piece of land in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being the north-western quarter of Town Lot No. 98 in the 2nd Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, with a front of 84 feet on Grafton Street, and of 40 feet on Hillsborough Street. Together with the DWELLING HOUSES and all the out Houses, Buildings and erections thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply in Charlottetown, at the office of Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney for the Mortgagee. Dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1866.

ALICIA F. WARD.
by JOSEPH HENSLEY

June 18. her Attorney

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, then to take pace at the hour and place above mentioned.

July 30, 1866.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Fitzroy Street, formerly the residence of THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq., deceased, either in one, or the vacant part adjoining the late Mr. George Allen's premises, about 40 feet front, and running back 160 feet, being sufficient for a nice Building Lot, may be had separately. There is a good Garden attached, and a Stable; also, a Well of excellent water, With a Pump in the yard. The property is so well known, it needs no further description. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant.

Ch'town, April 2, 1866. tf

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed Agent to the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, and all rents due him must be paid to me at my office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 2nd July, 1866. h 2m

Just on the Square.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, July 31, 1865.

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business on the 1st of October next, will sell the following articles at the prices named below, viz:—

TEA, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb.; warranted good.
SUGAR, 7d per lb.
GIN, 6s 6d to 7s per gallon.
RUM, 4s to 4s 3d do.
BRANDY, 18s. do.
SALT, 1s 8d per bushel.
TOBACCO, 1s 8d per lb.
COTTON WARP, 16s 6d, White.
Do. 19s, Blue.
FLOUR, 40s to 50s per barrel.
GLASSWARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, at a *Great Reduction in Prices*.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Queen-street, Charlottetown,
June 18, 1866.

Clearing-out Sale!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING, would inform them that on and after the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware.

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL ROPE and CANVASS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify ALL PARTIES owing them, either by Notes of Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or *scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's* Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloways's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
	Gout	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chiego-foot		Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chapped Hands	Piles	Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

August 7, 1865

Judson's Worm Tea!

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Loyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

OCTOBER, 1865.

THE Committee have recently had under their consideration the Standing of Spruce in the Table A attached to the Rules, and have determined to allow the use of this material in Ships of *the 5 years' grade for all parts, except Stem, Sternpost*, Transoms, Knight-heads, Hawse-timbers, Aprons and Deadwood.

GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.

RICHARD SLOGGET, Surveyor, Prince Edward Island.

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.

A Farm to be Let,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of Mr. RICHARD HAYES, the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

Wanted,

A Good Vest and Pant Maker,

Apply to

W. H. WELDON, Tailor,
Grafton st., opposite Temperance Hall.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.