

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. XV.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, April 10, 1865.

New Series.—No. 19.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.
WILLIAM H. WILSON
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF
General Merchandise,

CONSISTING IN PART OF—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpaca, Lustras, Delaines, Wines, French Merinos and Delaines.
Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.
SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Omburgs, Drills, Jeans, Shoddy in Grey and White.
White, Red, Blue, and Fancy PLYNNELS, Broad Cloths, Dooskins, Tweeds, &c. &c.
Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.
FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiers, &c. &c.
HARDWARE, Stovels, Hoops, Plough Mounting, Westons' Heads, Nails, &c. &c.
TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Pistol Steel, &c. &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c. &c.
GROCERIES: Tea, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.
HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—
BOAS, in Mountain, Marten, Stone Marten, Fitch, Mink, Fox, Lince, &c. &c. in all the latest styles.
A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior; CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Mashed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.
Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

Furniture Warerooms

Corner Kent Street & King Square.
If you wish to buy FURNITURE, CALL AT
DOUGLASS'S WAREROOMS.
He has the largest and best assortment of
Ready-made Furniture,
of the latest and most fashionable styles, to select from in the Island, at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
consisting of—
Drawing Room, Dining and Chamber Furniture, Also, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes and Wash-Stands, Gentlemen's Extension Tables, Hall and Parlor, Bed Rooms, Bedsteads, Crisps, Cots and Cradles, Feather Beds, Hair, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses, Case and Wood Chairs, Office Chairs and Stools, Consoles, Tables, Sitters, Shades and Tassels. A large assortment of
Sofas and Lounges.
ONE PIANO.
Please call and examine.
Corner Kent Street and King Square.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1865.

COMPLETED AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE, IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL 1864!

THE SUPPLY OF
British & Foreign Merchandise,
COMPRISED OUR
STOCK IN TRADE,
WILL BE FOUND
Second to None
IN THE CITY,
For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.
Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the best terms, and sold at the lowest remunerative prices.
We Solicit Inspection.
W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

Dentistry.

DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY,
Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish are evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All works warranted as represented. Prices moderate.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, stir the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,

Infalible remedy for the Toothache.
DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.
January 16, 1865.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES on Queen Street, occupied by the late John McGill. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
Wm. M. GILL.
March 20th, 1865.

FOR SALE,

THE CLOTH MILL, with all the Machinery and Appurtenances thereto belonging, situated only 3 miles from the City. Also, immediately adjoining, the BRICK YARD, with a Barren of Land. For further particulars apply to
JAMES D. HANZARD.
Feb. 27th, 1865.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS!

IRON, STEEL AXLES, BOLTS & NUTS to be had very cheap for Cash at
W. E. DAWSON'S.
December 8, 1864.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

TO meet the wants of my customers I have in Stock 1864 lbs. GREEN COFFEE, which I shall roast and grind, and continue to supply the very best article of GROUND COFFEE to be had in the Island, and quite equal to any to be had in the Provinces.
W. E. DAWSON.
Feb. 27, 1864.

New Brunswick Ale!

The undersigned has received from New Brunswick, 800 gallons of very superior XX ALE, which he offers for sale in casks and quarter casks. Also in bottle by the barrel.
DOUGLASS A. SMITH,
Water Street, Dec. 26, 1864.

PRICES REDUCED!

RENTREW HOUSE!

THE Subscribers will, from this date, dispose of their STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Goods at Cost!

Ladies' Furs, Hats, Plumes, &c. at Cost!
" Winter Shawls & Mantles, at Cost!
" Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, &c. at Cost!
" Fancy Dress Goods, &c. at Cost!
" Balmoral Skirtings, &c. at Cost!
Men's Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, at Cost!

BLANKETS AT COST!

Skeleton Skirts, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Shirts & Skirtings, and all other Goods
At Reduced Prices—FOR CASH!
DELANEY & BYRNE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1865.

It is a well known fact

THAT THE BOOTS, SHOES, &c. made at the Prince Edward Island BOOT & SHOE FACTORY, are better and cheaper than can be imported.

THAT Wholesale Dealers can buy their Boots, Shoes, &c. on better terms and at lower prices than they can import them.

THAT Wholesale Buyers can order small or large lots upon the same terms, and can receive them in any part of P. E. Island within three days from the time their order is received.

THAT Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c. can prevent a surplus stock remaining on hand by buying at the above establishments.

THAT Wholesale Buyers can have made to order any description of Boots, Shoes, &c. required, at short notice.

THAT all who have bought Boots, Shoes, &c. are decidedly of opinion that it is to their advantage to patronize the Prince Edward Island Boot and Shoe Factory.

THAT the Merchants and others who have bought at the above establishments, can with confidence recommend them to their customers.

Orders respectfully solicited and punctually attended to.
GEO. NICOLL.
March 20, 1865. Tel. ref. p. h. m. 11

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.
1864. FALL. 1864.

BY THE COMMODORE and UNDINE from BLIVERPOOL, LOTS FROM LONDON, JAMES DAVIES from BARBADOS, SEVENS BROTHERS, BOSTON, and STEAMERS FROM BOSTON, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm,
AND BOUGHT ON THE BEST TERMS!

are enabled to offer at extremely low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Buyers applied for as usual. The present importations comprise—
7 bids and tresses
100 pieces S.G. Carpet & Wool
20 bids Maccovado Moss
50 pieces Prime Congo
100 pieces Prime Congo
7 cases Ready-made Clothing
2 do Gent's and Ladies' Rubber Coats and Capses
6 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes
4 do Rubber Boots & Shoes
4 do Silks and Ribbons
6 do Millinery
7 do Haberdashery
3 do Linen Drapery
1 do Hosiery
1 do Gloves
2 do Shawls & Mantles
1 do Ladies' Furs
1 do Fur Caps
1 do Damask and Morocco
4 do Floor Cloths
2 do Glaze Lining
3 do Towels and HATS & CAPS.
4 do Felt Hats
2 do Ladies' HATS and BONNETS.
9 do Sundries,
3 Bales Cloth.

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Wash- ing Soda, Saltpetre, Sugar, Turpentine, Jamaica, Glycer, Perbor and Ale, Epsom Salts; Kegg Powder, Cudbear, Mustard, Bases London Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Extract Logwood, Loggers, Glass, Pepper, Bags Rice, Coffee, Allspice, Lemons, Cane Manilla Paper, Dozens Brooms and Pails, &c.
G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

Boston and Colonial STEAMSHIP LINE.

First Trips of the Season!
THE Steamers COMMERCE, F. M. Snow, Master, and GREYHOUND, P. A. Nickerson, Master, will leave BOSTON for CHARLOTTETOWN and Intermediate Ports on the 4th and 11th April next.
For Freight or Passage apply to FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., Boston, or to
I. C. HALL, Agent,
Charlottetown, March 13, 1865, all papers.

EDUCATION.

MR. I. F. NEWBERY, educated in the King's College, London, No. 9 in the Lane, and in the Greek and Latin Classics, (combining Prosody, Versification and History.) Having also resided 24 years on the Continent, he offers Lessons in French, Italian, Drawing and Perspective, Oil and Water Colour Painting.
King-street, Ch'town, 6th March, 1865.

FANTOP'S FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT ONE DOLLAR PER DOZEN.
CAPD PICTURES,
suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on Exhibition Cards, 15 64 each.
OLD STAND.
G. P. TANTON.
Great George street, Feb. 27, 1865. 6in

Goose and Duck Gun.

THE subscriber has a very superior double-barrelled DUCK GUN for sale, made by R. Cogswell, Strand, London, No. 9 in the Lane, and weighs eleven pounds and a half. Warranted a very hard hitter. Price £12 10s. For terms enquire of WILLIAM SWABBY, Jr., Mount Stewart, 20th March, 1865.

Fence Poles for Sale.

10,000 FENCE POLES, of good quality, for sale, within one and a quarter mile of the City, on application to
H. HANZARD,
March 6, 1865.

POETRY.

THE MUFFLED BELLS.

Those muffled bells whoever hears
Must reach, not where sorrow's saddest sigh,
How transient human life appears,
And mourn his own mortality.
Some bell skill'd swain had left a world
Where grief and tribulation dwells,
His coil of life now lies unfrail'd,
His dirge flows from the Muffled Bells.

Existence, like an April day,
So fraught with bright and gloomy scenes,
Though pleasure's sunshine gild the way,
Too frequent trouble intervenes.
The vain and young may count hope's smile,
Yet reach not where fiction dwells,
But early sleep near yonder pile
From whence resound the Muffled Bells!

You lab'ring hind, relieved from toil,
Gay whistles as he journeys home,
Nor sighs to think that life's turmoil
Must terminate but in the tomb.
Though torpid thus to selfish ease,
For others' grief his bosom swells,
E'en now he sheds the feeling tear,
As solemn sounds the Muffled Bells!

The milkmaid, bending o'er her pail,
Some rustic song may chant with glee;
The thresher, resting on his dial,
May dream of love's felicity:
But song and dream will die away,
When echo through the valley tells,
That death still reigns, with ruthless sway,
As now proclaim the Muffled Bells!

Men are the children of an hour,
Though dressed in pomp or regal pride,
Distinction soon may lose her power,
And rank to nothingness subside.
Ye proud ones, now with pride elate,
Who deem that wealth neck worth excels,
Pause when you think how high your state,
And listen to the Muffled Bells!

DREAMLAND.

Out of the sweet old legends
Beekons a white fair hand,
And silver, bell-like voices
Tell of unknown land;
Where magic roses blossom
In the evening's hazy light,
And the air is laden with fragrance
From the lilies silver-white.

The trees, with their wavering branches,
Murmur a fairy song,
And the brooklet merrily dances
As it ripples and gurgles along.

And tender, enchanting love songs
Float on the balmy breeze,
And the heart's unspeakable longing
By their music is set at ease.

Would that my steps could reach it,
That happy, dreamy strand!
For all my earthly afflictions
Would cease in that fairy land.

Oh in my dreams I see it,
In its glances bright and fair,
But with daylight's earliest glimmer
It vanishes into air.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL FUTURE.

We believe we are to have a foreign intervention, and then the interposition of France and England will necessarily lead to war. Shall we await the blow? Shall we give to those powers an ally in the South, and make for ourselves an eternal enemy there? Or will we not rather strike the first blow, and proposing terms to the South, use her still great warlike power in our common cause? It is folly to await the action of the European powers, if we are convinced that it is to be hostile. We have a right to anticipate the blow at us. We should seize upon the Colonies of an adversary. We should take Canada from Great Britain, and expel Maximilian from Mexico. Canada was wrested from France principally by the American colonists, and we but reclaim our own when we absorb her into our system. It is contemplated by the framers of our government that at some future day Canada would come or be brought under it. In the Monroe doctrine we early laid down our theory in regard to the rest of the continent.

In the efforts to realize a continental empire, we would find ample room for the South. Peace offers no outlet to its armies or to ours, if it should come! The policy of "extermination" is as absurd as it is fiendishly wicked. Point out the vision of a federation embracing all of North America and the West Indies, and the Southern leaders will drop their suicidal struggle, which is now without hope or honor, and take their share in the contest for so glorious a prize.

*** We must go forward through some such course as we have pointed out, or go back. A war for the establishment of a great American empire, embracing all of North America (except the Russian possessions) and the West India Islands, would be a policy of freedom. The immense federation of States, governed by uniform laws, at peace with each other, having a communion of free trade, and all the laws of comity which make the intercourse of nations mutually beneficial, would be a great step in human progress. Once established war and provocations of war would cease.

The ocean which separates us from Europe would be an impassable barrier, except to the voluntary emigration of the masses, who would be attracted by the magnitude of our power, and the extent of our dominion. The emigration from Southern Europe which has been suspended for a century, would flow anew. The regions of Europe that have contributed to our population for many years, are small indeed. There are other nations that are destined to pour their blood and their vigor into our veins. With the Canada and Mexico added, we would extinguish not only all the sectionalism that has long narrowed us and weakened us; but we would down the negro blood, and instead of diluting the vigor of the race with a merely barbaric infusion, we should reinforce it with that of the growing races of the old world. Freedom too, would gain. We should have the counterpart of great States and Confederations, those now existing north of us, and those to be developed south, to balance the tendency towards consolidation. We should have self-governing States, and a Federal power remanded to its strictest limit, and yet omnipotent within that range.

This is one future; what is the alternative? If there is intervention, the South becomes the ally of Europe. We will have enemies on all sides—Mexico, British America, and the Confederates. We shall lose the Pacific States. The North-West will at least revolt at the exactions of New Eng-

land, and cut the ruinous connection, and put an end to a rule that will have been attained only with dishonor and disaster. With this catastrophe will come the end of representative government; as, on the other hand, with the triumph of the American policy, and its establishment throughout the continent, will come the downfall of monarchic power and of the aristocracies that have governed Europe, and which propose the making of our calamity their opportunity. The question before us is, whether we shall thus advance the cause of free government, or, retrograding, abandon all that our fathers have gained for us and for mankind. We must decide before it is too late, for events are hastening.—*Albany Atlas & Argus.*

SOLEMN SERVICE FOR THE DEAD.

On Sunday evening a solemn service for the repose of the souls of the Canadians who have fallen in the American war, was celebrated in the French Parish Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The church was draped in black, and wore an aspect befitting the occasion. In the aisle stood a large catafalque, on which rested a bier covered with a black pall richly embroidered in gold—the whole surrounded by candles and blazing funeral urns. A canopy of black and white cloth was suspended over the bier, and added much to the gloomy appearance of the vast church. The great window overlooking the high altar displayed a huge white cross on a black ground, and the several altars, the pulpit, and the churchwarden's pew, were draped in mourning. When the numerous candles were lighted the scene was exceedingly grand and impressive.

The priests and choirists having entered and taken their places in the sanctuary, the regiment of Chasseurs Canadiens marched slowly into the church by the principal entrance, preceded by the band playing the Dead March in Saul, and took positions on either side of the catafalque, a sentinel being placed at each corner. The service commenced by the choir singing Beethoven's *Miserere*, which being concluded, the Rev. Mr. Beaudry ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and impressive sermon in French, in which he dwelt on the terrible war in the neighbouring states, and commended the souls of the fallen brave to the prayers of the faithful, and the wives and children of the departed heroes to the charity of the assembled multitude. The discourse concluded, the clergy with their attendants proceeded from the sanctuary in procession to the foot of the catafalque, the troops presenting arms as the procession passed through their lines. Here the usual ceremonies were performed, and after the singing of another piece by the excellent choir, the solemn service was closed and the vast assembly dispersed.—*Quebec Gazette.*

"WIDELY KNOWN."

It is generally supposed that the Webster, Palmerston, Gortschakoff, Metternich and Garambaldi of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and as they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends, lately returned from China, announces us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the enquiry oftentimes made for him became known as an American was, whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies—many of them have been cured by them—and they speak of him as if he occupied the whole of America, or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principal article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen.—*New York Weekly.*

APPEALS IN MATAMORAS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Matamoras, February 20, says:—
"As a matter of advice to citizens here, I should stay at home and take the chances of the draft in preference to coming to Mexico. Everything in the way of business is greatly overreached, and in this city there are many who would be glad to get back, if they had sufficient money to pay expenses. Those who came early and established themselves monopolize everything and make all the money. Besides, even if the money was to be made, the unsettled condition of the country would be sufficient reason why the people should not emigrate here. The imperial government is by no means established, and it is far from certain that it ever will be. At least the liberals are gathering strength in all the northern States, and threaten, not only the taking of this place again, but, from accounts, they will be able to take and hold all this portion of Mexico."

There was a Military Fancy Ball at the Montreal Theatre on Friday night, 24th ult.

The pit was covered over. There was about 200 persons in dress. General Williams appeared as a Turkish Pacha, and Major Peen as Danderey. There was Henry VIII. Don Cesar de Baza, Highlanders, negroes, brigands, courtiers, sailors, crusaders, the devil, Egyptians, Greeks, Turks, fishermen, &c. The ladies were magnificently dressed; several appeared as Spanish ladies, Anne Boleyn, two as Mary Queen of Scots, the Queen of Hearts and Queen of Spades, Lady Macbeth, Egyptian and French ladies, several photographers, several Quakeresses, Swiss peasants, vivandiers, gipsies, rainbow, morning, &c. The scene was most brilliant. Dancing was continued till about 4 o'clock. Privates were admitted to the galleries. The season has been exceedingly gay.—*Canada paper.*

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

Nature's own diadem and title to dignity is today the coveted property of every person, as it was in olden time the pride of Absalom and the strength of Samson. It is the duty of all to cultivate the hair. You can do it and preserve it through life by the use of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolalium, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

The Red River Nor'-Wester, of Jan. 23,

states that the wire for the Overland Pacific Telegraph is now in the course of transportation to that country, and that upon the opening of navigation, contracts will be taken for getting out telegraph poles, &c. It says: "With the formal commencement of this great project we may hope that a bright day is dawning for Rupert's Land, in the course of which we shall gradually emerge from

our unnoticed and comparative grub-like existence, and occupy a prominent position among the communities of the earth.

The same paper stated that wheat is so scarce in that country that flour is being imported from the United States.

TAR MAKING.

There is a company at Freedom, N. H., engaged in manufacturing tar from pine stumps. They produce forty barrels of tar, and seven or eight of spirits of turpentine, per week. The stumps are drawn and cut up as for stove wood, put into a retort and their essence fried out. A cord of pitch wood gives three barrels of tar, worth \$14 per barrel, and eighteen gallons of spirits, worth some \$7 or \$8 the gallon. Profitable business.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN!

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness, and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior who ever drew the sword. When I was in the United States, and he was designated by one of the clergy as the "providential man," surely Professor Holloway, who has travelled over most parts of the world, better deserves that title. His general establishment in London has been the source of health to millions of the afflicted. His agencies, established in every city and town of the universe, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines in London, is true throughout the world, for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuogo—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every language, and resorted to by races of every name and colour, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of disease. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only accept Holloway's PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciation of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering, and rob the grave of victims than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his medicinal pills in London sends out annually more than three hundred thousand pounds worth of his medicines! The statistics of the cures effected by their means cannot, of course, be ascertained; but judging from the facts within our own knowledge of observation, we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—*Chicago Traction.*

At Fecamp, in France, not fewer than five vessels destined for the Newfoundland Cod Fishery have been built this winter.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, March 23.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to make provision for the regulation of seamen shipped on board of any ship or vessel owned in or belonging to Prince Edward Island, which such ship or vessel shall be within the precincts of the said Island, was read a second time, and the House went into committee thereon—his honor, Mr. McDonald, in the chair.

After some desultory debate, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to with several amendments. The amendments were merely verbal ones. A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Brecken, with a Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court in the City of Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. Yee, a member of the Government, laid before the House a message from His Excellency, together with a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the payment of the Lieutenant Governor's salary by the Provincial Parliament. Also, a copy of a Despatch signifying Her Majesty's confirmation of twenty-eight Acts passed by the Legislature last Session.

The above documents were ordered to be laid on the table.

A petition was presented by the Hon. Mr. Ramsay, from certain merchants, ship-builders, and other inhabitants of Prince County, for an Act to authorize the appointment of a surveyor of shipping for that County, resident within the said County. Laid on the table.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McDonald, a Bill to regulate the inspection of pickled fish was read a third time and passed.

On motion, a Bill to incorporate Summerside Bank was read a second time, and the House went into committee thereon—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair. After some time spent in committee the House was resumed, progress was reported, and leave to sit again granted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Walker, a Bill to amend the Act to promote vaccination was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

SALARIES, COLLECTORS IMPOST AND EXCISE.
On motion, a Bill to regulate the salaries of the Collectors of Impost and Excise of the Districts of Bequeque and Georgetown, was read a second time, and the House went into committee thereon—Hon. Mr. Goff in the chair.

First clause read.
Hon. Mr. McDonald: I would like to know whether the Collector will be entitled, under that clause, to receive the salary, £15, to which he is at present entitled, besides his fees or percentage? If I understand the clause aright, he is.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The salary allowed by this clause is for the Collector of Excise, and is in lieu of the per centage heretofore received by that officer. The sum of £15 is allowed for the Collector of Impost, but it does not follow that one person shall hold the two offices.

Hon. Mr. Lord: If it were an open question I would vote against it; but it is a money bill. It gives very large salaries to those two officers. £175 to the one at Summerside, and £135 to the one at Georgetown. They will also receive the £15 to which they were before entitled, and they will also have some fees for brokerage. These salaries are given in lieu of per centage, but the Bill does not interfere with the charges for making out entries. I suppose the Government are aware of what they are about; but I think it is a step in the wrong direction.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: His honor says it is a step in the wrong direction; but I think differently. If we look at the amount

received by the officer at Summerside during the last two or three years, we will see that it is much greater than what is allowed by this Bill. There is a great deal of business done in the office at Summerside, and this salary is in lieu of the five per cent, to which that office is at present entitled. There is another clause in the Bill allowing the officer at Georgetown £135. I have no doubt but that the Government have taken into consideration the amount of labour and duty performed in those offices, and have based the salaries allowed by this Bill upon the average amount received by these officers, respectively, for a number of years back. I remember when I first came to the Legislature that the Collector for Charlottetown received a per centage; and when it was decided to give him a fixed salary, the amount of it was determined by the average of the amount which he had received for a number of years previously. The same is now done with the officers at Summerside and Georgetown. I think it is a step in the right direction, and will effect a very considerable saving to the country.

Hon. Mr. Lord: I did not rise to oppose the Bill, for I know it would be useless to do so. And if his honor the President has stated facts, which I have no doubt he has, this measure will be the means of effecting a saving to the country.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Instead of the Bill being intended to increase the salaries of the Collectors, I think one of the principal objects of it is to facilitate the keeping and regulating of the public accounts, so that they may be ready to be laid before the Legislature at an earlier period. When those Collectors are allowed to pay themselves, it is likely to lead to errors, and sometimes even to loss to the country.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I do not think the officer at Summerside will be overpaid at £175. There is a great deal of work to be done in that office. The steamers calling there five or six times a week, often with dutiable goods on board, cause a great deal of work.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: On looking over the public accounts I see that the amount collected at Summerside for excise during the past year was £5485, which, at 5 per cent, would yield the Collector £274 5s. The £15 added to this would, in round numbers, make £290. However, the amount collected last year was greater, I believe, than in any previous year. As to the argument of his honor from the first district of Queen's County (Mr. Henderson), that giving a fixed salary would facilitate the business of the office, and enable the public accounts to be presented at an earlier period, it is one which I cannot see any force in. I do not see why it is not as easy to charge a commission as receive a salary. At the same time, the principle of giving a fixed salary may work better than paying a commission, and it was probably for that reason that the Bill was brought in. I do not know that there is much use in offering opposition to the Bill, as his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) has said; but it is fixing the salaries of those officers at a certain amount, and it is very likely that the work in those offices will increase, so that it is not improbable that by and bye there will be an application for an increase of salary. There is no business to be done in those offices in the winter. It is all done in five, or at the most, in six months of the year, and therefore I think the salary allowed by this clause is a very liberal one.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: The saving effected in the salary of the officer at Summerside will be nearly £100, as compared with the amount received by him last year. There is no doubt upon my mind, but the business in that office will increase, and an increase of salary might be applied for. It might require two officers to perform the work instead of one. I do not think the salary is too large, as I understand the officer is to