COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1865.

(Hon. Mr. Coles's speech continued from our last.)

To revert to the meeting of the Conference at Charlottetown, I may say that the Government having behaved so handsomely to me by giving me a commission as a delegate without asking my compliance to any particular course, I was disposed not to persist in some of my views, if the administration of the day were inclined to enter into the proposed Union. I yielded more of my principles than I would ever do on such an occasion again. When the Canadian delegates came down to that Conference, the chief points which they laid down were representation by population for the Lower House, and a nominated Upper House to consist of 60 members—20 for Upper Canada, 20 for Canada East, and 20 for the Lower Provinces. Representation by population, however, appeared to be the leading principle for which they contended. I enquired what they would be willing to concede to us for giving up the privilege of taxing ourselves, and for handing over our revenue; and they asked what I thought would be fair. I said £200,000, sterling, or £300,000, currency; and that this money should be placed into our land funds, entirely at the control of the Colony for the purchase of proprietors' estates. This proposition, I understood, was assented to. I had also private conversations afterwards with Hon Mr. Brown and Hon. Mr. Cartier, and they admitted the justice of the claim. With the impression that a grant to the amount, and on the conditions which I have stated, was to be given to this Colony for the purchase of lands, I did not offer that opposition at Quebec to some of the first clauses of the Report which I otherwise would have done. I found that two of the leading members of our Government were in favor of Union, and providing that anything like fair terms were allowed this Island, I was disposed to throw no obstacle in the way. I little thought then, however, that such a constitution as this was to be brought down here. We had been in Conference only a few days when the question of representation in the Upper Branch came up for consideration. On account of the Newfoundland delegates taking part in the proceedings, and it being proposed to give that Colony four members in the Legislative Council, the Canadian ministers retired into their council chamber, and returned with the proposition that 24 members should be allowed to each of the two sections of that Province. Lower Canada stood out for equal representation in the Upper Branch as a security against the superior influence which the Upper Province would possess in the Lower House on the principle of representation by population. When the question of representation in the House of Commons came up for discussion, this principle was ably and strenuously contended for by the Hon George Brown; and well it might, for he knew that it would enable Upper Canada to maintain the control of the General Legislature for ever. Representation by population will give the two Canadas 100 of a majority over all the Lower Provinces in the House of Commons, and by each of the Canadas having as many members in the Legislative Council as the whole of their eastern sisters, they will together always command a majority there of 24 over us, so that the only principle on which we, in the Maritime Colonies, can expect justice will be through the quarrels of the two western Provinces. In view of this, I ask what prospect is there for us if we give up our revenue, but to put our hands in our pockets and pay our own expenses We cannot hope to contend with the influence which will be brought to bear against us in Canada. What did we see in Toronto but an establishment fitted up with every convenience, which was presented to the Hon. Mr. Brown in consideration of his advocacy of Upper Canada's interests? And then again in Lower Canada, the Hon. D'Arcy McGee has been presented with a house, furnished complete to the silver plate on the table, for his advocacy of the interests of Montreal. These examples show what is to be gained by able and persevering politicians in Canada; but here we have no reward save the sense of right in defending the interests of our country. (Cheers.) It has been said by some of the advocates of the Quebec Scheme that we should not blame the Canadians if it contains objectionable provisions, for, at the Conference, votes were taken by Provinces. They were not at fault in all cases; in a few instances the delegates from the Lower Provinces were most to blame. Several of the Canadians were in favor of the elective principle for the Legislative Council; but nearly all the delegates from the Lower Provinces declared against it. They seemed to be carried away with the idea of the members of the Upper House being taken from the existing Legislative Councils in the several Colonies, and voted that they should be appointed for life. On this question the delegates from the other Lower Provinces acted in a most selfish manner. They even agreed to the Canadian proposition that the number of Councillors should be fixed. This, as I have already stated, I consider a very objectionable feature in the new constitution. We know that in Nova Scotia they had to break through the warrant of Her Majesty, and appoint additional Councillors to carry responsible government. And we also know that in Britain it is sometimes found necessary to create new Peers in order to carry certain measures. But I wish to explain further in regard to the action taken in the Conference on the question as to whether the Legislative Council should be elective or nominative. After the motion in favour of making it elective was lost—as I held the opinion that if it were not elective, it ought to be constituted, as nearly as possible, on that principle—I submitted a resolution to test the Conference on the point. When I did so, I was under the impression that it would be placed on record. During the first few days after the Delegates met, all motions were put down, and also the names of the movers and seconders, the understanding being that business was to be conducted according to the practice of the Canadian Parliament. Subsequently, however, it was agreed that the votes should be taken by Colonies, and that no record should be kept of the proceedings. But to show that the clause as it stands in the Report did not pass without an effort on my part to modify it, I will read the resolution which I submitted:—

"*Resolved*, That at the first and all subsequent elections of members to serve in the Upper Branch of the Federal Legislature, they shall be chosen by a majority of both branches of the Local Legislatures from such properly qualified persons in the Colony as shall be of upwards of thirty years of age; one-half of the said Councillors to go out every four years after the first election. Those who shall go out at the end of the first four years to be decided by lot, and the drawing to take place during the first Session of the Federal Legislature."

I considered it advisable that the men who should represent each Province in the Legislative Council, as they would be few in number, ought to be appointed by, and possess the confidence of, both branches of the local legislature. This provision I deemed especially necessary as regarded the interests of this Island, for it is extremely doubtful, should the Union take place, whether we shall ever have a single representative in the General Government; and if otherwise, we at least cannot expect *more than one*. My motion, however, was lost. I will not accuse my brother delegates from the Island, who voted against it, of being actuated by the same motives as the majority from the other Provinces evidently were. They saw the difficulty of the Confederation scheme receiving the sanction of the present Legislative Councils of the several Provinces unless their leading members felt secure of a seat in the Upper House of the General Legislature; therefore they provided that the Legislative Councillors of the Federal Parliament should be nominated from the existing Councils. To ensure as much unanimity, also, as possible at the Conference, a clause was thrown in to the effect that due regard should be had to the claims of the members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition in each Province. But this provision will be of little account, for after the divisions which the discussion of the Confederation question has caused, I think it will be difficult to tell how individuals stand with respect to parties. When I saw the drift of the whole section in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council as it now stands in the Report, I strongly expressed the hope that the delegates would except this Island from such a piece of corruption. Again, with respect to our Local Legislatures under the Confederation scheme, what would it amount to? We would be a laughing stock to the world. The City Council would be a king to such a Legislature. In this House scarcely anything would be left us to do, but to legislate about dog taxes and the running at large of swine. Some hon. members have referred to the great advantage of this Colony being allowed to retain its local legislature. Probably they intend to remove to Canada themselves, and care little about what they leave behind them. I will now turn to the financial part of the Report. When the Committee on finance was appointed at the Conference, I was so satisfied that the proposition for a grant of £200,000 sterling, to this Colony would be carried out, that I scarcely gave the appointment any consideration. But, Sir, when the Committee reported at the Conference Board, I was struck with amazement, and expressed myself very freely to that effect. At my suggestion it was resolved that the Committee should reconsider their scheme. But, Sir, I believe that my objections to the committee's report aroused the delegates from Newfoundland and New Brunswick, for when it was brought in again next morning a subsidy was provided for each of these Colonies, but it did not include any allowance for this Island. Newfoundland received a liberal consideration at the hands of the Committee, the sum guaranteed to her being $150 000 annually. The Report says that this allowance is for the surrender of her mines and minerals, and public lands to the General Government; but in reality it was given to that Colony on account of the plea put forth by the Newfoundland delegates that their people were, to a great extent, paupers. The Colonial Secretary informed us at the Town meeting that the grant to Newfoundland was made in consideration of her revenue being nearly wholly derived from customs' duties, the relinquishment of which would leave her without any local income. But I ask what are the local revenues of this Island? Would we not nearly be in the same position as Newfoundland if our revenue from duties were given up to the General Government? Then New Brunswick, too, received a consideration to induce her to enter the Union, namely, the respectable sum of $63,000 a year for ten years. This grant, no doubt, was obtained through the able advocacy of Hon. Mr. Tilley, who was on the committee as finance minister for that Province. And, Sir, I am not much surprised that the £200,000, sterling, was not secured for this Island, since I heard the Colonial Secretary, who acted on the financial committee for this Colony, declare that he considered the terms of the Report just and liberal to Prince Edward Island. When I objected to the report of the financial committee on the ground that no grant was to be given to this Colony, the Hon. George Brown said that more money was already allowed us than we would know what to do with. And no wonder that he said so, when the delegate from this Island, who assisted to draw up the financial arrangement, affirms that it is liberal. I shall next refer to the subject of expenses, and show that our taxation must be greatly increased. Besides having to tax ourselves for local improvements, we will have to bear a share of the expenses of Canada, as she is unable to meet them now, and will be less able to do so under Confederation, for they will be much heavier than at present. In the matter of defences alone the outlay will be enormous. What says Colonel Jervois' report? I will read an extract from the Quebec *Chronicle* of March 17, 1865, which, after giving some remarks of the London *Times* on that report, freely admits that Canada is unable to undertake the share of these defences assigned her. The *Chronicle* remarks:—

"Turn we now for a brief space to the consideration of that portion of the *Times'* article having reference to the preparation for defence. There is something in it so *naive*, and at the same time so thoroughly selfish, that we hardly know whether to be most amused or most contemptuous. Speaking of the fortifications which Colonel Jervois's report says are necessary for effectual defence, the *Times* says—

"'They are no trifles, indeed. Canada, though with but a small population, has a long frontier; in fact, it may be described as being all frontier, and as being vulnerable all over. There is hardly a village or a farm in the country that is more than a few days' march from some spot which may be reached at once by a party of Federal soldiers. Hence the magnitude of the works, which, if executed by the Provinces, will be a real financial burden, and if taken in hand by us, will add considerably to our estimates for years to come. Colonel Jervois says that he regards the works for the defence of Montreal and Quebec as being of the most pressing importance. The cost of those at Quebec is to be £200,000, of those at Montreal £443,000, and the armaments at those places will cost about £100,000, the works of fortifications recommended at Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, will cost about £500,000, and the armaments for those places about 100,000. Thus, on fortifications for Canada alone, it is proposed to expend £1,343,000, wich any one acquainted with the history of such matters is well aware will expand to at least a couple of millions. Now, of this sum, Her Majesty's Government propose to supply £200,000—the amount necessary for fortifying Quebec. This is "an Imperial fortress;" it was the scene of one of the most celebrated of English victories, and has so wide a reputation as one of the strong places of the world that the national honor is committed to maintaining it. We have no desire to quarrel with the decision of the Government. Whether the Canadian Government will really spend half a million on fortifying Montreal, as Lord de Grey expects, we very much doubt, for there is a great difference between calling out Volunteers and Militia at a time of excitement, and taxing the community to raise masses of earthworks and put guns in position. If the fortification of Quebec by England be looked upon as part of an arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colony, then we suppose we must submit and pay the £200,000, or whatever more the works may cost. But we cannot affect to say that it will be done with any enthusiasm.'

"Any one acquainted with such matters, we are told, well knows that these fortifications will cost two millions sterling. Of this sum the *Times* considers two hundred thousand, or one fifth, all, and more than Great Britain's share of the expenditure. And this view of the relative responsibilities forces us to return to the cause which necessitates the outlay. Again then, we say, Canada has no quarrel with her powerful neighbour, nor would have, but as a dependency, an outlaying portion of the British Empire, a weak point, vulnerable and easily assailable. That we are all this is no fault of ours; but says the *Times*, "you must take the consequences, you must fortify the weakest points, and England will undertake that which requires the least expenditure." But wherefore must we? Suppose we are not able? How then? And most assuredly we are not. Two millions less one-fifth—£1,800,000 sterling! Something more for armament and militia, and we shall reach perhaps somewhat over the original two millions—a sum as nearly as may be equal to a pound sterling per head of the whole population, or five dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province. Gentlemen of Tooley Street, it can't be done. If Canada wants defending England must defend her."

Now there is the opinion of one of the Canadian newspapers, and that of the London *Times* About two million pounds, sterling, will be required for fortifications, and of this sum Great Britain will only provide £200,000, *leaving an amount to be raised by Canada*, together with the armaments she will have to provide, equal to five dollars per head of her population. This sum would be more than enough; yet it is not all that would be required. In connection with this subject I will read the following extract from the Hamilton *Weekly Times* another Canadian Journal

"Equally necessary as the construction of the fortifications will be the creation of an outlet to the sea board. In case of war with the United States, we would have no means of communicating with the outside world save by the St. Lawrence. At the best, this would be unsatisfactory for it would be liable to obstructions from the enemy, but if left perfectly free it would be only open to us during the summer months. In winter we could make no use of it, and would be compelled to obtain a new route to the sea independent of that which in time of peace we enjoy through United States territory. The intercolonial railway would be an absolute necessity. Saying nothing as to the infinite difficulty, if not impossibility, that would be experienced in keeping such a line open in the face of a vigilant and powerful foe, we would refer at present only to its cost. The estimate furnished is that it can be built for $15,000,000, and the amount that Canada would be called on to pay would be $6,000,000,—*the balance to be provided by the Maritime Provinces*. This, together with the construction of fortifications would have to be proceeded with at once."

To be concluded in our next.

LONDON GOODS,

Daily Expected per *Urania*.

30 CHESTS and Half Chests PRIME Congou TEA, 20 Bags Patna RICE,
120 Boxes London SOAP,
20 do do DO (very superior.)
20 Cases assorted Confectionary, in 2 lb bottles,
20 Casks Carbonate Soda, (baking,)
20 Boxes Fine Starch,
450 lbs Extract of Logwood,
3 Tons London Oakum,
400 Gallons Boiled Oil,
40 Cans White Lead, 50 lbs in each,
8 do Red do
20 do Black Paint,
16 do Green do
8 do Yellow do
160 Coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes,
60 do Hemp do do do
300 Gross Wine and Beer Corks,
1200 3 Bushel Sacks.

ALSO, Cases assorted Pickles, bbls. Washing Soda, Sardines, Cocoa, Blacklead, Blacking, Ink, Stationery, Composition Candles, Mustard, (in tins) and sundry other articles.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.
Water st., Ch'town, Oct. 23, 1865. 3m

Look out for the Engine while the Bell rings.

ISAAC J. WALDRON,

Queen Street, - - - Charlottetown.

I WISH to inform the public that I have received by late arrivals a further large supply of GLASSWARE, in great variety, which I can afford to sell very cheap, my motto being

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Cutlery:

A large quantity of Cutlery, consisting of:—
Knives and Forks, Carvers,
Pocket Knives, Steel Shears,
Steel Scissors, Razors,
at unusually low prices.

All kinds of Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Playing Cards, a large lot of PAPER COLLARS, in Boxes of Ten each.

☞ KEROSENE OIL, only 4s. per gallon.

ALSO—Watches and Jewellery.

Daily expected to arrive from England over £4,000 sterling worth of assorted CUTLERY.

The above GOODS will be sold wholesale or retail to suit purchasers, at my Store, next door to M. W. SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

Queen St., Ch'town, Oct. 2, 1865.

N. B.—Country dealers would do well to call and examine my stock. I. J. W.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

LADIES' SILK HATS,

Latest Styles, Cheapest and Best,
AT

J. HOBBS'
HAT and CAP FACTORY,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

J. H. GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors already received, and acquaints his friends and the public at large, that he has FOR SALE, and is constantly making

Gent's Best Silk & Cloth HATS,

WINTER & SUMMER CAPS,

Ladies' Silk HATS & Skating CAPS,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Oct. 23. 1865. 6 ins

NEW GOODS

BY THE

Recent Arrivals from Britain.

THE Importations for SPRING 1865 being now COMPLETED at the

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

we solicit the attention of the public to our Stock of

BRITISH & FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

Now Open for Inspection,

comprising all the

Requisite Articles for family use,

in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 5, 1865.

YARMOUTH
IMPROVED STOVES.

THE subscriber has this week received from the Factory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated

Cook, Box and Franklin

STOVES,

Ex Schooner "Blue Wave." Those STOVES *cannot* be beat for

Durability, Neatness and Economy,

and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and are now offered for sale

Low for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or Twelve months' credit on approved Notes.

☞ A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods

R. J. CLARKE,

Oct. 16, 1865. *Orwell Cheap Store*

SMALL PROFITS.

THE subscribers have just received, per Schrs. *Nassau* and *Mary & Charles*, from the Best Foundries in the UNITED STATES.

1000 *STOVES*,

with the Stock formerly on hand, will make the largest and best Stock of Stoves ever imported into P. E. Island, comprising in part of the celebrated

Waterloo, Broadside and Magician

COOK STOVES,

FOR WOOD, and

Black Diamond, Magician and Victoria

COOK STOVES,

FOR COAL.

Franklin, for Wood and Coal,

Bedroom Cannon STOVES,

Ship's Cook and Cabin STOVES.

—ALSO—

BOX STOVES,

suitable for Churches, Schoolhouses, Workshops, etc.

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Possible Prices,

for cash or approved credit, by

DODD & ROGERS,

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 7, 1865.

JUST ARRIVED!

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves

THE Subscriber has just received from the FOUNDRY—

A Cargo of Improved Stoves,

—CONSISTING OF—

The celebrated FARMERS' COOK, PARLOR, BOX, and other **STOVES**, Per Schr. *Blue Nose*, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

These Stoves can't be beat for

Neatness, Strength, Heat, Comfort, Economy and Terms

Persons wanting to purchase will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Ch'town, Queen-st., Sept. 4, 1865. rw 3m

China & Glassware.

2 RICH CHINA DESERT SETS,
1 Do TEA Do
20 doz. assorted GOBLETS & TUMBLERS,
6 plated CRUET STANDS,

Low for Cash at Sales Room

N. RANKIN,

October 2, 1865. Queen Street.

Thirty Pounds Reward!

THE Government of this Island will pay a reward of THIRTY POUNDS to any person for the apprehension of any of the undermentioned DESERTERS, or for any INFORMATION, PRIVATE or otherwise, which will to the apprehension of any Deserter from Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regt of Foot.

Description of Deserters from Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regt. of Foot, from TUESDAY the 8th day of AUGUST, to TUESDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, 1865:

Private ALEXANDER McPHERSON, age 36 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; height 5 feet 5½ inches; hair brown: moustache and whiskers; eyes grey; complexion sallow; broad Scotch accent.

Private THOMAS GOODMAN, age 22 years and 9 months; height 5 feet 8½ inches; a native of Newry, Ireland; hair brown; eyes hazel; complexion fair.

Private DANIEL McREADY, age 34 years and 8 months; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 7 inches; complexion dark; hair black; eyes dark.

Private JAMES SEATON, age 26 years and 8 months; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 6¼ in.; complexion fresh; hair sandy; eyes grey.

Private THOMAS MOFFATT, age 25 years; a native of Ireland; height 5 feet 10 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes grey.

Private JOHN McKAY, age 23 years and 2 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes blue; a native of Newry, Ireland.

Private HUGH DEVLIN, age 22 years and 9 months, height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; hair sandy; eyes light blue; a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

Lance Corporal GEORGE MUMBY, age 23 years and 7 months; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; hair light brown; eyes blue; a native of Northampton, England.

Private ROBERT BROTHERS, aged 23 years and 10 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair dark brown; eyes dark brown; pock marked; a native of Ireland.

Corporal FREDK. JEFFS, age 23 years and 6 months, a native of Northampton, England; height 5 feet 9½ inches, hair brown, complexion fair, eyes blue; a scar on right breast and others near, trade shoemaker.

Private ALFRED SMITH, age 23 years and 10 months, a native of Herts, England; height 5 ft 7 inches, complexion fresh, hair brown, eyes brown.

Private JOHN LONERGAN, age 26 years and 5 months; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes hazel; a native of Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny; trade, shoemaker.

Private WILLIAM ROURKE, age 24 years and 8 months; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fresh; eyes hazel; hair brown; a native of Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.

Private GEORGE HAMILTON, age 35 years; a native of Moira, Co. Down; height 5 feet 4½ inches; complexion fresh; hair brown; eyes grey; trade, weaver.

Penalties for Aiding or Concealing Deserters.

By the Imperial Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, any person who shall by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, procure any Soldier to desert, or attempt to procure or persuade any Soldier to desert, and any person who knowing that any Soldier is about to desert, shall aid or assist him in deserting, or knowing any soldier to be a deserter, shall conceal such deserter, or aid or assist such Deserter in concealing himself, or aid or assist in his rescue, shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, before any two justices of the peace acting for the County, District, City, Burgh or place where any such offence shall at any time happen to be, be liable to be committed to the Common Jaol or House of Correction, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for such term, not exceeding SIX CALENDER MONTHS, as the convicting Justices shall think fit.

Any Tavern Keeper or other person suffering a Soldier to remain in his or her house after the hour of NINE in the evening, *from the first of* MAY to the 30th of SEPTEMBER; and after the hour of EIGHT in the evening, from the 1st of OCTOBER to the 30th of APRIL, without a written pass from his Commanding Officer, shall forfeit TWENTY SHILLINGS for each and every offence, with costs of suit.

TWENTY POUNDS PENALTY.

By the Island Statute of 50 George the Third, cap. 3, any persons harbouring, concealing or assisting any Deserter from Her Majesty's Army, is also liable to a penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

Any Sheriff or his Deputy, and any Constable or Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's service, are, by the same Act, authorised to apprehend any person suspected to be a Deserter, and take him before a Justice of the Peace.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD is by the same Act payable for the apprehension of any such Deserters.

NOTICE.

In addition to the Reward for the apprehension of Deserters, payable by an Act of Assembly above mentioned, the sum of SEVEN POUNDS will be added and paid by the Colonial Government.

Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Constables throughout the Island are hereby required to give their prompt aid and assistance for the apprehension of the above described Deserters, and their safe conveyance to Head Quarters, Charlottetown.

W. H. POPE, Col Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office, August 28, 1865.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE that VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM fronting on the St. Peter's Road, about one and a half miles from the St. Andrew's Chapel, consisting of FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn and other Out houses. About 15 acres of the above are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is the very best of land, and is covered with a second growth of hardwood.

For Terms and further particulars, please apply on the premises to

ANDREW McDONALD.

St. Peter's Road, Nov. 20, 1865. 4wpd

A Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of Wood Land, in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the office of Henry Palmer, Esquire, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Prince street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Charlottetown, October 6, 1864. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that eligible LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, on Lot 34, known as "MARSHFIELD," containing 260 Acres, more or less, of excellent Land, of which about 150 are under cultivation, and the remainder, for the most part, covered with a valuable growth of Firewood, Scantling and Fencing Poles. The Dwelling House and Buildings are large and commodious, and the land is in excellent condition.

TERMS and further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber on the Premises, or to CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

R. P. HAYTHORNE.

Marshfield, Nov 28, 1864.

☞ The lease is for 999 years, and the annual rent 1s. per acre.

FOR SALE.

BY private contract, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, situate on the South Wiltshire Road, Lot 31, 8 miles from the city, about 80 acres clear and in a high state of cultivation, the greater part being limed, and 40 acres which can be easily cleared, and the remainder covered with fence poles, scantling and hardwood of the best quality.

There are on the premises a New Dwelling House 28 by 28, a New Barn 56 by 30, finished complete, a Hay House 40 by 22, also a Barrack and Dairy, and a never-failing Well of Water at the door, and a stream of water runs through the centre of the farm.

This property is admirably situated, being contiguous to Grist, Saw and Shingle Mills, also to places of public worship, and a school within 4 chains of the premises, and within 3¼ miles of the North River Bridge, one of the best shipping places on the Island.

For further particulars please apply to HENRY C. DOUSE, on the premises, or to

JAMES P. DOUSE.

Charlottetown, August 21, 1865.

N B.—This land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

Valuable & Desirable Building LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Two Pleasantly situated WATER LOTS in George town, with Water Privilege to the channel adjoining the Common at the eastern part of the Town. Also, several BUILDING LOTS in different parts of Charlottetown. Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 6th March 1865

NOTICE!

LANDS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber, as the Agent of Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, Bart., The Right Hon LAURENCE SULLIVAN and Mr. EDWARD CUNARD, has been directed to discontinue the system of LEASING LANDS heretofore pursued. For the future these lands will be SOLD on the following terms:—A deposit of Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of signing the agreement, and the residue in ten years by equal instalments. The price will be from Twenty shillings (20s) per acre upwards.

Further particulars made known at the Subscriber's office.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, May 15 1865

Judson's Pills!

THE ROAD TO HEATH AND LONG LIFE

SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

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

Weakness and Debility.

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

Disease of the Head and Heart.

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

Females of all Ages & Classes.

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

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

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

Despondency, Low Spirits.

The misery occasioned by a disordered disgestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis. Coughs and Colds.

In our changeable climate few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone & Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Second'ry Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Compl'nts	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Piles	&c &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

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 Box.

⁂ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

July 31, 1865.

Carlton's

Condition Powders!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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.

October 9, 1865.

CHEAP GAS.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company have reduced the price of GAS from 15s. to 10s. per thousand feet, when consumed in Gas Stoves, for cooking or heating purposes.

The Gas Stove used for heating purposes, surpass all other Stoves in cleanliness, safety, quickness of adaptation, as well as in economy.

The Gas Stoves, when used in Halls, radiate a warm and agreeable atmosphere throughout the whole house, and as the gas can, with the greatest safety, be left burning during excessive cold nights, it obviates the necessity of using stoves in the Bed-rooms throughout the dwelling, thus making one Gas Stove perform the same duty as five or six coal stoves when placed in the several Bedrooms, and not only diminishing the risk of fire to the same extent, but also the cost of warming the various apartments, together with the yet greater benefit derived by enabling persons to discontinue the use of Bed-room fires, so highly injurious to health.

Apply at the Warehouse of E. R. TAYLOR, or at the GAS WORKS.

October 23, 1865. 4in

I have used them for the past five years, one in a room with no ventilation, and in which most of my time in my house is spent. During this period there has been no discomfort in any respect.

In brief, I have been so well satisfied as to this invention that, by my advice, many of my friends have tried them, and from none have I ever heard a complaint.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.

I am ready to say, at your request, that I have used your gas stove in a dressing-room for some years, and have found it, in that capacity, an admirable and unexceptionable contrivance.

Yours truly, HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D.

NEW YORK, 130 Ninth Street.

I have used W. F. Shaw's Gas Stove for a year past, in a dressing-room without fireplace, and have found it a source of great comfort and convenience.

W. DETMOLD, M. D.

We have used your gas-burning apparatus for heating purposes, during the past year, and are well pleased with the utility and superiority over the old method of burning gas for heat. In the laboratory, we consider them indispensable to economy and convenience.

We recommend them to every chemist and pharmacentist who has the luxury of gas at his control.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Manufacturing Chemists.

I have made use of one of your Gas Stoves, with three burners, in my room at the bank this season, and have been entirely satisfied with it. I have generally found that one burner was all that I needed. The air has not been unpleasant, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to those persons who wish to heat rooms quickly, and with almost no trouble.

Yours truly, SAMUEL H WALEY.

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Company's Steamers

Princess of Wales and *Heather Belle*.

Autumn Arrangement.

Commencing Monday, 29th October.

The Steamer "Princess of Wales"

LEAVES Charlottetown for Summerside and Shediac every TUESDAY MORNING at seven o'clock, and FRIDAY MORNING at eight o'clock

Leaves Charlottetown for Picton every THURSDAY MORNING at half-past nine o'clock.

The Steamer "Heather Belle"

Leaves Charlottetown for Picton every MONDAY MORNING at half-past nine.

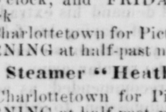
Leaves Charlottetown for Brule every SATURDAY morning at five o'clock.

By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1865.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!



Boston & Colonial Steamship Line.

ON and after NOVEMBER, 1st instant, the rates of Freight by the above named Line to and from Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown, will be advanced TWENTY PER CENT. over previous rates

The steamships COMMERCE and GREYHOUND will continue to run for the balance of the season, leaving Boston every TUESDAY, and Charlottetown every MONDAY, as near as the weather will permit

I. C. HALL, Agent.

Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1865.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

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

Charlottetown, June 20, 1865.

Removal!

THE Royal Agricultural Society's Store and Office are removed to the lower end of Pownal Street, two houses south of the Hon. ROBERT HUTCHINSON'S Store (See Sign over the door.)

J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

September 4, 1865.

Judson's Worm Tea!

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL

FIRE AND LIFE!

Capital, - - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Life Assurance Company of Glasgow.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Honorable The Earl of Glasgow.

Subscribed Capital,	£600,000
Accumulated Funds,	480,000
Annual Revenue,	95,000
Subsisting Assurances,	2,500,000

HENRY DUNLOP, Esqr, Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esqr, Manager.

Distinctive Features in the Company's Business System—

Annual Division of Profits,

Policy-Holders Participate in Profits from First Year of Entry,

Bonus Assurance at the Smallest Outlay.

Seven Years Half Credit Assurance.

Exemptions—Foreign Travel and Foreign Residence.

Rates of Assurance, and all other information, may be learned from the Agent for this Island, at GEORGETOWN. WM. SANDERSON.

Georgetown, June 27, 1864. 1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late JOHN S. BREMNER, of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims on the said estate to furnish their accounts forthwith to RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., Great George Street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay over the amount of their respective accounts to him, he being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES MOOR.
ROBERT LONGWORTH,
RICHARD HEARTZ.
Executors and Trustees.

Charlottetown, August 8th, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE USUAL

Spring & Summer

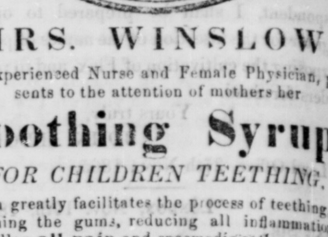
Reports of Fashions for 1865,

WITH FULL SIZED CUT PATTERNS OF GARMENTS from the representations on the Fashion Plate.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN BELL.
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

April 10th, 1865.



MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay **all pain** and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and **can say, in confidence and truth** of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter **"what we do know,"** after thirty years' experience, **and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare.** In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most **experienced and skillful nurses** in New England, and has been used with **never-failing success** in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the **best and surest remedy in the world,** in all cases of **Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children,** whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others,** stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be **sure—yes, absolutely sure**—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of **CURTIS & PERKINS**, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 35 Cents per Bottle.

Oct. 9, 1865.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

The Best Family Medicine in Existence.

PREPARED from simple Roots and Herbs that grow upon the Mountains and in the lovely VALLEYS of MEXICO, where the mighty Cordilleras raise their cloud-piercing heights

By cleansing and *Purifying the Blood*, they not only cure but prevent nearly

ALL DISEASES.

They are the remedy the BOUNTEOUS HAND OF NATURE has provided for all diseases arising from

IMPURE BLOOD.

The names of those diseases are legion. JUDSON'S PILLS are the Best Remedy in Existence for the following Diseases:

BILIOUSNESS,

Scrofula, Worms, Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaint,

Dyspepsia,

Loss of Blood; all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels.

SKIN DISEASES

Costiveness, Colds, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, Kidney Diseases, Chest Diseases. They are the BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN. Remove the cause and you cure the disease. Bad Blood is the great cause of disease; these Pills cleanse and purify it so thoroughly, that disease, having nothing to feed upon, must take flight.

GET OUR ALMANAC

From any Druggist, and read the history of this Wonderful Discovery: or, as PROOF CONCLUSIVE, buy and try one box of the Pills, and you will be satisfied they are

ALL WE CLAIM

them to be.

Put up in Boxes containing 40 Pills.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

☞ The outside is a Red Wrapper with Black Letters, with our fac simile signature on it.

ASK FOR

JUDSON'S

MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

And for "THE RESCUE TULA" Almanac. We also send them by Mail, postage paid, for 25 cents per Box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co., Prop's,

106 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK

Sept 18, 1865.—6 mos

DR. LA'MERT

ON

SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s 6d., BY POST, 3s. CURRENCY.

SELF-PRESERVATION: A popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secresy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 1s 6d; free by post, 3s, currency:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Johnson, Chemist
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr J. P. Ward, *News Office.*
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier Office.*
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, *Islander Office.*

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863 1y

The Examiner

IS Printed and Published every MONDAY, by EDWARD WHELAN, at his Office, in Queen-street, near King Square. PRICE—15s per annum, payable half-yearly IN ADVANCE.