

THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XI.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, April 15, 1861.

New Series.—No. 15.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

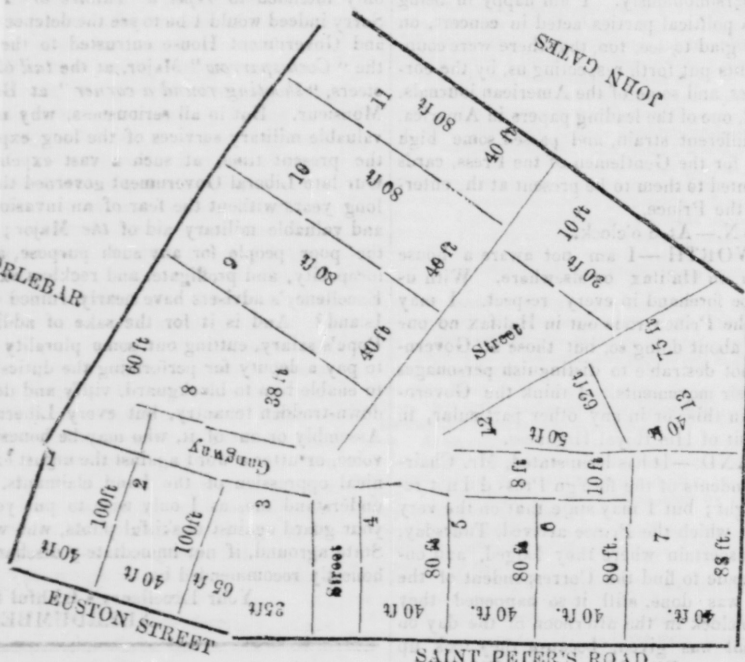
THE following valuable Property adjoining Capt. Orlebar's residence, and one of the pleasantest situations for building in the City of Charlottetown, will be offered at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On **TUESDAY, the 23rd of May next,**
in THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS in accordance with the following Plan.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down on approved joint notes at 3 months. The remainder of the purchase to remain on mortgage for three years.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1861.



Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
Just opening at the Establishment of
J. W. BRADLEY & CO.
Dawson's Block, Corner of Kent and
Great George Streets.

VARIOUS FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
warranted of superior quality.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

In addition to the above, the Proprietors beg to acquaint the Public that they will receive, on the opening of the Navigation, large consignments, consisting of Hardware, Hollow-ware, Groceries, Ale, Port, or Wine and Liquors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of purchasers.

April 8, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

NO CREDIT.

BUT all Goods at lowest paying rates and Cash. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Wool, and other Produce taken in payment at market price for

PORT WINE	TEAS	FLOUR
Sherry	Coffee	Pork
Claret	Sugars	Hams
Champagne	Molasses	Bacon
Brandy	Spices	Pickles
Holland's Gin	Cigars	Sauces
Lundin Gin	Starch	Anchovies
South Whisky	Salt	Sardines
Old Tom	Blue	Candied Peel
Jamaica	Indigo	Currants
Hemsters	Candles	Kaisins
Maraschino	Spirits	Figgs
Noyau	Tallow	Spices
Milk Punch	Lard	Washing Soda
Lemon Syrup	Cardamom	Blacking
Crackers	Oatmeal	Buckets & Brooms
Cheese	Other small articles too numerous to mention.	

N. B. Grain Car goes purchased on commission, and liberal advances made against consignments, by

SWABY & ROBERTS,
Commission Merchants.

Great George Street, P. E. I., March 18, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

Sewing Machines.

FOR SALE, Sewal & Goodell's SEWING MACHINES, which are giving high general satisfaction.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

Flour! Flour!

IN Store, a lot of VERY CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

A FEW more Half-chests of choice TEA—Benefactor and "Chrysolite"—for sale by

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

Nails! Nails!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Cut NAILS, which he is prepared to sell very low.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

CASCUMPEE MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of shareholders in the Cascumpee Marine Railway Company will be held in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL, ensuing, at the Office of JOHN I. B. EYER, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES YEO,
WILLIAM B. DEAN,
G. M. RYDER.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1861.

RECEIVED.

PER late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber—250 Barrels extra and superfine FLOUR,

50 Barrels Pastry do
80 Sides New York SOLE LEATHER
60 Half-chests superior TEA
3000 Gummy Bags (cheap bags for grain)

All of which will be sold LOW for Cash.

Peake's Brick Building, January 7, 1861.

SEASONABLE.

PRESERVED SALMON,
MACKEREL,
LOBSTERS.

20 Quintals Prince North Shore CODFISH, for sale at the Store of

N. RANKIN, Great George-street.
Feb. 25, 1861.

CODLINES.

CARPENTERS' CHALK LINES,
SALMON, MACKEREL, HERRING and
WHITE, BROWN and YELLOW SHOE THREAD.

A large supply of the above for sale by

July 3, 1860. CHARLES DEMPSEY.

NEW ZEALAND.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND to all eligible persons, who emigrate at their own cost—for the purpose of settling in the Province of Auckland. Every information given upon application to

CHARLES BELL,
Emigrant Agent.

City, June 12, 1860.

MANILLA ROPE.

COILS of the above, suitable for ship's use, for sale cheap for Cash.

March 18, 1861. N. RANKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 1, 1861.

The following petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read:

By Hon. Mr. Gardner, a petition of certain inhabitants of Crapaud and vicinity, praying for a grant to assist them in purchasing a Steam Dredging Machine, for the purpose of deepening the entrance to the harbor.

Referred to the Special Committee on miscellaneous subjects.

A petition of the members of the Presbyterian Church of Covehead, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

By Hon. Mr. Simpson, a petition of Daniel H. Craig, recently of the city of New York, Alexander McKay, of St. John's, N. F., John Hunter, of P. E. Island, and others, praying to be incorporated as the "Gulf Express and Telegraph Company."

Ordered, that the two last named petitions do lie on the table.

A message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the Gulf Express and Telegraph Company." Also "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown in his Diocese."

Hon. Mr. Anderson presented a petition of certain merchants, farmers, traders and others, inhabitants of Summerside, Saint Eleanor's and vicinity, praying that the Act to abolish imprisonment for debt for all sums under £10 may be repealed.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—I am astonished that any parties should petition against that Act in this enlightened age; I expected that a Bill would have come up from the other House to abolish imprisonment for debt altogether. I move that the prayer of the petition be rejected.

Hon. Mr. GARDNER—I would be sorry to see the petition rejected, coming, as it does, from a respectable part of the country. In Charlottetown business is done on the cash system; but in the country it is not so. There are a great many poor people in the country, who cannot live without credit; and by the operation of the Act which was passed last year, to abolish imprisonment for debt, they will be prevented from getting seed grain. I opposed the passing of that Act last year, and I will oppose it as long as I see so many poor people in the country who cannot live without getting credit.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—I was one of the visiting Magistrates of the County Jail, and I must say it is pitiable to see so many men imprisoned for debt, when their families are starving at home.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—I supported the Bill which was passed last year. I believe it will work well, and will ultimately be a great benefit to the poor; indeed, I would go further, and also ask imprisonment for debt altogether.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY—The petition is not from the poor; it is from the merchants and traders.

Hon. Mr. GARDNER—There are many persons who are in debt in half a dozen places, and if the parties to whom they are in debt should insist on proceeding against them before the time when the Act goes into operation, they will not have a bushel of seed left. The inhabitants of St. John's have been in the habit of coming to Halifax for seed grain, and if they cannot get it on credit what will they do?

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—This is the day on which the Act goes into operation; and I thought it would be observed in some better way than by receiving a petition to have it repealed.

Hon. Mr. PALMER—I shall vote for the reception of the petition as it involves a question of great importance. When the Act was before the other branch of the Legislature last Session it received strong arguments from both sides. Some argued that it struck at the very root of the credit system, and that it was desirable that the poor should be able to get credit, (Hon. Mr. Gardner—hear) which they could not so likely obtain if imprisonment was abolished.

On the other hand these arguments were met by saying that it would have the effect of keeping the poor out of debt; and, therefore, it would ultimately be for their benefit. Since the Act was passed many merchants and others have found it necessary to collect their small debts; and all the trouble and inconvenience arising from this course are quite attributable to the passing of this Act; but these are quite natural results, and we need not be surprised at them. It is a matter for graver consideration, and I hope the petition will be allowed to lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON—I am willing to allow the Act to remain in force in Charlottetown; but in the country it is not required.

Ordered, that the petition do lie on the table.

TUESDAY, April 2nd.

House in Committee on the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the Gulf Express and Telegraph Company." Hon. Mr. Simpson in the chair. On the second clause being read—

Hon. the PRESIDENT said—I do not observe any limitation in this Act in regard to the amount of property which the Company shall be allowed to hold. All other Corporate Bodies are so limited; and I certainly think that this Company should not be allowed to hold property to an unlimited extent. I move that after the word "hereditaments" the words, "not exceeding in amount the sum of £3000 currency" be inserted.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON—What evil would result from allowing them to hold property to the amount of £10,000? Hon. the PRESIDENT—If they are not limited they may hold property to any extent.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—I do not see that any person, holding property to the amount of £10,000, has any more influence than one holding only £1000.

Hon. Mr. HUTCHINSON—It is usual to limit all Corporate Bodies. Yesterday a Bill came up from the House of Assembly to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown; and in that Bill the amount of property to be held is limited to £3000.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—I am surprised that my hon. friend, Dr. Johnson, who has so lately come from England, does not understand the use of limiting the amount of property held by a Corporate Body. We have been complaining of the evil effects of the influence which the land proprietors exercise over the affairs of this Island; and if this Company could not raise funds, and were allowed to buy up ten or twenty Townships of this Island, what would be the result? If 20 Townships were held by aliens, I would give very little for the loyalty of this Island in the course of 20 years. It is to prevent anything of this kind that the amount of property to be held by any Corporate Body is limited.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON—I am obliged to his Honor for the information which he has afforded on the subject; and I agree with his Honor that Corporate Bodies should not be allowed to hold property to an unlimited extent. But in regard to land property, aliens are already limited to 200 acres. I am willing to limit the amount in the clause under discussion to any amount which your Honors may think proper.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON—In case the Telegraph should be extended to Casumpee, as is now contemplated, a number of stations would be required; and if the amount of property to be held by the Company is limited to £3000, they might not be able to erect as many buildings as might be required.

Hon. Col. SWABBY—His Honor must be under the impression that it is a Railway and not a Telegraph that is spoken of. You might erect Telegraph stations enough to go round the Island for £1000. I think £3000 is quite enough to allow them to build.

The question of convenience was then put on the amendment proposed by the Hon. the President, and it was passed in the affirmative. The clause as amended was then agreed to.

On the third clause, which provides that the Company shall enjoy the exclusive right to establish and keep up a Telegraph line between Charlottetown, Summerside and New Brunswick for 20 years, being read—

Hon. the PRESIDENT said—I have no objection to this clause, as the New York, London and Newfoundland Company have not done justice to this Island. They promised to keep a line between St. John's, Charlottetown, Cape Traverse and New Brunswick; and how have they done it? Even the line which they did open has been very imperfectly kept in repair; and if a line is not kept in proper order we would be better without it; for at the very time when it is most depended upon, it is out of order. During the whole of the present winter we have been without telegraphic communication; and yet there is little doubt that at the next meeting of the Legislature they will apply for their pay, as if the line had been in working order. I am glad that it is now contemplated to have a line independent of this Company.

This and the following clauses were agreed to without any amendment, after which the House was resumed; and his Honor Mr. Simpson reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with one amendment.

A message from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act to provide for the revising and reprinting the Laws of this Island."

House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from our last No.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON—I did not intend, Mr. Chairman, to speak on the subject now under the consideration of this hon. Committee; but I thought I ought to say something in favour of the amendment. I think I ought, for the paragraph in the Address binds this House to do what is required in money matters, towards supporting the Volunteers. Now, I for one am not prepared to do anything of the kind till I really know what is to be done. As a military man, and one who has had a command in the Militia, I confess that on hearing this question discussed, my military ardour is being aroused. As a Captain in the Militia, I am becoming afraid that if such alterations as are now contemplated be made, that I for one may be left out of the list of officers, and not have another opportunity of handling a sword, or, if required, of fighting for the peace and welfare of P. E. Island.

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paying drill Sergeants, and procuring necessary accommodations for the Volunteers in that County. But in this instance, where we are in an almost defenceless state, when we urge upon the attention of the House the necessity of adopting measures for rendering more efficient, and extending the Volunteer movement, the subject is laughed at as a joke by some hon. members that it is more than a joke. The movement has taken hold of the public mind, and the Volunteers will be armed on being informed that they must collect their own bayonets! They are aware they were not organized for such a purpose, and know they are not bound by the Militia Laws. I may state, Mr. Chairman, that there are already organized in Prince Edward Island 27 Volunteer Companies, numbering in all 1542 men. Of these Companies 2 are in King's County, 17 in Queen's County, and 8 in Prince County. According to the population, Prince County has kept pace with Queen's County; and taking into account the difference of population, Prince Edward Island has exceeded Nova Scotia in organizing Volunteer Corps.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861.

The House resumed the consideration of the Address.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND resumes—I was showing, Mr. Chairman, before the hour of adjournment arrived, that our Corps of Volunteers had not been organized under our Militia Laws, and that the Militia and Volunteer forces were quite distinct. I wish now to refer to a different matter; which, though a personal one, I feel called upon to explain. The hon. the leader of the Opposition, and the hon. member from Cardigan, gentleman, the Commander-in-Chief for placing me in the position I have in the Militia. The hon. the leader of the Opposition appears quite indignant that I occupy that position rather than Captain Rankin, whose experience and standing as an officer he aduces as a reason for his promotion. As far as that is concerned, I would be the last to depart from that gentleman, either as a private member of the community or military officer, or in any respect; and I do not see what particular claim he had to the Majorship any more than Captains Pollard, Fraser, Murphy or Ross. I may state that I am indebted to His Excellency for the position which I have the honor to occupy as Major, and in placing me in that position he was only exercising his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. It would not do, however, not to attempt to make polite, stock-out of that circumstance. In appointing a Major the Genl. Governor only exercised his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief, and he did so without consulting His Excellency. I will say more—though I dislike to be my own trumpeter like the hon. leader of the Opposition when he speaks of the confidence which he possesses in the country.

Hon. Mr. COLLES—I never for a moment doubted the confidence which the country placed in me.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—I mean your party, with yourself at their head, for I never supposed the Conservatives had confidence in him. Owing to this attack, however, I must for a few days be my own trumpeter; and I will say, notwithstanding that I have been advanced, that I possess the confidence of at least three-fourths of the Militia of Queen's County, and that they would rather have me than their Major, Captain Rankin. I may state further, that I possess the confidence of all the Volunteers, with the exception of a very few. Some were dissatisfied because I was made Major before they were consulted, but when it was explained to them, they expressed their concurrence. A few thought it was done for a political purpose, and when they were explained to them, they expressed their concurrence. A few thought it was done for a political purpose, and when they were explained to them, they expressed their concurrence.

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