

### 1866. Spring Importations.

BY the L. C. OWEN, and other vessels from GREAT BRITAIN, BOSTON and HALIFAX, we have received our

### STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Comprising the largest lot of Staple and Fancy GOODS we have yet offered. We have opened a choice assortment of Black, Laze, Shawls, Plain Black, Beaded and Fancy Tissue Shawls, Plain Black Silks, Dresses, Parasols, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Veils, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c.

To which we invite Attention.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

### 1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866

### QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

### WILLIAM FULL

HAS received per Undine and Edwin a Lizzie from LIVERPOOL, Lots from LONDON, and Arrived, from GLASGOW—

### 100 Packages

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c., direct from the LONDON, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, and GLASGOW, Markets, and now invites an inspection of his Stock.

ALSO, by above vessels and by Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON.

Cheats Choice Congo TEA, Pans, Bright MOLAS, Hds. Bright SUGAR, SES, Bds. Crushed SUGAR, LIVERPOOL SOAP, GLASS, NAILS, SOLE LEATHER, BUCKETS, BROOMS, &c. &c.

which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM FULL.

### City Hardware Store.

WE have replenished our STOCK of American Hardware since the fire, and are prepared to offer a complete assortment of GOODS received from Boston by Steamers Commerce and Albatross, among which are

- Trowels, Counter and Tea Scales, Chop-ping Trays, Breakfast Broilers, Transplanting Trowels, Ladies' Floral Hoes, Board Sticks, Gong Bells (a new thing), Cooper's Adze, Meat Saws, Paint Mills, Grindstones and Saws, Blind Hinges and Fast, Rivets, Walnut Door Stop Knobs, Roller Bushings, Cankling Irons and Mallets,

together with our usual assortment of

### British Hardware.

H. E. STARBUCK & CO.

### NEW SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

DAVIES & WEEKS

HAVE opened a rare lot of Black Broad Cloth, Black Broad Cloth, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trousers, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Braces, Lamb's Wool, Hosiery, Shawls, and other Furnishing Goods.

ALSO—

Gray's Patent Moulded Paper COLLARS, a new article, unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, to be had in all sizes.

June 11th, 1866.

### New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and Edwin, from Britain, part of a large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

### Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Gross & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Dressing, Shirting, White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Towelling, Table Cloths and Table Linens, Sheetings, Tickings, Hosiery and Hosiery, Scarfs, Ties, and White Flannels, Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustrous Alpaca, Barathea, Alexandria, Cloths, Camlets, Serges, Fancy Checks, &c. &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Dressing, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpaca, Russell Gilt, &c. &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paisies, Ladies' Hats, Hosiery, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Cuffs, Lace Veils, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Cuffs, Ladies' Hosiery, Gent's Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Best Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c. &c.

GROCERIES—Tea (an excellent article), Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Biscuits and Currants, &c. &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ship to arrive.

HEART & SON.

### 1866 Fishing. 1866

Codfish Lines, Codfish Hooks, Codfish Leads, (Patent, a new thing), Codfish Spigets, Codfish Splitters, Codfish Throates, Mackerel Hooks, Mackerel Jigs, Mackerel Jig Knives, Mackerel Knives, Trout Hooks, Trout Lines, Trout Flies, Salmon Flies, Silk Worm Gut, Gut Casting Lines, Pike Hooks, Bar Tin, Jig Laddes, Fish Forks.

All at LOW PRICES at the

### City Hardware Store,

H. E. STARBUCK & CO.

### Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, Extra State DO

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD, Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

### 1866 Spring Goods. 1866

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per Ships "Lotus" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of

Black Broad Cloth and Dressings, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trousers, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Checked Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Jeans, Dressings, Bagging, Tickings, Cotton Warp, White Red and Blue (waranted superior quality) White and Scarlet Flannels, Shawls, Parasols, Hats, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Falls, White and Coloured Hosiery, Hoop Skirts.

And a general assortment of

### Seasonable Goods.

Cheats Choice Congo TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, Glass, Nails, Sole Leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

### WHOLESALE!

BY the RECENT ARRIVALS from EUROPE the Subscriber has completed his

### Spring Importations,

comprising a very General Assortment of—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PRODUCE, IRON, WINES, STEEL, IRISH WHISKEY, SHIP CHANDLERY, SCOTCH WHISKEY, SADDLERY, HOLLANDS GIN, GLASSWARE, OLD TOM, PAINTS, ALCOHOL, OILS, DEMERARA SPIRITS, SCHOOL BOOKS, OLD JAMAICA RUM, STATIONARY, LONDON STOUT, SMALL WARE, PALE ALE, CONFECTIONARY, DUBLIN PORTER, &c. &c. &c.

which is offered WHOLESALE, by the Bale, Package or Piece, at small advance on costs and charges.

### DANIEL BRENNAN.

### P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Company's Steamers

Princess of Wales and Heather Belle

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer "Princess of Wales" LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN for LUMMESIDE, SHEDIA, RICHMOND, CHATHAM, and NEWCASTLE, every Monday night at 11 o'clock, reaching Shedia in time for the morning Train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shedia for Richmond at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Richmond for Chatham and Newcastle, at one o'clock each day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle for Chatham at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, calling at Chatham and Richmond on way down.

Leaves Shedia for Summerside and Charlottetown at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and Charlottetown for Summerside and Shedia every Friday morning at half past eight o'clock.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine o'clock, returning to Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shedia every Friday morning at half past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shedia for Summerside and Charlottetown at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and Charlottetown for Summerside and Shedia every Friday morning at half past eight o'clock.

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning at nine o'clock, returning to Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Charlottetown for Summerside and Shedia every Friday morning at half past eight o'clock.

### The Steamer "Heather Belle"

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday morning at nine o'clock, returning to Charlottetown at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves Pictou same evening—on arrival of Mail, about half past four o'clock—Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown for Brule every Thursday morning at five o'clock, returning to Charlottetown same evening, immediately after arrival of Mail at Brule, at about 4 o'clock in the evening.

FARES—

From Charlottetown to Pictou or back, Cabin 12s. Storage 10 6d.

Charlottetown to Brule or back, Cabin 9s. Storage 7 6d.

Charlottetown to Summerside or back, Cabin 9s. Storage 7 6d.

Charlottetown to Shedia or back, Cabin 18s. Storage 15 6d.

Charlottetown to Richmond or back, 5 6d.

Do Miramichi, do 5 6d.

Summerside to Charlottetown, 2 6d.

Do Miramichi, do 2 6d.

Charlottetown to St. John's, 21s 11d, or 4 6d.

Do Eastport, do 1 17s 6d, or 4 6d.

Do Portland, do 2 10s 6d, or 8 6d.

Do Boston, do 3 16s 3d, or 8 6d.

FARES—FREIGHT.

Charlottetown to Summerside, 1s per barrel bulk.

Do Shedia, 1s 6d.

Do Richmond, 2s 2d.

Do Miramichi, 1s 6d.

Do St. John's, 1s 6d.

Do Eastport, 1s 6d.

Do Portland, 1s 6d.

Do Boston, 1s 6d.

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s, available one week. Tickets valid if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCHANGE RETURN TICKETS, at one fare class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, in parties of five or more going and returning together, to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families of four.

By Order, F. W. HALES, Secy.

### Clearing-out Sale!

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend CLOSING UP THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING, would inform them that on and after the 20th day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL, the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

### Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware.

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of 25 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL, ROPE and CANNASS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify ALL PARTIES owing them, either by Note or Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.

### JUST OPENED, MEN'S KID BOOTS.

BY PRINCE OF WALES ditto

W. E. DAWSON.

### Women's Kid Boots,

" CASHMERE ditto

" BALMORAL ditto

" LASTING ditto

W. E. DAWSON.

### DELANY & BYRNE

QUEEN STREET, Opposite Hon. D. Brennan's,

HAVE RECEIVED, per Undine, Lotus, and other arrivals,

### A Large Stock

OF

### Spring & Summer DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c. &c.

which they will sell at less than the usual rates for Cash.

They are now opening a large assortment of

### HOOP SKIRTS,

in all sizes, which they will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Ch'town, June 14th, 1866. 1 d 1st pat

### LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.

### 1866 SPRING GOODS! 1866

THE Subscribers have now completed their Importations for the Season, per Ships "Undine, L. C. Owen, Lotus, Lillie, Edwin & Lizzie, Ariadne, and Brig. Helen Darius."

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hds. and Tierses Bright Bales (Carp & Woollen SUGAR, " Striped and Check Hds. Mascovado MO- LASSES, " Bagging, " Crates Earthenware, " 3 and 4 Bushel Grain Sacks, " Packages assorted Paints, " Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes, " Cases Ready-made Cloth- ing and Coats, " Cases Millinery, " Haberdashery, " Silks and Ribbons, " Linnen Drapery, " Hosiery, " Sides Sole LEATHER, " Barrels Currants, Crush- ed Sugar, Flour, Cream Salts, Onions, Ginger, Cases Baking Soda, " Kegs Mustard Powder, " Hales Cloth, " Pins, Soap, Lozenges, Glass, Baza Pepper, Rice, Coils Manila Rope, &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

### Just Arrived,

PER BRIG ANNANDALE, direct from the WEST INDIES—

200 Pans. Choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

Daily Expected,

Per Barque Lotus, from LONDON, Undine from LIVERPOOL, Brig Ariadne from GLASGOW—

100 Hds. Holland GIN.

20 Hds. & Qr. Casks Dark & Pale BRANDY, 10 do Port and Sherry WINE, 10 Hds. Scotch and Irish Malt WHISKEY, 500 Doz. Edinburgh and Burton ALE, 600 Doz. Guinness PORTER, 600 Chests and half chests CONGOU TEA, 10 Hds. Sugar, Bds. Crushed Sugar, Boxes Soap, Boxes CANDLES, 40 Boxes Honeydew TOBACCO, Sets Plough Mounting, Plough Traces, 60 Pans. DEMERARA RUM.

### OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866. 2m

### FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cwts. Potatoes, 40 Tons Pictou large Coal, 50 do do (small do), 1 Anchor, 24 cwt, A lot of Chain, 5th Schomberg of 25 tons, Standing Rigging, — suitable for a Schooner of 400 tons, 4 Bbls. Pottery, 1 Bat Mill, Also—1 Mar. 6 years old, suitable for general purposes. Apply to

J. P. IRVING, At Mr. DeBois's Office.

### Now Landing,

EX Sch. Vincent, from QUEBEC—

45 Bbls. No. 1 sup. CANADA FLOUR, (choice brands) 25 Bbls. CRYMMEAL, 22 Chests TEA, 42 Bbls. PORTER, 13 Qr. Casks Upper Canada (Tobly) WINE, 15 Cases Champagne, 40 Cases Brandy, 25 Boxes Quebec Soap, 1 Case Cigars, (5 mill), very choice.

### In Store,

200 Bbls. Am. FLOUR, 100 do Cornmeal, 140 Sides Sole Leather, 10 Boxes Tobacco, (Washington) 10's, 700 Hds. Liverpool Salt, 20 Bbls. Coal Tar, 10 do Pitch.

### Spirits,

4 Hds. Hennessy's Dark Brandy, 4 do Do Pale Do 9 Qr. Casks Do (Pale and dark) 9 Hds. DeKuyper's Gin, 15 Pans. Strong Spirits—100 1 pan. Bourbon Whiskey (Kentucky)

ALSO,

130 Qrs. Colfish

To arrive at Charlottetown, from Boston—

420 Bbls. Extra State and Sup. FLOUR.

For sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART, Water Street, Charlottetown, Dec. 18, 1865. 1st 1st pat (other day out)

### IN STORE.

250 BBLs. CANADA FLOUR. (No 1. superfine)

50 Bbls. Extra State FLOUR, 25 Bbls. CORN MEAL—Kilm dried.

J. ROBERTS ECKART, Water Street.

### 10 Hds. DeKuyper's Gin,

ANCHOR BRAND, for Sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART, Water Street.

### TO ARRIVE, Canada Flour.

100 Bbls. No 1 superfine FLOUR, For Sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART, Water St. June 4, 1866.

### LIVERPOOL SALT!

BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, For sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART, Water Street.

### LONDON GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in STORE and has JUST RECEIVED the following GOODS, per Barque LOTUS, from LONDON direct—

40 Chests and half chests TEA (Finest Kaisow) 25 Pouches RUM, 4 Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY (Hennessy) 12 Cases do do 6 Casks MARSALA, 4 do Port WINE, 6 do Sherry, 10 Cwt. STARCH (Columba's) 30 do Wine and Beer Casks, 100 Boxes SOAP, (very superior) 60 do do (common) 12 Dozen Worcester SAUCES, 12 do Reading do 12 do Harvey do 4 Cwt. PEPPER (imground) 20 Kegs MUSTARD, 4 Cwt. BLACK LEAD, 10 Cases CONFECTIONARY (in 2lb. Bottles) 30 Boxes do 20 Cwt. LICE (Armenian) 75 Dozen 3 bushel Grain SACKS, 150 Hales OAKUM (best Navy) 30 Coils Manila ROPE (assorted sizes) 60 do Hemp do 7 Casks Balled OIL, 8 Cwt. White LEAD, 4 do Black PAINT.

DOUGLAS M. HARRINGTON, Water Street, Ch'town, May 21, 1866. 3m

### "European Exchange."

THE Subscriber has received per UNDINE, L. C. OWEN and LILLIE—

20 Casks and Bales DRY GOODS, 100 Bags NAILS and SPIKES, 6 " COX WASH IRS, 1020 Bars IRON, 40 Shaps KNEE BARS, 12 Bundles Sorting and Blister STEEL, 25 Casks EARHENWARE, 50 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 50 " SOAP, 1 Cask Sheet ZINC, 50 Coils PUTTY, 4 Hds. Paint OIL, 50 Kegs PAINT, 50 Bundles OAKUM, 1 Bundle SYPHES, 5 Boxes SCOTCH STONES, 35 Coils CORRUGATE, 40 Cases BRANDY, SHERRY & PORT.

### Per Lotus from London—

35 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS, 10 Bundles CRATED SUGAR, 15 Bbls. Bottled ALE, 5 Bbls. Refined CONFECTIONARY.

### To Arrive per Ariadne from Glasgow—

14 Bales and Cases DRY GOODS, 12 Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE, 12 Cases Baking and Washing SODA, 120 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, 622 Bars Re-fined IRON, 49 Bundles

### To Arrive per Edwin & Lizzie—

68 Chests and half chests Superior TEA, For Sale low.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

### Notice of Removal

OF THE CASH GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, TO THE Shop formerly occupied by Swaby & Roberts.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has removed

### His Business

to the above well-known stand, where he will offer to the Public all articles in the LIQUOR AND GROCERY LINE, comprising in part—

Brandy, Brown Sugar, Port Wine, Tobacco, Sherry Do, Soap, Holland Gin, Raisins, Demerara Spirits, Currants, Old Jamaica Rum, Crackers, Glass Ale, Pickles, London Porter, Sauce, Ginnettes, Cigars, Tea, Spices, Crushed Sugar, &c. &c.

LEMUEL MCKAY.

### Notice to Mariners!

ON and after the 5th MAY, 1866, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT will be shown at the NORTH CAPE of Prince Edward Island, in 47. 10. 64—elevation eighty feet.

J. W. MURKIN, Dep. Col. Secy. Secretary's Office, May 3, 1866.

### THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL, ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS AT Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

### EXCURSION PRINTING OFFICE

GEO. BREMNER, Printer, Book-binder, AND STEREOTYPY, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Having engaged an experienced

### BOOK-BINDER

is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1866.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY (Continued)

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: It may perhaps be inferred from the tone of my remarks, that I am inclined to record hard things against the American people and Government. I feel that I should have pertinent facts should be stated, and if they sound hard, the fault is theirs, not mine. I believe, at the same time, that there are good christians in the United States as in any part of the world; but I do not think they take as prominent a position in the Government and Legislature of the country as christian patriots should do; and to that fact, no doubt, many of the troubles which afflict the country are to be attributed. The "stump orators" have so disgraced the better classes of the land, that the political arena alone to themselves. With respect to the Government, in relation to England and her Colonies, it is bound to perpetrate no wrong itself, and further, it is bound to restrain its citizens from so doing. As it will not or cannot restrain, neither can it protect them. This was the doctrine or principle on which Great Britain insisted, in justification of their burning the steam-ship "Caroline." The Canadian Government set a good example before that, in that they did not do the St. Alban's raiders. They rebuffed the money of the banks that had been robbed by the Southern ruffians, simply because they were denying protection and hospitality under our flag and happy constitution. In that they added to this, Canada sent a large Volunteer force to the borders to preserve peace and order. Let the Americans do likewise, and they will have no cause to regret it. With respect to the Fenians, it is my decided opinion that they have a two fold object in view, in their movements upon the American frontier. Their major object is, if possible, to embroil the two countries in war; and this they hope to perpetrate against England, by means of the United States. They know full well that no power of their own, can possibly accomplish. Their minor object is, to make such raids as shall repress their own efforts, and keep up such a degree of excitement in the "brotherhood" as may appear most conducive to the primary undertaking.

Resolution unanimously agreed to.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Brecken, with a bill to "incorporate the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company." Also, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a bill to "compel Masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time."

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, by command, laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for 1865.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House several circular despatches and other documents on the subject of the representation at the Paris universal exhibition of 1867.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Col. Gray, with a bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Casumpeque, and to amend the act to incorporate the Minister and Elders of St. John's Church, in the district of Belfast.

WESTERN BANK BILL.

A bill to incorporate the Western Bank was, on motion, read and committed—Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: This is a bill, your honors, to incorporate a second bank in Prince County; but I would like to know why the Government have given instructions to the officers of the Treasury not to have more than £100 of the Summerville bank paper in circulation at any one time. Now, Summerville paid upwards of £5000 in duties last year, and I have no doubt but there will be as much paid this year; and I think that the Government are not anxious to do something to encourage it; but I, as one member of it, an shy in taking such matters in hand, as a Government, knowing, as well as I do, that there is no class in the community so liable to have wild ideas, and to be seduced and misled to appear, not a benefit, but an injury to the country. It is well known that the Government cannot do anything of that kind with their own hands, or under their own superintendence; but the employment of other parties, and therefore, Government works have often been rather a discredit to them than otherwise. And I consider that the position which the Government should hold, as a general rule, with reference to the employment of other parties, is to let things like what the Physicians hold to the laws of nature. A Government should not drive or undertake too much, but should stand in a position to encourage whatever is considered beneficial to the general interests of society, but a physical character, and to let the physical constitution take care of itself. The city banks would give the other part of the Government, and I understand that the treasury was the only place where they were received and issued, they would present them there; and would the treasury be in a position to draw gold from the city banks to pay them off? Surely not.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I understand that there was an objection to the bank paper, though they have no agent in the country.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: There was a travelling agent who comes into town twice a week.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

On motion, a bill to compel Masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, was read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD thought it should be the duty of the harbor master to furnish a copy of the harbor regulations to all vessels which come into the harbor of the Island, and in the case of other countries; the harbor regulations were printed on a condensed form, and copies of vessels were furnished with them so that they might see at a glance what their duties and liabilities were. Masters of vessels often complained that they got into trouble for want of such instructions. Sometimes masters of vessels, coming into the harbor for shelter, were not aware that they were obliged to report at the Custom House within twenty-four hours, but the law was very strict on this point, and they should know it.

Hon. Mr. PRESIDENT observed that he had seen two hundred vessels in Richmond Bay at one time, and it would entail a good deal of trouble upon the harbor master to furnish a copy of the harbor regulations to all vessels which come into the harbor of the Island, and in the case of other countries; the harbor regulations were printed on a condensed form, and copies of vessels were furnished with them so that they might see at a glance what their duties and liabilities were. Masters of vessels often complained that they got into trouble for want of such instructions. Sometimes masters of vessels, coming into the harbor for shelter, were not aware that they were obliged to report at the Custom House within twenty-four hours, but the law was very strict on this point, and they should know it.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON thought it would be sufficient to furnish each officer with a few copies so that in cases where it was deemed necessary, masters of vessels might be supplied with them. It would be a costly matter in the public expenditure if every petty vessel had to be supplied with a copy.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON was of opinion that it would be well to supply each officer with a few copies, so that masters of vessels who wished to have the instructions might purchase them.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD had no doubt but that the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON was right in his opinion, as masters of vessels would purchase them, but he thought they would not be inclined to do so when just visiting a port. It was the duty of the collector of light dues to show his authority, and it would be a good excuse for masters of vessels to refuse payment if they were not aware of the regulations. The expense of printing them would not be very great. Vessels belonging to the Island would not require to be furnished with them more than once.

The House was resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, by command, laid before the House a copy of the Report of the school visitors for both sections of the Island for the past year.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, with a bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Building Company of Charlottetown. Also, by the Hon. Sec. General, with a bill to amend the act for establishing a court of divorce in this Island.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill to incorporate the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company was read a second time

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

A bill "to compel Masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time," and a bill to incorporate the "Western Bank" were severally read the third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the "Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company."

Hon. ATTY. GEN: Though it is not the proper time, strictly speaking, to discuss the principle of the bill, yet I rise to express my satisfaction at seeing a measure of this nature before the House, and I will give it my hearty concurrence and support. For I always thought the woollen industry in this province not only a profitable speculation to the Company who engage in it, but a great advantage to the interests of the Colony. I rejoice to find that enterprise is waking up in this branch of business, for I always thought the woollen industry to be a profitable speculation to the Colony. I do not speak from my own imperfect knowledge of the subject, but from the experience of others who have come to this colony and witnessed our fine country with the cheapness of living. They have expressed the surprise that we should export our wool in a raw state, and allow our neighbours to send it back manufactured, and thus lose all the advantages of having it manufactured at home. I believe the manufacturing of labor is being done cheaper in this Island than in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; and if labor could be obtained, and I believe it could—for if we had a good manufactory established, the supply of labor would be increased, and the country would be brought up to the level of other parts of the world. I do not see why we should not manufacture cloth in this country sufficient for nine-tenths of the inhabitants, particularly in a climate like this where the cost of labor is so cheap. I reach a point at which I must close, but I am glad to see the enterprise undertaken, and I am confident that others will soon follow.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would also express my gratification at seeing such a company formed, and we should have more of the same description. I believe that the abundance of labor to be obtained in Charlottetown. A great many men of the laboring classes are out of employment in the winter, and not properly employed in the summer; besides it is well known that they can live at a cheaper rate than in almost any other part of the world. I did hope that we would have something done respecting the manufacture of flax. Some may think it would be better to let factories of that kind grow up without Government aid, but I think they should be fostered a little at first, and ultimately they will be a great benefit to the Colony. I hope and trust this enterprise will prove a profitable speculation to the stockholders.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: If I cannot do more than reecho the sentiments expressed, I am willing to do so. I have a certain high regard for the man who has undertaken this enterprise, and I have felt much like his honor who has just spoken with regard to the labouring population of Charlottetown. Many youths who would be able to care for their living in a factory, make a practice of going to the streets, to the great annoyance of passers by. My reply to them has been, "Go into the country, and you will be able to earn your living, and I will do all I can to encourage you." This practice is carried to such an extent that the streets are almost empty of the physical and moral nature; but I am glad to see something undertaken which will be likely to give employment to them. In regard to the cultivation of flax, I may say that the Government is anxious to do something to encourage it; but I, as one member of it, an shy in taking such matters in hand, as a Government, knowing, as well as I do, that there is no class in the community so liable to have wild ideas, and to be seduced and misled to appear, not a benefit, but an injury to the country. It is well known that the Government cannot do anything of that kind with their own hands, or under their own superintendence; but the employment of other parties, and therefore, Government works have often been rather a discredit to them than otherwise. And I consider that the position which the Government should hold, as a general rule, with reference to the employment of other parties, is to let things like what the Physicians hold to the laws of nature. A Government should not drive or undertake too much, but should stand in a position to encourage whatever is considered beneficial to the general interests of society, but a physical character, and to let the physical constitution take care of itself.

Hon. THE PRESIDENT: I also will give this measure my warmest support. There are two such Bills now before the House, and I consider it an indication of the prosperity of the country.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY: I think it is a movement in the right direction, and I am glad to see that so profitable an investment to stockholders that bills of this kind will become as numerous as bank incorporation bills. I will give the measure my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: I have always considered that the prosperity of the country depended in a great measure on the establishment of a woollen manufactory among us; and I am glad to see that factories of different kinds are now springing up in the Colony. We have shawl factories, tanneries, and cloth factories; and if there is one which is more required than another, it is just the one which is to be incorporated by this bill. There is an immense quantity of cloth used on the Island, and the woollen manufactory would give employment to our young men who are leaving the Island for want of such employment. I also hope to see a flax factory established ere long, which is as much required as a woollen factory, seeing that the price of cotton is so high, and I think it is the duty of the Government to encourage a factory of that kind. A machine that would cost £50 or £60 for each County Government, would not be any great expense to the Government, and I think it is more desirable than a model farm, though that may be a good thing. The Government should import a machine and have its utility for the present, and then let it be sold to the farmer who would take it home. I think it is the duty of the Government to encourage a factory of that kind. A machine that would cost £50 or £60 for each County Government, would not be any great expense to the Government, and I think it is more desirable than a model farm, though that may be a good thing. The Government should import a machine and have its utility for the present, and then let it be sold to the farmer who would take it home. I think it is the duty of the Government to encourage a factory of that kind.

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### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### FAILURE OF THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

"Reservations" associated with Austria's acceptance of the invitations of the three Powers to a Conference at Paris, have occasioned the abandonment of the friendly project. The Austrian Cabinet insisted that all the powers represented should undertake to demand no modification of frontiers; but as it would have been a mere farce to hold a Conference under any such limitation, the purpose is abandoned. The differences now will have to be settled by the great armies that are already in motion, but when such armies engage in conflict, it is impossible to demand no modification of frontiers. The French Government was the first to decline trifling with so important a subject; and when France again appears in connection with it, it may be sword in hand, to advise, that is to say, to compel, a peace.

It is stated that when the English Ambassador in Paris solicited the co-operation of the Emperor Napoleon in favour of peace, His Majesty replied that twice had England opposed his own proposals with reference to the questions of Venetia and Schleswig-Holstein, and now that peace had become desirable for British interest, it was rather a selfish thing to ask his mediation. "I also desire peace," His Majesty is reported to have said; "but as the most favourable opportunity have been frittered away, and as conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they cannot be cleared up, can no longer assume the responsibility of events." Something of this kind may have occurred, since it is likely enough the Emperor, annoyed by England's refusal to interfere in European troubles in 1859 and 1864, would not forego the opportunity of vindicating sentiments which the British Government had disapproved, but which cannot suppose any angry feeling to exist, or that the Emperor of the French would have entered into the Conference with any other desire than that of averting the dangers and horrors of war. His Majesty was not required to assume an exclusive "responsibility" in the matter, for England and