

OLD STAND, KING SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN. Furniture Warerooms. THE subscriber feels grateful for all past favors, and begs to intimate to his old customers and the public in general, that he has lately added to his Establishment...

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL. ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS. At Reasonable Rates of Premium. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

BAZAAR! Under the patronage of Mrs. Dundas. THE LADIES in connection with ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, intend holding a BAZAAR on THURSDAY the 16th JULY next for the purpose of raising money for the Rectory. Further particulars in due time.

COOPERS WANTED! 5 EXPERIENCED COOPERS wanted at the Charlotteville BARREL FACTORY, to work on Fish Barrels. L. C. HALL.

TO LET. THE HOUSE and PREMISES on Queen Street, occupied by the late John M'GILL. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Wm. M'GILL.

RARE CHANCE. FOR SALE, a very fine BLACK PONEY, 2 1/2 years old, perfectly sound. Also, 1 set Pony Harness complete, 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle, 1 Halters, &c., &c., 1 Box Sledge, 1 Dog Cart, will be sold as a bargain. Apply to the Subscriber at the "Examiner" Office. F. W. HUGHES.

Cloth Factory! THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform the public that he will continue to manufacture CLOTH, &c., at his establishment in Queen Street. For particulars apply to the undersigned. CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Schooner for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the Schooner "STAR OF THE SEA," 5 1/2 tons register—built at Bathurst, N. B., of black-stemmed pine in 1862—has very fine rigging, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. J. S. CARVELL.

Wool, Wool, Wool! WANTED, by the SUBSCRIBERS Five Thousand Pounds of WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to the undersigned. D. D. & H. ROGERS.

THE STEAMER "PRINCESS OF WALES" LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN for Summerside, every MONDAY night, at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday. Leaves Shediac for Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Life Assurance Company of Glasgow. ESTABLISHED IN 1828. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow. Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Accumulated Funds, £200,000. Annual Revenue, £95,000. Subscribing Assurances, £2,500,000.

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.

Demerara Rum, Port Wine, &c. &c. 10 Pans, DEMERARA RUM, 35 O.P. 3 Casks PORT WINE. 50 Cases Anchor Brand GIN. 10 Cases GLENNY WHISKY.

Union Bank of P. E. Island. NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Seven and one half per centum, on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank for one half year ending this day, has been this day declared payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 6th instant.

FOR SALE, 8000 Acres. THE Subscriber offers for SALE the VALLEY PROPERTY consisting of one-third of Lots 24 and 25, situated on Baldwin and Whim Roads. Apply to JAMES F. MONTGOMERY.

Valuable Properties in New London for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, by Private Contract, a Valuable Leasehold Farm, consisting of NINETEEN-THREE ACRES OF LAND, situated at the Head of French River, New London.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE, By Private Contract. ON DONALDSTON ESTATE, LOT No. 35, containing about Two hundred and Forty Acres of EXCELLENT LAND.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN, Blacksmith & Farrier. Old Stand, near Temperance Hall. HAS removed his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours. SHOEMING on the most improved principle.

P. E. ISLAND. Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers. Princess of Wales and Heather Belle. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Monday, May 22. The Steamer "Princess of Wales" LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN for Summerside, every MONDAY night, at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

THE STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE" LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN for Pictou every MONDAY morning at half past nine; returning, leaves Pictou for Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

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COLONIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY, March 24. UNION OF THE COLONIES. (Debate continued.) Hon. J. C. POPE.—Mr. Speaker, I submit to the House the consideration of the subject now before you, has manifested a very great want of courtesy towards myself as a member of this House. It is a well observed rule that any member having given notice of his intention to move in any matter, shall, as a matter of course, have the privilege of introducing the subject of which he has given the notice, and of opening the debate; and it is not expected that any other member shall, as the Col. Secretary has done, watch an opportunity of moving in it, but having done so, it was his duty, as a member of the Government, to have explained to the House that it was not a Government party question, and one on which the Government generally took a very different view from that entertained by himself.

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Great Republic, who are anxiously watching our proceedings, that I should elaborate the argument in support of my own views. But, Sir, I do not at present intend to enlarge upon the grander features of this great question. A Confederation of the varied and gigantic interests involved, the benefits which must inevitably accrue to all British America were we confederated in one strong and indissoluble bond of brotherhood from Newfoundland to Vancouver. However desirous I might be, under a state of public opinion, to approach, in a far more extended sense than of mere local interest, the consideration of measures which have for their object the consolidation of many hitherto isolated and disjointed fragments into a Confederation which will form a State as large as the entire Continent of Europe, yet it is not my intention to do so; neither do I intend to offer any comments upon the resolutions which my hon. friend, the leader of the Government, in accord with the people, with great despatch, and a very important majority in this House, has now submitted for our consideration, but I shall confine myself solely to a few observations on those points which apply more particularly to the immediate condition of the people of this Island separately, as evidencing the motives and reasons which have actuated the Government in the course which they have pursued, and which we may have the good fortune to be admitted within, and to become an integral part of, the proposed Confederation. Mr. Speaker, we all know that our free trade with the United States is about to cease. Already has notice for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty been given by the American authorities, and when this shall have been read, it will be a very important question for markets for our produce, or submit to taxation on it in the ports of the United States which will be almost prohibitory; therefore, as we are peculiarly an agricultural people, the great object of our solicitude should be to look around and enquire where we may best secure ready markets, as we are on our own defenceless, for it is obvious that if we can have access to markets in rich and populous cities in our midst, we will receive far better returns than if driven to have recourse to places remote, and only to be reached after long and tedious voyaging. Sir, I believe that we may safely assume that in a very few years when our trade with the United States will be ready to absorb all the man unless every acre in this Island be cultivated like a kitchen garden. Let us consider the future of these two cities, for great as their natural advantages now are, all pale before the contemplation of what they are destined ultimately to become. Let me instance the rise and progress of two places somewhat similar situated in the United States, New York and Chicago. When that eminent man, Sir Stamford Raffles, first suggested the idea of founding that famous emporium for the China trade, how the enemies of progress lifted up their eyes in amazement! how they ridiculed the idea! how great the ruin which must ensue from the adoption of the policy proposed! But what was the result? Soon it was enabled to write its name in letters of memory (his own words). "From an insignificant fishing village, our town, in three years, has a population of ten thousand; our lands are rapidly rising in value, and we have every reason to expect that, in a very few years, we shall have ten times our numbers."

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But, I would ask, has a case ever occurred in which such injustice was attempted or even hinted at, as the opponents of Confederation are so grievously afraid of? At the time of the Revolution, the white population of the whole thirteen States was less than that of Canada at this time. The population of Canada is now considerably more than thirty times that of the United States, and we are following the plan of the United States to meet out Canada into thirteen sections, approximating to what the United States were at the time of their Union, not what they now are. But, I would ask, is it necessary that our hearts should go into this Confederation with such a foregone conclusion with regard to all the other provinces will unite to do injustice to one particular section of their common country? Yet we have all these dark surmises, and much more freely enunciated by all parties who oppose Confederation. "Where will the interests of Upper Canada be?" cries a champion of the Union. "I have said before, such a case has never occurred in the history of nations, and is it not monstrous to pretend that it could ever occur with us in this age of reason? But the weapon which has been wielded with greatest success in setting our people against Confederation has been the cry of taxation. "Oh," says the opponent, "if we come under the Canada Tariff we shall be ruined." It was but the other day my attention was called to speeches delivered at public meetings in this city, and published in the newspapers, where certain gentlemen broadly gave utterance to the assertion, "the advocates of Union admit a loss of £27,000 on Confederation." What the foundation for this statement? The Hon. Col. Secretary has upon some tables of calculation, shown that the proposed Confederation, should have been applied to our imports, the excess would be £27,000; but so far from this being the case, should we come into the proposed Confederation, so far from there being any loss of taxation, the tax on the Canada Tariff would be less than we now pay under our Island tariff. I know that in some things set forth by the Hon. Col. Secretary, although correctly stated, yet somewhat fails in giving as clear an exposition of their bearing as would enable every one clearly to comprehend it. If we come under the Canada Tariff, we shall be ruined, could any man exist in the minds of these, who, if they had read the Hon. Col. Secretary's statement would have seen that the exact words he used were: "I shall now give you my reasons for believing that should we become a portion of the Confederation, the taxes we should pay, assuming the Canada Tariff to remain at its present rate, would be in amount less than those now paid by the people of this Island. The foregoing table exhibits the amount of duties which the articles imported into this Island in 1863, would have paid, according to our Tariff for 1864, contrasted with the amount which the like articles, in the absence of Confederation, would have paid under the Canada Tariff. By this table it appears that, while under our present tariff of 1864, the importations of 1863 would have paid a duty of £11,953; yet, under the Canada Tariff, had they been imported from places beyond the limits of Confederation, would have been chargeable with £69,732. The opponents of Confederation will doubtless object that the Hon. Col. 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