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. XVII. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867. { NO. 31

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store and Warehouses of the late JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esqr. on MONDAY the 24th day of JUNE, 1867, the whole Stock of MERCHANDIZE, viz:

DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
Ladies' and Men's HATS,
Gents' Beaver HATS, Fur CAPS, Cloth do,
SILKS of various descriptions,
Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
Printed Cotton SHAWLS and CAPES,
Gents' Silk and Cloth VESTS,
A large quantity of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's SHOES of various descriptions.
COBURGS, Orleans, Alapacas,
A large quantity of Superfine CLOTHS,
Gents' under and over COATS,
Light Summer COATS,
Red and White FLANNEL,
Men's Ready-made SHIRTS,
Neck Ties, Ladies' Ties and Belts,
Ladies' and Men's Gloves and Stockings in Silk and Worsted,
Ribbons of every description, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets of different descriptions.
A large quantity of Iron and Steel,
300 bush Salt, a large quantity of Coal, Rope, and Cordage,
2 large Boilers, 1 set of Purchase Blocks,
A quantity of empty Casks of various descriptions,
Stoves, Pans and Pots,
Tin and Earthenware, China do, in setts or otherwise,
Trunks, an assortment Ladies' Boxes,
A large assortment of Carpenters' Tools,
Paints of different colours,
Hand Saws, Pit Saws,
Spar Varnish, Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

ANTHONY McCORMACK, Agent.

Head St. Peter's Bay, April 5, 1867.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig ANN, from Liverpool, G. B., he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON, assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅜ to ⅝;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ⅝;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE,—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & Co., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

Oct. 29, 1866.

LOWDEN'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has a

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF VIRGINIA LEAF SQUARE ROD TOBACCO,

now being manufactured, which he knows will compete with any article imported, and solicits the inspection of those who are

JUDGES OF THE WEED.

Dealers are invited to

Examine our Stock,

and judge for themselves.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE ONLY.

will be obtained at this Establishment.

Enquire at the Old Stand.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1867.

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Gin and Rum, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store and for Sale—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, Pale & Colored,
150 Chests Superior Congo TEA,
25 Hhds. Holland GIN,
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR,
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP,
Hhds. and Q'r Casks Pale BRANDY,
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Ch'town, 25th Feb., 1867.

West India House,

Upper Great George Street.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale Brandy,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime),
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
40 " Blood's xxx PORTER,
Cases CLARET,
40 Boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25 ¼ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 Boxes FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests Superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls. P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls. Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS,

—Also—

A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

Hoop Skirts!

JUST RECEIVED, by Steamer *ALHAMBRA*—

150 Doz. HOOP SKIRTS.

For sale low, if immediately applied for.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

Nov. 26, 1866.

Schooner for Sale.

THE *Star of the Sea*, 58 tons register, now laying in Charlottetown, four years old; was built in New Brunswick out of the best material; is perfectly tight, and well found; has two Chains, three Anchors, Standing and Running Rigging and Sails, all in good order.

For Price and further particulars inquire of W. B. DEAN, Esq., Charlottown, or of the owner.

REUBEN TUPLIN.

Margate, New London, February 25, 1867.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M. WRIGHT, late of Dunk River Mills, Esquire, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those persons who have legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement within three months from the date hereof.

BETSY MARIA WRIGHT, Administratrix.

Dunk River Mills, Lot 26, March 21, 1867. apl 8

EDUCATION, LANGUAGES.

THE Undersigned teaches Latin, Greek, French, Italian, English Composition, General History, Drawing, and Perspective. He is also willing to read for and select the literary department of a newspaper.

J. F. NEWBERY, B. A.
Christ Church, Oxford,
King Street, Ch'town.

April 15, 1867.

SINGER'S NEW STYLE SEWING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in introducing to the Ladies of Charlottetown and the Island in general, SINGER'S New Style SEWING MACHINE, which is now presented to the Public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

in existence. The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable, and beautiful. It is quiet, light-running, and capable of perfoming a variety of work never before attempted on a single machine.

The Subscriber has fitted up Rooms expressly for the purpose of exhibiting the above Machine, where a competent person will be in attendance to give every instruction that may be required.

JOHN HIGGINS,
Sewing Machine Depot.

Great George St. May 20, 1867. 2m

Big Loaf for a Small Price.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at a reduced price,

200 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR.

W. McGILL.

Ch'town, 11th March 1867.

THE ELECTIONS ARE COMING!

CONFEDERATIONISTS!
AND
ANTI-CONFEDERATIONISTS!!

can be supplied with the best

PARIS SILK HATS, for the occasion, at

J. HOBBS' Hat & Cap Store,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

Jan. 28, 1867.

FALL GOODS.

BY various Ships from ENGLAND, Steamers from BOSTON and HALIFAX, I have received my

FALL & WINTER STOCK,

consisting in part of

26 Casks & Cases General Ironmongery.

1 Cask Cutlery,
1 do Traces,
1 do Shovels,
1 do Hoes,
1 do Shot,
26 Boxes Tin,
236 pieces Plough Metals,
16 Tons Nails & Spikes,
23 bundles Spring Steel,
15 do Shoeing do
3 do Cast do
7 do Blister do
18½ Tons Iron,
1 Cask Cart Boxes,
1 do Bolts & Nuts,
1 do Screws,
1 do Files,
1 Box Axles,
5 Pairs Bellowes,
1 Basket Vices
158 Kegs Paints,
12 Drums Varnish,
6 do Turpenzine,
2 Casks do Putty,
4 do Putty,
1 do Venetian Red,
1 do Yellow Ochre,
Vermillion,
Prussian Blue,
Drop Black,
Umber,
De Sienna,
4 Hhds Paint Oil,
1 do Olive do
2 Bbls Seal do
1 do Lubricating Oil,
10 do Kerosene Oil,
111 Boxes Glass,
2 Crates Scuttles,
1 Case Shoemaker's Thread
1 Bale Curled Hair,
1 Cask Glue,
3 do Dyewoods,
250 lbs. extract Logwood,
5 Bales Rope.

These goods have been well bought, and with Stock on Shelves and in Warehouse, form a very large assortment, and are offered at my usual low prices—either wholesale or retail—for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON.

Great George Street, Dec. 3, 1866.

Barley. Barley.

SOUND 2 ROWED BARLEY bought at BRIGHTON BREWERY.

R. SMITH.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable Property known as the MILFORD MILLS consisting of a CLOTH MILL and CARDING MILL, together with one acre of free land, situated in the Wood Island settlement, and within half a mile of Victoria Harbor.

The above property is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a number of years by security on the property.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 1st of September next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the spot, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. McMILLAN.

Milford Mills, Lot 62, April 29, 1867. tf

Excellent Stand for Business.

TO be sold by private contract that valuable and beautifully situated Farm at Bay Fortune, Township Forty-three (43), well known by the name of Abel's Cape, comprising fifty-five (55) acres of Freehold Land, about twenty are cleared, with a large and substantially built dwelling House and Barn recently erected theron. The Bay Fortune Public Wharf being on the north side of said land makes it a desirable and convenient place for shipping produce and also for fishing.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply, on the premises, to Mr. FREDERICK RODIGRASS, or to

WILLIAM NORTON, Esqr., Lot 56.

Grand River, March 25th, 1867.

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by private Contract that valuable Freehold Farm and Property belonging to CHARLES DINGWELL, Esq., Morrell; situate one mile from St. Peter's Harbor, on the north side of the Bay, comprising two hundred and forty-two acres of superior land, about thirty-five (35) acres of which are in a very good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a growth of Hard and Soft Wood — this valuable Farm has a frontage on the Bay of twenty-nine (29) chains and the same distance on the North or Sea Shore, where large quantities of sea manure can always be had, as well as abundance of mussle mud in the Bay. A Barn and small Farm House are on the premises, also a convenient Well of water, &c., &c., &c.

A good Title guaranteed, with possession when required.

Application to be made to the owner, at Morrell, or to FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH, Attorney-at-Law.

Charlottetown, 18th Feb'y, 1867.

Valuable 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 of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE,

Per "Lotus," from London; "Empress," from Glasgow; "L C Owen," "Undine," and "Helen Malcolm," from Liverpool.

35 BALES and Cases DRY GOODS,
4 Bales White and Colored Cotton Warp,
100 Bolts Bleached Navy Canvas,
30 Bolts Clipper Duck, for Boat Sails,
20 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,
4 Casks BRANDY,
6 Casks Scotch Whiskey,
44 Chests and half chests TEA,
12 Kegs Bi-carbonate Soda,
6 Casks Washing Soda,
6 Bbls. and Cases CONFECTIONERY,
6 Kegs and 3 Cases Colman's Mustard,
1 Keg Cream Tartar,
1 Cask Epsom SALTS,
1 Case Nutmegs, 3 Bbls. Currants,
1 do Indigo,
1 Bbl. ALUM, 1 Bbl. Saltpetre,
1 do Copperas,
30 Boxes Raisins, 1 Bag Pepper,
2 Cases Castor OIL,
20 Crates EARTHENWARE.

Together with LARGE STOCK ON HAND, will be sold LOW to the Trade for *Cash or approved credit.*

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

IMPORTATIONS For Fall Season, 1866,

AT THE

British Warehouse,

COMPLETED.

THE Public in general will find in our Establishment a Large and Varied Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

that will compare favourably with any in the market,

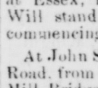
and will prove to purchasers second to none, for style, value, and price.

Inspection solicited.

W. & A. BROWN.

Dec. 3, 1866.

Young Sultan.



THE Thorough-bred Horse "Young Sultan," imported by the Stock Farm Commissioners in 1865.—Pedigree as follows:—"Young Sultan," by Charleston Dam, by Sultan. He is a rich bay, 5 years old, with black legs, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, with great power, combined with fine action and good temper. He took the second Prize at the Cambridge and Isle of Ely Agricultural Show, 1864, for the best thorough-bred Stallion for getting weight carrying hunters. He also took the first Prize at the Agricultural Show at Essex, in 1865, for the same class of horses. Will stand at the following places this season, commencing on MONDAY, the 29th APRIL:—

At John Stewart's, Five Mile House, St. Peter's Road, from 8 to 10 o'clock, a. m.; at Ready's, Saw Mill Bridge, from 12 till 2 p. m.; at Auld's Mill, from 4 to 6 p. m.; will stop the night at or near James Shaw's, Brackley Point; will leave there at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning; will stop at Wheatley River Bridge from 10 to 12, noon; thence at J. Bunting's, from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to Hon. Alex. Laird's, New Glasgow, for the night; will leave New Glasgow on Wednesday morning, the 1st May, at 8 o'clock; thence to Richard Bagnall's, Hazel Grove, from 10 to 12 o'clock, noon; will stop at Johnston's Mills, Malpeque Road, from 2 to 4 p.m.; thence to Richard Crabb's, will stop there the night; will leave Crabb's at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 2nd May; will stop at John Coles', Milton Inn, from 9 to 10 a. m.; thence by George Hooper's, across to R. Locke's, Winsloe Road, will stop at Locke's from 12 to 2 p. m.; thence to James Bell's, Brackley Point Road, will stop there from 4 to 6 p. m.; thence to the stable of the groom at Dawson's Cottage, St. Peter's Road; will be at Charlottetown every Friday, and at the groom's stable until the Tuesday morning following; will cross the Ferry on Tuesday the 7th May, and remain at Southport from 7 to 10 a. m.; thence to Five Mile House, Lot 49, to remain there from 12 to 1 p. m.; thence to Samuel Lane's, Lot 49, to remain there from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to T. Beers', Cherry Valley, to remain there for the night; to leave Cherry Valley on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, for J. Duncan's, Vernon River, to remain at Duncan's from 10 to 12, noon; thence to Adams', calling at T. Master's; to remain at Adams' from 2 to 4 p. m.; thence to the Ten Mile House for the night; will leave the Ten Mile House on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock calling at Acorn's Mill; to N. Robinson's, Lot 48, to remain there until 1 o'clock, p. m.; thence to Southport, calling at McLeod's, Blacksmith, for one hour; to remain at Southport until the last boat in the evening.

This route to be continued during the season, calling at each place once a fortnight.

TERMS—20s. for the season, payable 1st November next.

GEORGE THORNE, Groom.

May 13, 1867. 2m

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a single WHITE LIGHT will be SHEWN on the PENINSULA in the BAY of GASPE, during the season of the NAVIGATION, to serve as a GUIDE to VESSELS passing the NARROW CHANNEL between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

The Light will stand at a height of forty feet above the level of the sea

Cape Gaspe bearing S.E. by S.half S.
Cape Haldimand, South. } By Compass
Gaspe Basin, W. half S.

By order of the Board.

E. B. LINDSAY, Cl. T. Ho. Q.

Trinity House, Quebec, 15th March, 1867. 4i [May 20.]

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.			Longitude W.		
°	'	"	°	'	"
47	3	40	63	59	19

Elevation Eighty feet.

JNO. WM. MORRISON, Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867.

Pianoforte for Sale.

A VERY handsome and superior toned Cottage Cabinet 6⅞ Octavo PIANOFOTE, Rosewood Case in excellent order, for sale. Original cost, Forty guineas.

For particulars enquire of MR. GEORGE DOUGLASS, Kent Street.

Ch'town, March 25, 1867.

Indigo. Indigo.

300 LBS, in Boxes, 10 lbs each, (warranted.) For Sale by N. RANKIN.

May 13, 1867.

POGIES! POGIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand

200 Barrels Prime PGIES,

which will be disposed of in lots to suit Purchasers.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, 22nd April, 1867. isl pat sj

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, 1866.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

AT

Apothecaries' Hall.

JUST received from the well-known House of T. WHALLEY, Liverpool, per Ship "Undine," a supply of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, also a choice lot of FLOWER SEEDS, which may be relied on. For sale at Apothecaries' Hall, Queen's Square.

May 13, 1867.

Selling Daily! Who wants Bargains?

THE Subscribers have decided to Sell the whole of their extensive Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, at unusually low prices for CASH. All persons having money to expend will find they can make a profitable investment of it by purchasing from us at Georgetown or Montague Bridge any article comprised in our Stock. The

DRY GOODS

CONSIST IN PART OF:

Grey, White, and Printed Cotton; Striped and Fancy Shirtings, in Cotton and Wool; Cotton and Linen Bed-tick and Sheeting; Cambric Lining; Silesia, Holland, Casban, and Fancy Linings; Coburgs, Orleans, Winceys, Merinos, Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, Cheeks, and other Dress Goods; Shawls and Mantles in variety; Mantle Cloths, Tweed, Satinet, Beaver, Doeskin, Whitney, Pilot and Broad Cloth; Ready-made Clothing; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Hats, Caps, Furs and Hosiery; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Fancy Goods in variety; Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware,

COMPRISES:

Flat, Round and Square Iron, best Scotch, German Cast; Blister, Spring, and Shoeing Steel, all sizes of Nails, Spikes and Brads, both cut and wrought; Horse Nails, Plough Mounting, Window Glass, Chain Traces, Codlines and Hooks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes and Forks, Stoves and Stovepipe, Shelf Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Groceries.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Lucine and Kerosine Oil, Lubricating Oil, Paint Oil, Varnish and Paints; Prime pickled Herring, dry Codfish and Scale Fish, barrels Pork and Beef, &c., &c., &c.

Canvas, No. 1 to No. 6, Hemp Cordage from 9 thread Ratlin to 5½ inch, Sail Twine, Pitch, Tar and Rosin.

All the above goods and many other articles are now offered to the public at extremely low figures for Cash.

We want the cash. Don't you want the bargains? Come with your money, for without it great bargains cannot be expected.

A. A. MACDONALD & BROS., Georgetown.
MACDONALD & BROS., Montague.

February 11th, 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has REMOVED from his old premises in the rear of the Bank of P. E. Island, to the Store next door south of the said Bank, formerly occupied by Mr MORIN LOWDEN.

RALPH W. BRECKEN.

May 20, 1867. 3m

1867. SEEDS. 1867.

THE Subscriber has received from the well-known house of THOMAS WHALLEY, Nursery and Seedsman, 12, St. George's Crescent, LIVERPOOL:—

A Supply of Garden Seeds;

Also, on hand, from BOSTON:

Cucumber, Squash, Melon, Carrot, Onion, Cannon Ball, California & Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage

SEEDS.

WM. R. WATSON.

VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen St. May 6, 1867.

P. E. ISLAND Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber would hereby inform his numerous friends and customers that he has in course of preparation, a very superior style of

LADIES' KID BOOT,

suitable for the coming season. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, in every variety, such as

Ladies' and Misses'

Balmoral Kid BOOTS, Congress BOOTS,
Grain Calf Congress do, Serge do,
do Balmoral do, Imitation Lace do,
&c. &c.

Gents' and Boys'

Calf Tap soled BOOTS, Balmoral BOOTS,
do Single do do, Shooting do,
Grain Leather do do, Knee do,
Heavy Congress do, Kip do,
Light do do, Brogans & Shoes,
&c. &c.

Wholesale Dealers before sending their orders abroad should call and examine the large and varied stock of

Ladies' & Misses', Gents' & Boys' BOOTS & SHOES,

Specially manufactured for the Trade of P. E. Island.

GEORGE NICOLL.

South Side Queen's Square, March 4th, 1867. tf

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ENTIRE HORSE, off 'Sambo,' out of a powerful Mare got by Saladin, stands 15½ hands high, girths 5½ feet, 3 years old — color, brown — legs, feet, mane and tail, all black.

AL. LESLIE.

Souris, 13th May, 1867. 4w

JOSEPH F. ELLIS, INSURANCE, SHIPPING, AND GENERAL AGENT,

STOCK BROKER, CONSIGNEE, &c.
PICTOU, N. S.

REFERENCES:

Hugh Hartshorne, Esq. Solicitor.........Halifax.
Messrs. Black, Bros. & Co, Merchants....Halifax.
J. B. Bland, Esq. Banker.................Halifax.
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq. Merchant......Halifax.
John M. Walker, Esq..............St. John, N. B.

☞ Business respectfully solicited.

May 20, 1867. 3m

AUCTION! AUCTION!

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, immediately on the arrival of the Bark LOTUS, now daily expected, when landed on the wharf—

20 Casks and qtr. Casks best HOLLAND GIN,
20 Chests and half Chests best TEA,
A Lot of EARTHEN and GLASSWARE.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

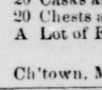
For Quebec or Montreal.

THE Brigt. SILVER LIGHT, M. KEEFE, Commander, 202 tons register, now on her way from Sidney, will be dispatched to Quebec or Montreal immediately on her arrival at this Port. For Freight, &c, apply to

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, May 6, 1867.

SOURIS PACKET.



THE SCHR. *JOSEPHENE* will commence her trips as a Packet between Souris and Charlottetown, calling at Georgetown, immediately after opening of Navigation.

A. CHIVERIE, Master.

Ch'town, P. E. I., March 11, 1867. 3m

RUM! RUM! RUM!

20 PUNCHEONS of Old Demerara RUM for Sale at Subscriber's Establishment, in or out of Bond.

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1866.

WANTED!

A FARMER and his WIFE, to take charge of a New Farm at Cascumpec Village. French preferred.

Apply to Mr. J. E. S. Bagnall, Charlottetown, or Mr. Thomas Hopgood, Lot 6, Cascumpec.

May 20, 1866. tf

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, May 10, (*continued.*)

LAND QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I do not wish to cast any reflections upon the late Government, as I assisted in placing them in power, but I do not think there is much credit due to them for the purchase of the "Cunard Estate," because they purchased it at too high a price. Perhaps it will be some benefit in this way, that it has broken the heart of proprietorism in the Colony, so that it may not be so difficult to get a compulsory measure passed now as it was formerly. I believe they only purchased that estate for a stalking horse to ride into power. I remember a candidate saying just before the election, that it was no reason that a man should not ride a horse, because he had thrown him down and kicked him—it was no reason that he should leave the horse and take an ass—but I think the old horse has kicked them overboard altogether. I hope the party now in power will do all they can to settle this question. There were two evils connected with the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill." They should have allowed it to go into operation, and then the tenants would probably have purchased the best lands, and in the course of a few years the proprietors would have sold the balance to the Government at a reasonable rate. There was one feature in that Bill which was very objectionable. They should have established a uniform price for the land. The price of land held at one shilling an acre would be 16s. 8d., instead of 15s, as some suppose; but what benefit was it to be to those who held their land at two or three shillings sterling an acre? As to bringing in the Troops, I am of opinion, that if there was any necessity for bringing them here, there may also be some necessity for retaining them, for if those men who were connected with the Tenant League are to be looked upon with suspicion and proscribed, I would not be surprised if it would have a bad effect upon their loyalty. His honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) says they have altered their views, and I believe many of them have, for some of them went too far; but I was a member of that organization, and I have not altered my views, for I believe it was based on sound principles. The Imperial Government admitted that the tenantry had grievances, and their object was to negociate with the proprietors, and try to induce them to sell their lands at a fair price. Larger prices were offered in some cases than what is contemplated by the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill," but they were refused, and it is no wonder that some of the tenantry became outrageous.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor from the city (Mr. Palmer) made some remarks which I think were quite uncalled for. He called upon the Government of the day to announce their policy. I think it was very fairly shadowed forth in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, and no person knows better than his honor the difficulties under which we took the reins of Government. He should remember the complete failure of the Land Question under their administration. The "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill" was unsuccessful. It is true, a large amount of arrears of rent was remitted, but they were so old, in most cases, that it was impossible to collect them. The arrears subsequent to 1858 were to be paid in full. His honor has challenged the Government to state their policy, and I do not think his remarks are consistent with his usual candor. He might have reflected upon that statement in His Excellency's Speech:—

"I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the Tenantry to obtain the fee simple of their land, by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed towards extending the action of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of the Island as have not yet participated in its benefits, and I shall endeavor, under its provisions, to buy out the interest of the remaining proprietors, in the comparatively small portion of the land which is now held under leasehold tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require your serious consideration."

Now, I do think that was a fair exposure of the policy of the Government; and when I add to that, the fact which has already been stated by his honor from Georgetown, that a measure was in progress, to enable the Government to obtain a loan, to buy out those remaining estates, I think it must be seen that the challenge of his honor was quite unnecessary. That paragraph in His Excellency's Speech, I am aware, has given satisfaction in the country. I trust his honor who introduced the resolution will see the propriety of withdrawing it, and leaving the matter in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: As respects the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill," I think it has been a great benefit. It has been the means of bringing a great quantity of land into the market. I do not think the Cunard property would have been purchased yet if it had not been for that Act; and I know that very considerable quantities of land have been purchased under it. A number of tenants on Lot 16, who had short leases, have purchased the fee simple of their farms under that bill, and it has therefore been of great service to them.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: What I stated was this: I alluded to the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill" as the great remedy which was devised by the late Government for the settlement of Land Question; and when I look at the principle involved in it, I think it has approached far nearer to the wishes of the great body of the people than anything I have yet heard from the then Opposition or from the members of the present Government. The great cry was far a compulsory measure, and the Fifteen years' Purchase Bill is a compulsory measure. It shows that the Government of that day did not fail or shrink from passing a compulsory measure. Now, as that turned out ineffective, I want to know whether the present Government will show themselves to be possessed of as much moral courage as the late Government. If you turn to the debates of the Legislative Council you will find that every one of their honors who composed the then Opposition expressed their disapprobation of that measure, on the grounds that it was fixing the purchase money at too high a rate. Well, I see nothing in His Excellency's speech beyond the policy of the late Government. The present Government have not shown a disposition to go as far as the late Government in complying with the wishes of the people in that respect. In adopting that measure the late Government went to the very verge of constitutional principles. It broke down hundreds of contracts, and it compelled proprietors to sell at fifteen years' purchase who had refused a sovereign an acre. That price, fifteen years' purchase, was considered too high, and now I repeat the question, and I put it to them as a body, not singling out any one member, for I am happy to say that I am on good terms with every member of the Government, because we do not carry our political principles to the extremes which many of us used to do ten or twelve years ago; I say I speak to them as a body and ask them, now that they are in power, whether they are going to use the moral force which their powers of legislation give them to pass a compulsory measure. "The time has arrived," and their supporters expect it of them, that they should exercise that power, or else come to the opposite conclusion and say, "it is vain, we cannot go beyond the line of reason." That is the position of the present Government, and it is due from them to the country to come to some definite conclusion. It is open to them to say, "here is the principle admitted by the Government of the Colony, as well as by the Imperial Government, and now let us fix the price so as to be within the reach of every man, for we are pledged to our constituencies to do so." I speak the sentiments of a vast number of the supporters of members of the present Government. They were sent here under the assurance that that principle would be carried out, and I want to see if there is to be any attempt made to carry it out. I cannot expect such a measure to be introduced this session, but a plain declaration would set the minds of the people at rest. There should be some clearer and more satisfactory declaration than that which has been given by his honor who has just spoken. He should not take shelter under what is set forth in His Excellency's speech, for when we come to analize it we will see that it contains no promise of a Land Tenure Bill. A plain declaration coming from the present Government would have a vast influence upon the minds of the people, and would satify them, for if anything decisive as to the hopes of a compulsory measure should come from the mouths of those in whom they have such unbounded confidence, they would be quieted forever, and they would turn their attention to something that would be more useful to themselves and more conducive to the prosperity of the country at large.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: It is a fine thing to be a member of the "legal profession," for then a man can speak to both sides of a question, at one and the same time, and those who are listening will know just as much about the subject when he began as when he has ended. His honor wishes the minds of the people to be set at rest, by the Government declaring their policy and saying whether they intend to pass a compulsory measure. At the same time he tells us that the late Government went further than the present Government have shown a disposition to go, by passing what is known as the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill." Now, I would just put a simple case: Suppose his honor had a valuable farm leased to a tenant, and suppose that tenant came and tendered him the fifteen years' purchase, as provided by that Bill, which his honor did not conceive to be the value of that farm. He would just tell the tenant that he was not one of the parties who agreed to be bound by the provisions of that Bill, for the Bill, in the preamble, sets forth the names of those proprietors who were consenting parties to it, and it further says:

"*And, whereas*, the said proprietors have intimated to Her Majesty's Government their willingness to remit to their tenants, on their respective estates, certain arrears of rent hereinafter mentioned; and, also, that the tenants on the said estates shall have the right to purchase the fee simple of their farms at the rate hereinafter expressed."

Now, it there plainly says that these proprietors agreed and were willing to become bound by that Bill, and how it can be characterized as a compulsory measure, after they had agreed to it, I cannot conceive. It is very different from what I conceive to be a compulsory measure. I am not prepared to state at present what the future policy of the Government will be with respect to a compulsory measure; but, when they are prepared to purchase, and certain proprietors refuse to sell on fair and equitable terms, then would be the time to introduce such a measure, not only with a prospect of carrying it out, but with a show of reason on the part of the Government which would introduce it. As I said before, there is a Bill before the House of Assembly to enable the Government to borrow money to purchase out the rights of the remaining proprietors, and when that will have become law, and several estates purchased under it, which I have no doubt will be offered to the Government, then it will be time enough to talk about a compulsory measure. The highest price the Government can give under the Land Purchase Bill is five shillings sterling an acre, and there are several estates which are, perhaps, worth more than that; but, at the same time, there are others which are not worth so much—which would be dear at five shillings an acre. The Cunard estate was one of the largest estates on the Island, and some parts of it would compare favorably with the most valuable properties we have, and, though some parts of it will be sold to the tenants at the high price of fifteen or sixteen shillings an acre, still it is believed that it will entail a loss upon the colony, owing to some parts of the land not being worth the price paid for it. Therefore, it is evident that five shillings sterling an acre is the full value of many of the estates now held by the proprietors. There are other estates which I think the Government may expect to purchase; and when they come into the market and the value of them is ascertained—for there is provision in the Bill to enable the Government to ascertain their value—then it will be time enough to fix the price beyond what it is at present.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am pleased to hear that a measure is in progress to enable the Government to purchase the balance of the lands held by the proprietors, much more easily than they could do without the additional funds which it is contemplated to obtain by means of that Bill, and I trust that good will result from it. In the meantime, I will withdraw my resolution, but looking forward and hoping that, if I have a seat here at a future session, I will have the privilege of bringing forward and urging upon the Legislature some such measure as I have been advocating, should the necessity for it still exist.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 11th.

EDUCATION BILL (*third reading*).

Hon. Mr. McDONALD moved that a Bill to continue and amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Education, be now read a third time.

Hon. Mr. GORDON moved an amendment that the said bill be referred back to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of increasing the salary allowed to junior teachers, who had not been three years engaged in the occupation.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I must express my dissent from the amendment proposed by my hon. colleague. The matter has been considered very carefully in the House of Assembly, and the Act was introduced by the Government after due deliberation. They considered it advisable to insert this clause in the bill, so that a reduction of five pound should be made for the first three years. It will not affect teachers who have been some time engaged in the occupation, and I am of opinion that going on in that progressive rattio of increase will have the effect of inducing persons who commence teaching to follow it up as an occupation. I have known many cases where young men engaged in teaching for one year, and as soon as they got money enough to pay their passage they left the Island. Therefore, I trust your honors will see the propriety of passing the bill in its present shape.

Hon Mr GORDON: I regret that my hon. colleague should oppose the amendment, for, from various letters that I have received since the bill was introduced, I find that it is not acceptable to the people. I am of opinion that teachers are often more energetic and useful the first year or two than they are afterwards, and I have often heard persons say that their children have received more benefit from junior teachers than from those who had been some time engaged in the occupation. Besides I do not think it is fair, for it costs them the same to qualify themselves, and surely when they pass through their course in the Normal School, and get their certificate, they are qualified for teaching. I am sorry that the bill is brought forward in the shape it is at present, for there are many amendments required. There are too many schools on the Island. In many places they are not three miles apart. When the advantages of education are considered, we should not be too sparing in granting a sufficient sum for its encouragement. Next to the land question, it is the most important question that we have to deal with. Many of our young men have gone abroad and have distinguished themselves in various professions. I am, therefore, of opinion that those young teachers should be allowed the same as the others, and there is no fear but they would do their duty, otherwise, they will not study so as to qualify themselves for the sake of £30. People in King's County expected very great improvements in the Education Act, but it appears to me that this bill is a very small advance upon the old one.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: As to the policy of placing the junior teachers upon an equality with those who have been some years engaged in the occupation, I think his honor's view is not a correct one. I believe the idea of introducing this amendment was adopted upon a recommendation contained in a resolution passed at the teachers' association, which met in this city some time ago. I do not speak positively upon this point, for I did not expect this question to come up to-day, but that is my impression. His honor says this provision of the bill is not favorably received in the country, but the views of his correspondents are not universal, for I have received letters of an opposite nature myself. They consider that a man who has devoted his life to the occupation of a teacher should receive a higher salary. Therefore, I think your honors will see the propriety of passing the bill as it is at present. None of your honors would think of paying the same wages to a junior clerk that you would pay to an experienced cashier; neither is it done in Great Britain. I do not think the junior teachers will have any cause to complain of this bill, and whatever his honor's views may be, I think it would be impolitic, considering the discussion it has undergone in the House of Assembly, to press his motion, or to attempt to make any amendment to it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I think the suggestion of his honor from Georgetown (M. Gordon) is a very good one, and there is a great deal of sound sense in his remarks. If the Act were to be passed for a length of time, I would probably support his motion; but as it is only to be passed for one year, perhaps we cannot do better than allow it to remain in its present shape. I agree with his honor that a young teacher may be as successful the first year as any year afterwards, and he may also be as much in need of his pay, but when we consider that the Government have taken no steps to increase the taxation, I think we should be satisfied with what they have done with respect to education.

Hon Mr. GORDON: I am glad that his honor who spoke last has taken the same view of this subject as I have, and I am satisfied that the public will agree with us that a young teacher who has just received his license possesses a vigour of thought, and can communicate his ideas with perhaps greater facility than a man who has been for years engaged in the occupation. I am sorry that the Education Acts were not revised and consolidated, for as they are at present, I defy any board of trustees to take them up and ascertain what their duties really are. There is the Act of the 24th Victoria, chapter 36, with 97 sections, 26 Victoria chapter 5, 29 sections, and 27 Victoria, chapter 31, with 13 sections. I have heard a lawyer say that he could not attempt to give an opinion upon a point involved in those acts without two days' consideration. When cases are brought before the Commissioners' Court it is often very difficult to decide upon them. Those acts should certainly be made more explicit, and as this bill is only to be passed for one year, I will not offer any opposition to it.

Hon Mr. HAYTHORNE: If his honor would consider the short time we have been in office, and the various interests we have had to attend to, I think he would see that it was almost impossible for us to make very extensive improvements in this Act this year. However, as he appears disposed to withdraw his motion, perhaps the less that is said about it the better.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: This Act may be looked upon as a temporary one, as the whole question is to undergo investigation during the recess.

Hon. Mr. GORDON then, by leave, withdrew his amendment, and the original motion having been put and carried, the bill was read a third time and passed.

COLLEGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a Bill to amend an Act for the establishment of the Prince of Wales College, said: I think it is not improper to state that, after the experience we have had since the establishment of that College, there is a great deal of disappointment on the part of the public with regard to the success of that institution. Your honors are no doubt aware that previous to 1860, it was merely kept up under the denomination of a Grammar School: and it was supposed that if a change were made in its constitution, if it were raised to the *status* of a College, and proper professors procured, it would be an advantage to the public, and especially to the youth of the Colony, large numbers of whom, it was supposed, would be attracted to the institution, and great progress made in education and in science. The Government of that day were induced to make great and radical changes in that institution, raising it, as I said, to the status of a College, and providing for the maintenance of two professors. It was supposed that with the advantage of superior gentlemen to fill those situations, that vastly different would be the result of its operation and effect. I was one of those who acceded to that idea, and I confess that my mind was incited by two or three individuals, one in particular, who professed to know a great deal about the progress of education, and brought in the bill which constitutes the change to which I allude. Gentlemen were then induced to come to the Colony and accept professorships in that College. But I feel bound to confess, and I also feel it to be my duty to state, as a representative of this town, that I, as one individual, have experienced great disappointment, and in saying so I am confident that I express the sentiments of many of the inhabitants of the Island. It may be difficult, and I need not venture to state what the principal causes are why it has not prospered as we anticipated, but such is the case. I confess that I was sanguine in 1860, but perhaps I was not so thoroughly conversant with the working of classical institutions, beyond the pale of this Island, as some others who, from their travels or residence abroad, have become better acquainted with them, and my disappointment may have been owing to that. I believe, however, that it was a bad and rather unfortunate alteration which we made in that institution. I think we forgot the smallness of our Colony and our limited population, when we supposed that we would be able to maintain such a college within ourselves. There have been very few students entered for the higher branches of literature or the classics. The professors say the objection or want of success is not attributable to them; but whatever may be the reason, there does not appear to have been an inducement to the people to send their pupils to that institution. A very small number attend from beyond the precincts of Charlottetown, while we supposed it would have drawn pupils from all parts of the Island, and even from the neighbouring colonies. It is a pity it has not proved as successful as was anticipated. The fees are very low, only £10 a year, £6 for one term and £4 for the other, and small as that sum is, still it does not appear to have drawn enough pupils to the institution to make it respectable in the eyes of our neighbours. For that small yearly sum a young man may obtain a very fair education at that institution; still, and it is with reluctance I state it, there has been a failure to a great extent, and it now devolves upon the Legislature to try to make some improvement. I think myself that, in the present state of the colony, we need not expect to maintain anything more than a first class grammar school, with one, two or three masters. The present bill does not propose to adopt that principle, but the main object is this: according to the law of 1860, the two professors were put upon an equal footing, so that neither had to take the responsibility of the arrangement of classes and the management of the internal economy of the institution. It has been consider-

(*See last page.*)