

tion, and the same was received, read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The greater portion of the day was occupied by hon. members preparing the Road Scales for their respective districts.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 4.

House in Committee of Supply. The Chairman reported several Resolutions agreed to, and progress was reported.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to Land Assessment was read a second time, agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

House in Committee on matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs. After some time spent in Committee progress was reported.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition from Donald McSwain, and others, inhabitants of Lots 65 and 30, praying for the adoption of measures to compel the removal of a gate obstructing a road, or right of way, from the Settlement road of Argyle rear to the shore on the boundary between Lots 30 and 65, adjoining the farm of Coun McKinnon.

Ordered, that said petition be referred to the following Committee to examine the same and report thereon, viz: Mr. Cameron, Hon. Attorney General and Mr. P. Sinclair.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition presented a Bill relating to practice and pleading in the Supreme Court.

Said Bill was received, read, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Hon. Mr. Kelly presented a petition from divers inhabitants of Lots Nos. 35, 36, 37 and 48, praying that the Act passed in the year 1776, for regulating the fees of certain officers, and others, connected with the administration of Justice in this Island, and also the Act 26th George III., cap. 13, be re-enacted, amended, revised, and consolidated.

Ordered that the said petition be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and report thereon next Session by Bill or otherwise.

Said Committee appointed is as follows, viz:—Hon. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Reilly, Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Brecken, Mr. Howatt.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, the House went into Committee on the Report relating to the establishment of new Post Offices. The Chairman reported the said report agreed to with amendments.

Said Report recommends the opening of 22 new Post Offices, as follows, viz:

- 1. At or near Pisquid Bridge, Lot 37.
2. Johnston's River Bridge, Lot 35.
3. Corran Ban Bridge, Grand Traeadie.
4. Montague Cross Roads,
5. Belle Creek, Lot 62.
6. Wood Island Road.
7. Marie Bridge, Lot 40.
8. On Road from Tryon to Bedeque.
9. John Walsh's, Lot 27.
10. P. Traynor's Old Tryon Road, Lot 30.
11. Daruley, Lot 18.
12. Cross Road Lower Newton.
13. At James Doyle's, Skinner's Pond.
14. Alex. Beaton's, East Point.
15. Jos. Davison's, Lot 20.
16. R. McLennan's, West Line Road.
17. G. Foster's, 9 Mile Creek.
18. Peter's Road, Lot 63.
19. Hugh McLean's, De Gros' Marsh.
20. Edmonds', Lot 66.
21. Angus McDonald's, Scotch Fort.
22. James Curtis', Winsloe Road.

The said Report also recommended that the weekly allowance paid to carrier for carrying Mails to Wisener's Post Office by the inhabitants, be paid in future by the Government.

Ordered, that the Committee who prepared said Report be a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency, asking him to give effect to the recommendations of said Report.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, agreeably to notice in the Order Book, asked if the Benjamin Balderston whose name was published in the Journals of the last Session of that House, as Secretary to a Branch of the Tenant League at Lot 31, over whose signature certain proceedings appeared in said Journals, was the same Benjamin Balderston recently appointed to the office of Registrar of Deeds of this Island.

Hon. Leader of the Government, in reply, said that a Mr. Benjamin Balderston was appointed Registrar of Deeds, but the Government had no proof before them that he was the same person whose name was published as referred to by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

On motion of the Leader of the Government, the House went into Committee to consider the subdivision of the grants for the relief of paupers.

After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 6.

Mr. Kieckham presented a petition from Alex. Leslie, Esq., of Surris, setting forth certain grievances touching letters mailed by him at the Post Office in that place, containing money and an endorsed note, addressed to Wm. Cundall, Esq., Cashier of Bank P. E. Island, Charlottetown, which letters were never received. That petitioner addressed His Excellency in Council on the subject, to which he received a reply to the effect, that the Postmaster General at Charlottetown was questioned on the subject, and that that officer stated the letters in question were never seen by him. That your petitioner was not aware of the rate relative to the Registry of Letters, and praying that the hon. House would institute a strict investigation of the matter, with the view, if possible to discover the fraud and prevent a repetition of the same; and also asking the House to grant him the sum of £117s. 6d., being the amount in cash contained in said letters, for the loss of which petitioner is the sufferer.

Said petition was received and read, and on motion of Mr. Kieckham, to the effect that the House go into Committee on the subject, His Honor the Speaker declined to receive the motion, on the ground that the prayer of the petition conflicted with the standing rule of the House touching the principle of initiation of money votes.

Dr. Jenkins moved that the House go into Committee to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Hospital for Seamen, and other destitute persons. Motion carried.

Mr. P. Sinclair in the chair. Dr. Jenkins having spoken on the necessity of a Hospital for destitute Seamen, and pointing out the hardships endured by the disabled poor when thrown penniless among strangers, and the danger to which the community was exposed relative to the spread of contagious diseases from the arrival of vessels, submitted a resolution, to the effect, that provision be made for the establishment of a Hospital for Seamen, and other destitute persons, suffering from accidents and ordinary diseases; not of a malignant or infectious character; and that a scale of Hospital dues be levied upon all vessels entering the Port of Charlottetown, said dues to be applied towards the support of said institution.

The subject was then debated in Committee. Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Hensley, McAulay, Messrs. Reilly and McNeill favored the establishment of a Hospital on the principle of the above resolution.

Hons. Coles, Howland and Mr. G. Sinclair were of opinion that such an institution should be under the supervision of the City Corporation. In Boston, and other Cities of the United States, Hospitals of that character were under the management of such Cities, and not provided for by the State at large.

Hon. Mr. Davies and Mr. Howatt alluded to the Hospital once erected on Government farm, and which had been removed by the authority of the late Government.

Dr. Jenkins said that the site on which that Hospital was erected was too near Government House, as well as in other respects a very improper position for an institution of that kind.

The Chairman reported the Resolution agreed to. Ordered, that the following Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity therewith, viz:—Dr. Jenkins, Messrs. Bell, McNeill, Owen and Brecken.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, the Bill relating to practice and pleading in the Supreme Court was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. G. Sinclair in the chair.

The first clause of said Bill was again read from the Clerk's table, and is to the effect that gold and silver coin may be taken in Execution and paid to creditor as money collected; and also that Government Debentures, Treasury Warrants, Bank Notes, &c., may be taken in Execution and paid, at par value if he accepts such, otherwise the said Debentures, Warrants, &c., may be sold the same as any other goods or chattels.

That clause called forth considerable debate. Hons. Davies, Howland and Henderson contended that in the absence of the more general principles of a Bankruptcy Law, the provisions of the Bill they feared would lead to partial and injurious tendencies.

Hons. Haviland, Hensley, McAulay and Duncan supported the clause in question. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

The Bill to amend the Education Act was then read a second time and agreed to. When the sum paid the Female School Teacher at Georgetown was read, Hon. Mr. Haviland said that that Teacher should be placed on the same footing as those in Charlottetown. His remarks were supported by the Hon. Mr. McAulay.

Hon. Attorney General said that the present Government made no change in the proportions of said salaries, but left the scale of fees the same as adopted by late Government.

Mr. Prowse thought Charlottetown had more than its share in that respect, and also proposed that the clause requiring the attendance of Trustees in the presence of each other, before a Magistrate, to sign Teachers' papers, be amended.

Hon. Attorney General then submitted an amendment to said clause, to the effect that Trustees shall only be required to sign, individually, the Teachers' certificates in presence of a Magistrate, and not be called upon to sign the same collectively, at one and the same time as heretofore.

Said amendment was then adopted. The principal alterations in the School Act, as amended are: 1st. Teachers salaries to be paid in full from the Treasury. Those who have not taught three years to be paid £5 a year less than others for that time.

2nd. Said alterations to commence at the current quarter of Teacher's engagements. 3rd. Average attendance to be calculated at the end of each half year instead of each quarter.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that he would now move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Colony, to take into consideration the recent appointment by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, of Mr. Benjamin Balderston, Junr., to the highly important office of Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, he the said Mr. Balderston having taken an active part as Secretary of an illegal combination called the Tenant Union Meeting, held at Fowle's Mills, Lot 31, in June, 1865, contrary to the Proclamation issued on that subject by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 22nd March, 1865; the proceedings of which meeting appeared in the Appendix of the Journals of that House for year, 1866; and also to take into consideration the recent appointment of Mr. Charles Dickieson to the office of Road Commissioner for the Third District of Queen's County, he the said Mr. Dickieson having been tried in the Supreme Court for assaulting the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County in the execution of his duty, and for which offence he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and fined in the sum of £50. He (hon. leader of the Opposition) then addressed the House on the subject in question, and commented upon the principles enunciated by the Tenant Union organization, touching their resistance to the laws of the country, their adoption of exclusive dealing, by refusing to hold business relations with those in the community who differed with them in their views relative to the payment of rents, and the disloyal tendency of their movements; and contended that he would be recreant to the duties which devolved upon him were he to treat with indifference and silence the course pursued by the Government in appointing to offices of trust persons holding views so dangerous to the peace and well-being of the community, as those enunciated by the Tenant Union organization. Such appointments, he said, were calculated to prejudice the interests of the Colony abroad, as it would lead to distrust and want of confidence in the Government of the country.

Hon. Mr. McAulay supported the views of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and seconded his motion.

Hon. Leader of the Government, in reply, contended that it was a resolution, and not a motion, which the hon. leader of the Opposition had submitted, and therefore should, in accordance with the Standing Rules of that House, be tabled at last 24 hours before action could be taken thereon. It came with bad grace from a member of the late Government to find fault with the appointment to office of one who, as a Licensed Teacher, had been drawing his Warrants from the Treasury of the Colony regularly every quarter, since the meeting of the Tenant Union alluded to was held. His certificates, as Teacher, were approved of by the Board of Education, and his salary was paid in Warrants from the hands of the Treasurer of the late Government. Why then tolerate him in the important capacity of teacher of youth, if his principles were calculated to endanger the peace of the community. It was well known that those holding Tenant Union views had seen that they were misled, and had doubtless regretted the extreme course which, in some instances, they were led to adopt. It was also currently reported that the Publisher of the organ of the Tenant Union had been very materially aided in his work by the gentleman who held the office of Registrar of Deeds under the late Government, and the fact that the said Publisher had, at the request of that officer, gone to Georgetown at the last Election, and there recorded his vote in favor of the hon. leader of the Opposition and his colleague, would show that all the influence of the supporters of Tenant Union principles was not given to the present Government. The way to secure peace and quietness was to place those misguided people in the same position with others, and not to frown them down as a disloyal band of ruffians. He alluded to a gentleman who was tried for treason in this country some years ago, because he made use of some harsh expressions against land jobbers, and he was by the Conservative, or Tory, party appointed afterwards to one of the most lucrative and important offices of the Colony. He was, however, free to admit that had it been known that Mr. Balderston was the Secretary of the meeting in question, the proceedings of which had been brought to the notice of the Colonial Minister, the Government would have considered the matter previously to his appointment to the office of Registrar of Deeds. In regard to Mr. Charles Dickieson, a petition numerous signed was presented to His Excellency praying for his release; to which His Excellency, in the exercise of his prerogative, acceded. He concluded by observing that no alarm need be apprehended from those appointments, relative to the peace or credit of the country. He would oppose the House going into Committee on the subject of what he termed the Resolution, and not the motion, of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition—It is simply a motion to go into Committee.

Hon. Attorney General said the object of the hon. leader of the Opposition doubtless was to get the House needlessly into a Committee of the whole, with the view of censuring the Government. He had no desire to avoid the question, but was prepared to defend the action of the Government relative to the appointment of Mr. Balderston to the office of Registrar of Deeds. As to the gentleman appointed Road Commissioner, he was of opinion that he was not the person implicated in the Tenant League movement, but his brother the late Government, of whom the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member, should have brought those people to the Bar of the Supreme Court; that was the proper place to ascertain whether they were guilty or not of an infraction of the laws. He (Hon. Attorney General) was Counsel for those unfortunate Leaguers, and therefore knew perhaps more of the circumstances in which they were placed than many hon. members of that House. Prosecutions against several of them were issued, but for purposes best

known to the late Government, proceedings were hushed up previously to the late General Election, for what purpose he would leave the public to Judge. Those accused should have a fair trial before the tribunals of Justice before being condemned. Are they to be forever kept under a stigma, without a trial? He (Hon. Attorney General) then alluded to persons holding honorable positions abroad, who were once not only accused, but found guilty of having most flagrantly violated the laws of their country, yet they had been forgiven and placed in offices of trust and emolument.

Mr. Brecken replied to the hon. leader of the Government, and also reviewed the address of the Hon. Attorney General. His objections to the appointment to the office of Registrar of Deeds, and Road Commissioner, of those persons alluded to, was not made on any personal grounds; but he was of opinion that the political morality of the Colony was at stake on this question, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to disapprove of the appointments in question, which in his opinion, appeared like a reward for the political services of those people who had so notoriously set the laws of their country at defiance. He then replied to the different points alluded to by the Hon. Attorney General, and concluded by observing that the conferring the office of Registrar of Deeds on Mr. Balderston, was an act of expediency unworthy of any Government.

Hon. Mr. Duncan—The Government owed their political existence to the Tenant Leaguers. There were no less than five hon. members of that House supporters, and some members of the Government, whose elections were secured through the influence of the league movement, he therefore was surprised to find them so very quiet on that subject now that they had got into power. Why not now vindicate the conduct of the league and justify their own connection with the movement? Are these hon. members ashamed of the very people who placed them in their seats in this hon. House? He was surprised and indeed disappointed in not hearing those hon. members now stand up in defence of those men whose appointment to office was the subject under consideration. It appeared, however, that the poor leaguers were now forgotten by the very party whom they placed in power.

Mr. McNeill rose to reply, but his honor the Speaker having declined to receive the motion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, on the ground that it was not in accordance with a Standing Rule of the House, did then, on motion, adjourn the House.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is about to erect a couple of new wires on the line between Cape Breton and New York, running through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, etc. Mr. Clinch was in Bangor yesterday promoting the undertaking. The Newfoundland Company is also setting up a couple of additional wires overland; while there is to be a new Cable laid between Placentia Bay, N. F., and Sydney, C. B.

In Ireland four new wires are being erected. All these additional wires are being required in order to transmit the message which can be obtained through the Cable, and which would be obtained (but could not be transmitted at present by the land lines), were the rates reduced. So soon as the additional wires are ready to do the additional work the cable rates will be reduced, and the accommodation to the public will be doubled or trebled.—St. John Journal.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. OBTAIN ONLY "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—No Excuse.—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constricting effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 10, 1867.

Provisions.

Table listing prices for Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Oatmeal, Eggs, etc.

Grain.

Table listing prices for Barley, Oats, etc.

Vegetables.

Table listing prices for Peas, Potatoes, etc.

Poultry.

Table listing prices for Turkeys, Fowls, Chickens, etc.

Fish.

Table listing prices for Codfish, Herrings, Mackerel, etc.

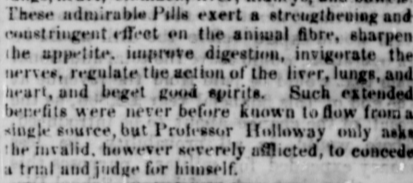
Lumber.

Table listing prices for Boards, Do (Spruce), Do (Pine), Shingles, etc.

Sundries.

Table listing prices for Hay, Straw, Timothy Seed, Clover seed, etc.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.



Chairs in Variety.

KITCHEN, CHAMBER, HALL, DINING AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.

Furnished in Sets or single (very cheap)

Attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Furniture, especially Turned Work, such as chairs, &c. &c. (cheap)

All kinds of Furniture Painting done to order. Old Furniture Repainted to imitate or match, hair (canes) re-seated.

Looking Glasses, Plates, &c. &c., on hand, (very reasonable.)

Remember Hickey's Steam Factory, south side of Market Square, (nearly opposite the vice building, from which it can be seen.)

A smart B. J. wanted to learn the business.

JOHN NEWSON.

December, 24, 1866.