

THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XV.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, June 5, 1865.

New Series.—No. 27.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their TOWN AND COUNTRY CUSTOMERS that they have opened their

SPRING STOCK

OF London, Manchester and Glasgow Goods, received per ship L. C. OWEN, from LIVERPOOL, which will be sold at their usual

Low Prices for Cash.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

May 15, 1865.

SPRING, 1865.

SPRING, 1865.

Ex Ships 'L. C. Owen' & 'Undine.'

ON SALE at Subscriber's ROOM—
Coke REM, Hair and Balled OIL
Kings No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 2 Tons PUTTY,
50 Cans Small MANILLA ROPE,
50 Boxes No. 1 CROWN SOAP,
50 do T. D. PIPES, 15 Boxes Starch,
20 Kegs Baking Soda, 10 Bags RI E,
25 Bags Washing Soda, 100 Crushed Sugar.

In Store,
20 Cases Cognac BRANDY, 1 doz. each,
25 do CHAMPAGNE, 1 doz. each,
10 do BOTTLED WHISKEY,
15 do RASPBERRY BALM,
15 do VANILLA ESSENCE,
10 do JAMAICA REM.

By Brig Urania from London—
60 Cases of CONGO TEA,
All at the lowest prices for Cash or approved paper.
WILLIAM DODD,
May 15, 1865.—47 1/2 Queen Square.

Spring 1865!
LONDON HOUSE,
NEW SPRING GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH!

H. HASZARD would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has JUST RECEIVED a large and well selected

SPRING STOCK
or
London, Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford and Birmingham

GOODS,
comprising all the articles required for a general STOCK, &c.
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
In the latest styles and newest fabrics of Dress Materials, Mantles, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, &c.
All of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

LONDON GOODS,
Expected daily per 'Urania.'

50 CHEST'S TEA (finest Keisow.)
400 Boxes LONDON SOAP,
50 Cans WASHING SODA,
5 Tons OAKUM,
20 Cases ASSORTED CANDY (in bottles)
10 Cases ASSORTED PICKLES,
2 Cases Composition CANDLES,
30 Kegs LONDON MUSTARD,
12 Boxes FINE STARCH.

Wrapping Paper, Corks, Sardines, Lard, Olive and Castor Oil, Fry's Cocoa, Sauces, Blacking, Blacklead, Stationery, and sundry other small articles.

DOUGLAS M. HARRINGTON,
Water Street,
May 8, 1865. 1st rev 2m

FLOUR,
In Store.
300 BBL'S "EXTRA STATE" FLOUR,
Just Arrived,
Per Schr. Cecilia from BOSTON.

150 Bbl's "Government Mills."
Daily Expected,
Per Schr. "Kit Carson," from BOSTON,
500 Bbl's "EXTRA STATE,"
(Choice brands).

For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Ponke's Brick Building, Water-st.
Charlottetown and Southport Ferry.

Persons desirous of crossing the Ferry from either side, after the hours for stopping the Steamer, will please make application on the Charlottetown side on board the Steamer, or on the Southport side at the Ferry House.

H. P. WELSH, Contractor.
May 15, 1865. 1st rev 3w

Fresh Garden & Field Seeds at APOTHECARIES HALL.
JUST ARRIVED per Barque "Undine" from LIVERPOOL, and Steamer "Commercer" from BOSTON, a choice lot of
Really Fresh GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, in every variety.
T. DESBRISSAY.
May 8, 1865.

Fishing Tackle.
BY Barque Undine I have RECEIVED FISHING RODS, CASTING LINES, FLIES, REELS, Looding Pins, Limerick Hooks, &c. &c., offered very low.
T. DESBRISSAY.
May 8, 1865.

FOR SALE,
400 BBL'S EXTRA FLOUR,
2000 lbs. Superior OAKUM.
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, April 17, 1865.

NOTICE.
MR. E. C. NEWBERRY is hereby authorized to collect amounts due for professional attendance, &c. and give receipts in his name. All accounts rendered by him must be by name further trouble, be settled immediately.
E. C. NEWBERRY.
Ch'town, 27th February, 1865. 1d

PH. S. E. C. NEWBERRY can be seen at Dr. GAUVREAU'S Office.

PUBLIC LANDS SALE.

Townships Nos. 38, 39, 41, 42, 53, 54, 60 and 62.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to Public Competition, at Mr. JOHN PHELAN'S, Morell, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon—

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated on John's Road, Lot 38, adjoining land now held by John Geddie Douglas, now or late in the occupation of Hugh McKinnon.

5 ACRES OF LAND, situated on Sinnor's Road, Lot 39, near Patrick Redmond, now or late in the occupation of John Geddie Douglas.

12 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the 5 acres of land above described, now or late in the occupation of James McVish.

15 ACRES OF LAND, situated on Mill Town Road, Marie, Lot 40, adjoining lands held by William Moles and James Long, now or late in the occupation of John Quigley.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon, at JOHN SUTHERLAND'S, Esquire, St. Peter's Bay—

43 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Portage Road, Head of St. Peter's Bay, Lot 41, adjoining land held by Donald O'Healey, now or late in the occupation of Donald McKinnon.

68 ACRES OF LAND, situated at Cable Head, Lot 41, adjoining land held by Emmet McEwen, now or late in the occupation of Andrew Webster.

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Carver Road, Lot 42, adjoining land held by James McKinnon, now or late in the occupation of Donald McKinnon.

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Carver Road, Lot 42, adjoining land held by John Dixon, Esq., now or late in the occupation of Donald Hector McKinnon.

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated at the rear of land held by James Melisue, Goose River, Lot 42.

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated at the rear of land held by Michael McDonald, Goose River, Lot 42.

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated at Big Cape, Lot 42, adjoining land held by Allan McKinnon, now or late in the occupation of Donald McKinnon, Alexander's son.

10 ACRES OF LAND being a portion of the Five Honour Farm, near Easton Road, Lot 42, at the rear of land lately owned by Owen Sullivan, now or late in the occupation of Samuel Barge.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, at Mr. WILLIAM HART'S, Carleton Place, at 10 o'clock, noon—

50 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Road leading from Carleton to St. Peter's Bay, Lot 42, adjoining lands held by W. L. Stewart and Geoffrey Pennington, now or late in the occupation of William Stewart or Michael Smyth.

30 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Lanching Road, Lot 51, adjoining land held by James Campbell, now or late in the occupation of Donald McKinnon, of Georgetown.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Mr. JOHN KENNEDY'S, Woodville, Lot 52—

155 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Main Road, Lot 53, opposite land held by Robert McKenzie, now or late in the occupation of John McKenzie.

85 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Main Road, Lot 53, opposite land held by Robert McKenzie, now or late in the occupation of Alexander McKinnon.

123 ACRES OF LAND, situated on the Main Road, Lot 53, opposite land held by Hector McKenzie, now or late in the occupation of Colin and Angus McKinnon, or Angus McKintosh.

70 ACRES OF LAND, situated at Wood Islands, Lot 62, adjoining land held by John McDonald, now or late in the occupation of Archibald McKinnon.

88 ACRES OF LAND, situated at Wood Islands, Lot 62, adjoining land held by John McKinnon, now or late in the occupation of Archibald McKinnon.

The above properties are submitted for sale in accordance with the 38th section, 16 Vic. cap. 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.
Land Office, May 1, 1865. 5m

PUBLIC LANDS SALE.

WASTE LANDS.
Townships Nos. 31, 40, 41, 42, 53, 54.

The Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE, at Mr. JOHN PHELAN'S, Morell, Lot 39, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next:

WASTE LANDS, situated on the Marsh, and McDonald Roads, Townships Nos. 39 and 40.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE, at JOHN SUTHERLAND'S, Esquire, St. Peter's Bay—

WASTE LANDS, situated at the rear of farms fronting on Bay Fortune, Portage and Capes Roads, Townships Nos. 41 and 42.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. WILLIAM HART'S, Carleton Place—

WASTE LANDS, situated on Mill Town, Carleton Place and Lanching Roads, Townships Nos. 53 and 54.

Plans of the Lands exhibited, and conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.
Land Office, May 1, 1865. 5m

TO THE TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Legislature during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, so the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act.

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.
Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

The undersigned have appointed Mr. H. J. RICHARDSON, of Summerside, their AGENT, where TOBACCO can be had at the SAME RATE as in Charlottetown.
LOWDEN & RICHARDSON.
May 1, 1865. 1d

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE, a very fast BLACK PONEY, 3 years old, perfectly sound. Also, 1 doz. Poney Harness complete, 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle, 1 Halter, &c. &c. 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Dog Cart, will be sold—a bargain. Apply to the Subscriber at the "Examiner" Office.
F. W. HUGHES.
May 15, 1865.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 3.
APPROPRIATION BILL.
(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I will not oppose the grant, if it is properly expended it will be a benefit to the country. Importing stock costs a great deal, and very often they do not give satisfaction. I suppose it will be like other money matters; Queen's County will receive the greatest share of the benefit; but perhaps the Society will give us a fair share of the stock.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I do not wish to let that item pass without making an observation. I am willing to support that grant for a model farm, and I am happy to see such a provision made. I must say, however, that I regret to hear the sentiments of his honor from Prince County, (Mr. Ramsay) whose opinion I highly respect, and who is a practical farmer himself. I wish we had more such practical farmers. But I cannot agree with him, for if a model farm is managed properly, it will result in great benefit to the agricultural population of this Colony. The question before us more particularly to agriculturalists; still, I know as every legislator should who has been a few years in the Colony, that agriculture is the main thing that we have to depend upon. I hope the experience of the past will be a sufficient guide and warning to the Government in the future in the management of a model farm; and I feel assured that the farmers of this Colony, when keeping stock through our long winters is such a great disadvantage, will derive a vast benefit from having that stock of a superior breed of animals for which they would, perhaps, get a hundred per cent. more than they would for inferior animals. It is well known that a colt of a poor breed will eat as much and cost as much to keep him as one of the best breed and first value. Therefore I think it will be a great advantage to have a model farm, if a good practical farmer can be got to take charge of it; and I hope that every possible care will be taken to make it a success. The more enterprising farmers are now looking forward to the importation of stock every year, which is a great risk and very expensive; and the necessity for it might be obviated by the establishment of a good stock farm in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I feel satisfied with the grant, though the old model farm did not succeed very well. I think the experience on that farm will be an advantage, and will enable the Government to establish another on better principles.

Item agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. BEER suggested that a conference should be asked for with the House of Assembly, with a view to the introduction of a clause in the Bill giving the Government power to expend £1000, which had been appropriated in 1863 for the discovery of coal in this Island. His honor remarked that the money was available if any person should discover coal, but no person would undertake to bore for it at his own risk; and therefore, he wished to give the government power to expend the money as they thought proper. The propriety of the suggestion was concurred in by the committee.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, an Act in further amendment of the Act to incorporate the Royal Agricultural Society was read the third time and passed.

DEBATES.—CONFERENCE.
(Committee resumed.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: Our time is very short, but I would just rise for the purpose of supporting the resolution of his honor the Attorney General; and I do so with confidence that I am representing the opinion of a large majority of my constituents. I am happy to think that his honor's resolution will be so unanimously supported in this House. It is no more, I think, than his honor deserves, for he has taken an active part, as well as his honor the leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, in bringing this question to the decision which, I believe, will be pronounced upon it by the Legislature. I think their honors, as well as the press of the Island, for the way they have handled the subject; and I would not forget another gentleman (Mr. Beer) who has taken a great deal of trouble in making calculations, and instructing the people upon the real position of the financial part of the question. I cannot say that we would derive any benefit from a Union with Canada. Our trade would not be increased, and we would be subjected to a great increase of taxation. I believe there are any chances of having a profitable trade with that country, I do not see that we are deluded from having it now. We can have all the advantages of trade without subjecting ourselves to be taxed at their discretion. They would have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, and they could tax us as they thought proper, which would be interfering with our constitutional rights from first to last. Therefore I am fully of opinion, after mature consideration, that we are far better off as we are, even though we have a little trouble for Canada has not been so well able to manage the business of their country as we have been to manage ours; and why should we trust the management of our affairs to people who have never been able to manage their own with satisfaction. Therefore I think it is better to refrain from running ourselves into trouble. Some say that Canada is a great and growing country, and therefore a Union would be beneficial to us, but I believe that such arguments are all "hush." Their canals and railroads would be no benefit to us; they do not want our produce, and we would probably be taxed double what we are at present. It is said that Canada is a rich country; if so, and if they tax us equally with themselves, it would be unjust and burdensome to us, for we could not bear the same taxation. A great deal has been said about the "glory" part of the subject. A few might glory in going to Canada, but it would soon wear away, and our souls would have very little glory to their account. Perhaps they would be called to the "front" to defend their country. I think we should carefully guard against going into such a union. I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of any Government, but I believe there is not the present in the world. If the Canadian politicians are such men as they are represented to be, they must be very corrupt. I believe they

were very liberal in entertaining the delegates when they were in Canada. They came here to see if we would take them in, but I think they took some of us in. I feel confident that the views taken by his honor the Attorney General and the Leader of the Opposition will meet the approbation of the country. I will support the resolution.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: as the time is so short, and as there has been so much already said upon this subject, I will only just say that I will support the resolution before the Committee.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I will also support the resolution, and I think it is unnecessary to debate the question further. If there were any difference of opinion in this House respecting it, the case would be different.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I did intend to say a few words upon this subject, but there is not time now to do so. I may say, however, that I agree with nearly all that has been said in opposition to Confederation. I do not see anything to induce us to go into such a union. If we could trade with Canada as we can with the Lower Provinces, or with Britain, or the United States, or the West Indies, we might view the project in a more favorable light; but at present, I do not see what we would gain by going into the proposed Confederation.

The House was then resumed, and the Chairman reported the resolution unanimously agreed to.

Hon. Attorney General, from the joint Committee of both Houses appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen upon the subject of the proposed Federal Union of the Colonies, presented the following draft thereof, which was read and adopted by the House:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, your Majesty's loyal and faithful servants, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having had under our consideration the Resolutions or Report of the Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and the City of Quebec on the 10th October, 1864, upon the subject of a proposed Confederation of these Provinces and Colonies, and the Despatch of the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to Lord Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, dated the 3rd of December, 1864, relative thereto, humbly and gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and foresight of your Majesty's Throne, for the purpose of conveying to your Majesty the expression of our desire and determination, as the Constitutional Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, in regard to the great question involved in the said Report; and having, after most mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the proposed Confederation, in so far as it is contemplated to embrace Prince Edward Island, would prove disastrous to the best interests and future prosperity of this Colony, we would humbly crave leave to state the grounds upon which that conclusion is based.

First, Prince Edward Island being entirely dependent on its Agriculture and Fisheries, has no staple commodity to export for which Canada can furnish a market—(Canada being essentially an agricultural country, and possessing a vast extent of fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) That while such is, and ever must be, the relative commercial position of this Island and Canada, the products of our soil and fisheries find in the extensive markets of our Parent Country, the United States, and the West Indies, ready and profitable customers. That the proposed Union, while admitting the growing and manufacturing of Canada into this Island, free, would, by accumulation of taxes, enormously increase the duty to which those of Great Britain and the United States are at present subject in this Island, thereby compelling this Colony to take a large portion of its imports from Canada, making payment therefor in money, instead of paying them from countries which would receive our produce in exchange, an arrangement so inconsistent with the fundamental principles of commerce that it would not only greatly curtail our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the United States, but materially diminish our exports to those countries, and prove most injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of this Island.

Second, That if the relative circumstances of Canada and this Island rendered a union practicable, the evident injustice of the terms agreed to by the Quebec Conference would prevent their being ratified by this Island. Without entering into full detail on this branch of the subject, or adverting to the fact, that by the proposed terms of the Confederation we are called upon to transfer to the Confederate Government a steadily increasing Revenue, and that too, under our comparatively low tariff for a fixed and settled amount, we would likely notice some of the objectionable features of the said Report.

And, first, in reference to the fundamental principle upon which the Confederation is proposed to rest, namely, representation according to population. Without admitting this principle in under all circumstances to be sound and just, we consider it to be particularly objectionable as applied to this Island, in connection with Canada, from the fact that the number of our inhabitants is and must continue comparatively small, in comparison of this Island possessing a Crown Lands, mines or minerals, or other extensive resources, and that we never can expect to become, to any great extent, a manufacturing people, by reason of our navigation being closed for nearly half the year, and all trade, and even communication with other countries (except by telegraph) and the medium of a fragile sea-boat stopped. And when we consider the provision of the said Report which is intended to regulate the mode of adjusting the relative representation of the various Provinces at each decennial census, and reflect upon the rapid rate of increase in the population of Upper and Lower Canada—particularly in the former herebefore, and the certainty of a still greater increase therein in the future, over that of the population of this Island, it follows, as a certain and inevitable consequence, that the number of our Representatives in the Federal Parliament would, in the course of a comparatively short number of years, be diminished to a still smaller number than that proposed to be allotted to us at the commencement of the Union.

Third, In further noticing the injustice of the terms of the said Report, as applicable to us, we would advert to the old Imperial policy, so pregnant with ill consequences to us, by which all the lands in this Colony were granted in large tracts to absentee, and which deprives this Island of the revenue drawn by the sister Colonies from these sources,—our insular position and numerous harbors, furnishing cheap and convenient water communication, which renders expensive public works here unnecessary—to the revenue to be drawn by the proposed

Federal Government from this Island and extended among the people of Canada and the other Provinces, in constructing railroads, canals, and other great public works, thereby creating a trade which would build up cities and enhance the value of property in various parts of those Provinces—advantages which this Island could enjoy a very small participation—and to our complete isolation during five months of the year, when ice interrupts our trade and communication with the mainland, and during which period this Island could derive no possible benefit from the railroads and other public works which they would, equally with the people of those Provinces, be taxed to construct. These, and many other circumstances, placing Prince Edward Island in an exceptional position in regard to the other Provinces, but which seem to have been entirely ignored, ought, in our opinion, to have produced an offer of a financial arrangement for this Island very different in its terms from that contained in the Report of the said Conference.

Fourth, That while we fully recognize it to be the duty of this Colony to use every means, to the extent of its limited resources, to aid in defending its inhabitants from foreign invasion, we cannot recognize the necessity of uniting in a Confederation with Canada for the purpose of defence upon terms which, in other respects, are so unfair to the people of Prince Edward Island, and thereby sacrificing our commercial interests for the production of the co-operation of Canada in a military point of view; it being our abiding hope and conviction, that so long as we remain a loyal and attached Colony of Great Britain, under whose protecting wing and benign influence we have so long had the happiness to live, and endeavor to aid, by a reasonable contribution towards the defence of our Colony, by placing our Militia service in a military point of view, it being our abiding hope and conviction, that so long as we remain a loyal and attached Colony of Great Britain, under whose protecting 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