

Chapter 18, intitled, "An Act to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the Public Services of this Island," as well as to discharge already existing liabilities and engagements incurred, either for the same purpose, and under the same Act, or for the general Public Service of Prince Edward Island, it has been deemed advisable to authorize the Government to raise a loan, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, or in Prince Edward Island, to an amount not exceeding £100,000 Sterling, under certain restrictions and regulations specified in the Act. Experience has proved that it is difficult, without causing public inconvenience, to make any extensive cash payments out of local funds purchased where the amount has to be remitted abroad. Lands, so purchased under the Statute above referred to, are sold out again to the Tenants at a credit extending to ten years; and, therefore, a long time must elapse before the funds coming in from such sales can be available to meet the payments of the original purchase money of Estates acquired by the Government, where the same, or any considerable proportion thereof, has to be paid, either at once, or within a short period of time, in cash. This has been felt in the case of the purchase of what is known as the "Conard Estate," embracing an area of 212,885 acres, acquired in the year 1866, at a cost of £79,500 currency, equivalent to £53,000 Sterling money of Great Britain. By the terms of the purchase, £5,000 Sterling had to be paid at the time, £7,166 13s. 4d. Sterling had to be paid in January last, £7,166 13s. 4d. Sterling more has to be paid on 1st January next (1868), with such interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, as may have accrued; all which will probably be remitted abroad as the amount due to the Government in Prince Edward Island. The residue of the purchase money (£26,500 Sterling) has to be paid in ten (10) years from the time of purchase, and meantime bears interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The present Act has for part of its object, the raising in London, or elsewhere out of Prince Edward Island, of the future installments which have yet to be paid on the purchase of the "Conard Estate;" and, also, the replacement in Prince Edward Island of such amounts as may already, or before any loan can be effected under it, shall, have been paid for that purpose. Another object is to enable the Government having cash to offer to deal on more advantageous terms than perhaps they otherwise could do with any other Proprietors of Lands who may be disposed from time to time to sell their property to the Government under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. It is the intention of the Government, if successful in raising funds abroad under this Act, to apply to such other Proprietors and ascertain the terms upon which they are willing to sell their Lands. It is not contemplated, in the first instance, to attempt to raise, at the most, more than one-half of the Loan authorized, and the Government can, if this can be raised on advantageous terms, find at once profitable occupation for that amount by discharging a portion of the already existing Public Treasury Warrants or obligations of the Government of this Island. As to whether the residue of the Loan will, or will not be raised, or attempted to be raised, will depend upon future circumstances; and it probably will not be done unless opportunities hereafter offer of acquiring more lands on advantageous terms. Whilst the principal and immediate object of the Act is to raise money abroad, leave is still given by its provisions to raise the required amount in the Island; but it is understood that the latter course is not to be adopted unless the negotiations for raising it abroad should not prove successful. The Act authorizes the appointment of Agents abroad to negotiate a Loan, and authorizes them to issue Bonds and Debentures bearing a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, which are to be disposed of at the highest price the money market will permit at the time. The annual interest is to be remitted to meet the payments in that respect required; and where the money is raised in Great Britain, or elsewhere out of Prince Edward Island, the Debentures are made redeemable in twenty years, as it has been thought that parties in Great Britain, willing to advance money, would not probably be disposed to do so if the Debentures were made payable in any shorter time. A sinking fund of five per cent. per annum is required by the Bill, to be provided so as to accumulate a sufficient amount by yearly accumulations to pay off the Loan at the time at which the Act makes the Debentures redeemable. In case it should become necessary to raise the Loan in Prince Edward Island, the Debentures are to be payable in ten (10) years, as parties there will probably not object to lend for that short time. The Public Funds, Monies and Securities of Prince Edward Island are expressly pledged for the redemption of the Debentures or Bonds to be issued under this Act.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney General.

Prince Edward Island, 4th June, 1867.

News by Telegraph.

London, Nov. 10. The news of the great loss of shipping and the destruction of property by the hurricane at St. Thomas, creates a widespread feeling of depression among mercantile circles, as British shipping merchants and underwriters are heavy losers by the calamity. England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them on the Eastern question. The Paris Moniteur this morning says that popular tumults, incited by the Mazzinians, have broken out in Milan and other large cities of Italy, but asserts that by the prompt and decided action of the Italian Government all these outbreaks have been suppressed. The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts have jurisdiction in his case. Disturbances have again broken out in Devonshire. There was a bread riot in Barnstaple to-day which exceeded in ferocity and destructiveness the riots at Exeter. The mob broke into butchers' shops and bakers' plundered them and set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire upon the mob. A despatch from Glamorgan, Wales, states that a terrible explosion took place at one of the mines at Farndale Colliery in that country. All the miners—300 in number—were at work at the time. At last accounts the mine was on fire, and was feared that but few lives would be saved. Great efforts are being made in England and Ireland for the pardon of the convicts at Manchester, on the ground that the offence committed was a political one. London, Nov. 10, midnight. The latest accounts from Wales state that 200 lives were lost in the Farndale mine. The London Times in an article on the Fenian trials says it thinks that the American nativity of General Nagle will save him from a conviction. Paris, Nov. 10, evening. France is seeking to raise a loan of 2,800,000 pounds, which it is represented the Government wants for peace uses. The Patrie says the assembling of a general European Conference is uncertain, as the views of the great Powers on the subject are as yet unknown. The annual French Yellow Book is ready for publication. It shows that Baron Ratazzi was long ago warned of the plans of the insurgents under Garibaldi, and of the action France was certain to take in the premises. The Jury in the case of Costello, who was on trial in Dublin for alleged complicity in Fenianism, was unable to agree. Gen. Marmora, the Italian Minister, recently had an audience with the Emperor, and asked for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Telegrams have been received stating that a strong typhoon had occurred at Macao, in China. The damage to property was immense. Beyond this no details are received. The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release the insurgents who have been taken prisoners in the late campaign, but the request has been refused. The Moniteur Du Soir admits that the French infantry, armed with Chassepot rifles and artillery supplied with rifled cannon, took part in the battle of Monte Rotondo;

their coming to the assistance of the Pontifical forces decided the fate of the day against Garibaldi. London, Nov. 11, p. m. The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this note even the third-rate powers of Europe are called to participate. The government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected conference, has sent a note to the European powers in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from an Italian stand point. The details have not been published. Herr Twoster, a Prussian deputy, has been tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment for remarks made by him in the Diet. It is understood that the United States fleet, commanded by Admiral Farragut, now lying in this harbor, will not sail for some time. The Moniteur, in its official column to-day, announces that the Emperor, seeing that Italy has resolved to do her duty and fulfill her obligations of the September Convention, has withdrawn the French troops. No markets. Boston, Nov. 13. No Cable despatches received to-day, owing to the prostration of the wires last night by a severe sleet storm. Admiral Toetchoff has delivered his credentials to President Juarez, and the remains of Maximilian were to be delivered to him on the 6th. The newly elected Mexican Congress will contain a majority favorable to Juarez. The States of Leon and Durango gave large majorities for Juarez for President. Gen. Escobedo has arrived at the capital for the purpose of obtaining some relief for the citizens of Matamoros, who are suffering from the effects of the recent inundations. Richmond, Va., Nov. 12. Chief Justice Chase will arrive to-morrow, to preside with Judge Underwood at the adjourned Spring Term of the United States Circuit Court, which commences to-morrow. The Fall Term, at which Jefferson Davis will be tried, commences on 25th instant. From the venire it appears that the Jury will be largely composed of blacks. Gold 139. New York, Nov. 11. By arrival of the steamer Marmora, from St. Thomas, 1st. we have additional particulars of the great hurricane there. The surgeon reports:—We arrived at St. Thomas on the morning of the 30th, and found that the island had been visited the day previous by the most terrific hurricane ever known there, the town being partially destroyed, and the loss of life very great. The amount of property destroyed at present it is impossible to estimate. The scene of destruction and devastation is impossible to describe. The wind commenced blowing a pretty stiff breeze about 3 o'clock from the North West, and at about 11 o'clock it changed round to the East, and blew a perfect hurricane, carrying everything before it. It lasted about four hours, but during that time raged with such violence that trees were torn up, houses lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Ships and steamers of the largest class, as well as smaller vessels, were hurled together, and either dashed to pieces or sunk. Some 50 or 60 vessels are ashore, dismantled or sunk, and part of their crews lost. Thousands are rendered homeless, and the amount of suffering, confusion and excitement it is impossible to describe. There is nothing doing; everything seems paralyzed. Gold 139. London, Nov. 14, evng. Maguire, one of the five prisoners convicted of murder before the Special Commission at Manchester and condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. It is said that the Fenian Kelly, who was rescued from the police at Manchester, has appeared in Belgium. Late despatches received from Italy state the feelings against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect furore. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak which was imminent, and French troops have been despatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. Baron Ratazzi, formerly Prime Minister, has openly joined the Radical party. King Victor Emmanuel has called out the reserves of Italian army, and ordered the formation of three large camps. London, Nov. 14th—evng. Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome, the Holy Father received the staff officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in a most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having soldiers of France around him once more; but never had his happiness been so great as it was now, because of the recent peril to which he had been exposed. He returned thanks to the officers, to France, and to the Emperor Napoleon, for the protection of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see that Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome a horde of anarchists upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation.—While the valor of the Pontifical troops defended the soil of the Church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defence. The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his trouble he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world. His Holiness then concluded the interview by giving the apostolic blessing to the army the people, and the Emperor of France. New York, Nov. 15th. An Havana special contains advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops. Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months. Subscriptions had been opened at Havana for the relief of the sufferers at St. Thomas. A Liverpool steamer, which was sunk during the hurricane, carried \$5,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the English Steamship Company at St. Thomas amounts to \$12,000,000. Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied had been burnt on the Island. Havana, Nov. 14. Tortola, one of the smaller West India Islands, between Virgin Gorda and St. Johns, containing an area of forty-eight square miles had been completely submerged by a flood, following upon the great gale of the 7th inst., and it is reported that 1000 lives have been lost. Gold 40 7-8. London, Sunday Nov. 15. It is thought the sentence of most of the Fenian prisoners recently convicted at Manchester will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years, or banished. Allen will probably suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Nov. 16th. The Fenian trials are progressing in Dublin. The jury in the case of Costello brought in a verdict of guilty. On the opening of the Court on Saturday morning, Warren and Halpin were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and Costello was sentenced to 12 years. The conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon for the settlement of the Roman question seems to be attended by difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference on his behalf, and the several Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question for the necessity of the conference. It is asserted that Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event. The meteoric shower on the night of the 13th and the morning of the 14th was very brilliant. At Paris many thousand meteors were visible, not only in the city, but throughout France.

frontier of the most reassuring character. The enthusiasm of the populace is indescribable; several important points of the province of Velletri are occupied by the insurgents, under the command of the renowned Deputy S., of whose courage unmistakable proofs were afforded in the many combats in which he took part. The ardour of the young patriots in the border town increases daily, and they are wild because they cannot dash on freely to assist the insurgents in Rome. The Italian troops are gathering on the confines; at Narni special trains are in waiting to convey them to Rome. We believe firmly that on the very first stir in the capital, the Government will regard it as a fait accompli. Velletri is up; five hundred volunteers occupy it." So much for information from republican sources, whilst it manifests the bad faith that is ruling the plans of the invaders, and reveals the connivances of the Italian Government, it touches as that no reliance can be placed on news coming from such a source. Nothing can be more untrue than the statement that the people of the Papal territory are ripe for rebellion. On the contrary, in the villages and towns the Papal soldiers are welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm; they are volunteered all the required information regarding the position of the enemy, they are feasted, regaled, and blessed by the people. The invaders (for there is not even the seed of insurgents) had calculated on the smallness of the Papal forces scattered over an extensive frontier line, and on desertion en masse, especially among the native troops. But the Papal dragoons and infantry of the line, all Italians, did not furnish one deserter—not even one. On the contrary, according to the foreign officers who witnessed them, they fought at Bagnorea with such bravery that it is now admitted on all sides more could not be effected by the most experienced troops, and yet many of them had never been under fire before. They assaulted all the fortified and well-defended positions with an enthusiastic shout of "Viva Pio Nono," and carried them all with the bayonet after two hours' fighting." The Giornale di Roma remarks that these Garibaldian invasions, more or less connived at by the Italian Government, prove to Italy and Europe:—1st. That the Pontifical Government, surrounded by enemies, despoiled of its provinces and resources, has sustained gloriously the experiment of vitality, which circumstances and enemies of every class have imposed on it for the last three years; 2nd, that left to itself and its own resources it can maintain and defend itself even against external revolutionary aggression; 3rd, that the population of the Papal territory, although incredible sums of money have been spent, and every effort made to drive them into revolt, proclaim by deeds better than words their attachment to their legitimate government; 4th, that in order to make Europe believe that tranquility was at an end in the Pontifical States, Italianisimi were obliged to have recourse to numerous bands of invaders, who, in the end, only succeeded in getting themselves into trouble by the populations, and soundly thrashed by our soldiers; 5th, that finally, Garibaldians will require something more than the butt ends of their guns to face our small but brave and faithful army." On the day after the battle, the Holy Father, when returning from his customary drive in the environs of Rome, entered the city by the Porta del Popolo on foot, and walked the greater part of the Corso amidst the most enthusiastic exclamations of "Viva il Papa Re," and "Viva il Vignatore di Bagnorea." (Long live the Pontiff King; Long live the conqueror of Bagnorea.) But we have another proof of the feeling of the Romans on the point of loyalty to their sovereign, hatred for the machinations of their enemies, and admiration for the brave and gallant conduct of his troops. Two days after the battle of Bagnorea, an address was adopted in Rome and sent to the portion of the army in the province of Viterbo." With this spirit animating the people, backed by the moral and material support of the Catholic world, and resting upon the eternal principles of truth and justice, little apprehension need be entertained for the temporal power of the Pope. We see that the Islander still labors away against the Loan, and like every person who writes against his own convictions, it is dreadfully up hill work with him. The best answer that can be given to the writer in the Islander, is to quote his own remarks against himself. It will be remembered that, some seven or eight years ago, the most zealous advocate in the Island of a loan was the present writer in the Islander; and, to show his utter want of consistency, it will only be necessary to produce these remarks in evidence against him. We shall do so next week, and, at the same time, show how unscrupulously the editor of the Islander attempts to misrepresent the Government and the Legislature upon the question of a loan. In the meantime, we have no doubt the Examiner will thoroughly dust the Islander's jacket, nor have we any reason to believe that the Government will relax its efforts to obtain the Loan without delay, not as the Islander states, to redeem bonds bearing five per cent. interest, but to pay off the instalment of £7000 sterling, which becomes due in January, and which will drain our banks; and also to buy up such other lands as may be offered for sale; and we would even go so far as to apply the loan in promoting permanent public works. The principal evil to be apprehended from the Islander's articles is a diminution of the revenue. Many simple-minded people may be foolish enough to hold back the payments of their instalments for lands purchased from the Government in the expectation that the Canadian Government will, for the purpose of inducing the Island to join the Confederacy, apply \$800,000 in extinguishing the land claims of both the proprietors and the Government. If the \$800,000 were offered (which is very improbable) and accepted to-morrow, not one dollar would be applied to liquidate the debts of those owing the Government for land, and right well does the Islander know this fact. The expectations raised by the Islander are false and pernicious, and as such we put our readers on their guard against them. Any man who owes the Government for land should lose no time in paying the same when due, for he may rest assured that whether the \$800,000 be received or not, he will be forced to pay, with increased expenses, or forfeit his holding.

REPEAL!

This is a strange cry to be heard issuing from the lips of free-born British Americans in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and yet such has been the ignoble history of confederation, and the infamous treachery of Tupper towards Nova Scotia that the people of that Province find themselves forced to the task of obtaining a repeal of the hated union with Canada, and recovering their lost and cherished privileges. The following Declaration from the members of the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia, will be read with peculiar interest by the people of this Island, and not without benefit when they come to reflect upon the attempts of local conspirators to serve them as were the Nova Scotians:— At a meeting of the Members of the House of Assembly in the Assembly Room, in the Provincial Building at Halifax, on the 7th day of November, 1867, the following DECLARATION was unanimously agreed to and ordered to be published:— We, the representatives of Nova Scotia having assembled for the purpose of constructing an Administration, and having effected that object, cannot separate without making known to our constituents our unanimous and unalterable determination to use every lawful and constitutional means to extricate the Province from the operation of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, the passage of which, in the Imperial Legislature, was obtained by falsehood and deception. We shall take the earliest opportunity of informing the Queen and her Parliament that the people of Nova Scotia were systematically and perseveringly prevented from expressing their will on the subject of Confederation until after the Imperial statute was enacted, and we shall respectfully insist that the Act is invalid as to this Province, because it subjects her people, without their consent and against their will, to a Legislature on which it assumes to confer a power of taxation which the Imperial Parliament itself does not constitutionally possess. We shall, in the name and on behalf of the people, firmly reject Confederation, and entertain no apprehension that the Imperial authorities will attempt, or even desire, to coerce the loyal people of Nova Scotia into a political alliance to which they have manifested an invincible repugnance. We have observed with indignation the insult offered to the people, by the ex-Lieutenant Governor, Sir W. F. Williams, with a Council who never possessed the confidence of the people, whose policy was emphatically condemned at the recent elections, whose enforced resignations had been tendered, and who were simply holding office until the nomination of their successors, in having gazetted a number of appointments to the Legislative Council, as the pretended testamentary, or posthumous, work of a former defunct Administration. This extraordinary step must not have been taken under the authority of the Canadian Executive, as the moribund Administration of Nova Scotia would not have dared, on its own responsibility, to perpetrate such an outrageous violation of the rights of the people. We consider these irregular and insulting appointments an act of tyranny, and an earnest of the kind of respect that would be paid to the wishes and feelings of Nova Scotia, were they weak enough to suffer themselves to be defrauded of their constitutional rights, forced into an unjust Confederation and subjected to the oligarchical despotism of an irresponsible Executive Council in Canada. It is our desire that the new Administration shall immediately communicate to the Imperial authorities, the facts and details of this offensive proceeding and respectfully demand its reversal, and the dismissal from the Council, of men who have obviously been selected for the express purpose of obstructing the people's House in their efforts to reject Confederation, by creating discord between the Upper and Lower Branches of the Legislature. We in no way impeach the prudence or patriotism of the members elect in having resolved to attend in the Dominion Parliament; but while we have confidence that they will not designedly compromise the rights of the people of Nova Scotia, we nevertheless feel bound to protest against the acceptance of their seats, or any action they may take in that Legislature, being in any manner construed into an acquiescence, on the part of this Province, in the obligatory force of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, as regards the rights of the people. In conclusion we recommend the Executive Council to advise an early meeting of the Legislature, in order that no time may be lost in disposing of Confederation, and restoring the constitution of the Province to its former efficiency. By order of the meeting.

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A PROMISED ADVANTAGE FROM UNION.—In anticipation of an increase in the tariff of the Dominion of Canada during the present sitting of the General Parliament, the Halifax merchants have been paying very large sums into the Custom House for duties upon goods held in Bond, as well as for large quantities of tea and tobacco, especially, which have been imported under the present ten per cent. tariff. The Toronto Telegraph, a Unionist paper, admits and deplors the fact that Confederation will largely increase taxation, already too high, and nearly one hundred per cent. in excess of that to which the people of this Island are subjected. The Montreal Gazette, a Ministerial organ, also admits the same fact, and we think the people of this Island will, ere long, have the most substantial reasons to congratulate themselves for having thus far declined the luxury of enormous taxation under the New Dominion. We publish in to-day's paper the terms upon which the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, will furnish to subscribers for the year 1868, the reprint of those standard British Periodicals, Blackwood's Magazine and the Four Quarterly Reviews.—Now is the time to form Clubs for the new year. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for October, contains: 1. Polygamy and Monogamy in Turkey; 2. The Apostles' Creed; 3. M. Louis Blanc's Letters on England; 4. Lloyds' Sweden and its game birds; 5. Dualism in Austria; 6. La Bruyere—Life and Works; 7. Democracy; 8. Russia; Contemporary Literature. BLACKWOOD, for October, has the following articles: Linda Tresselt—Part 1: Inroads upon English; at the Alps again: Monetary Reform: A City of the Plague: Brownlow's—Part X., Work and Murder: Postscript—The American Debt and the Financial Prospects of the Union. The contents of the Edinburgh Review for October are:—1. The Napoleon Correspondence; 2. Confidation; 3. The Christians of Madagascar; 4. Trades Unions; 5. Miss Edgeworth—her Life and Writings; 6. Amendment of the Anglican Rubrics; 7. The late Thomas Drummond; 8. The Session and its sequel; Note. The English Mail for this Island, which arrived in Halifax on Monday, was brought over from Pictou yesterday by the Steamer Princess of Wales. HARD TIMES.—We have to request all our subscribers to strain a point to pay us this month, as we are decuded hard up for supplies of paper, &c., for the winter. A horse thief named Hayden, was arrested last week at or near Summerside by constable H. H. Bolland, who allowed his prisoner to ride alone in a carriage before him whence he escaped. Hayden first stole a mare belonging to Mr. May, of Rosebank, and swapped her for a heavier horse. He then extended his operations to Morell, where he made free with a mare belonging to W. E. Clarke, Esq., which he swapped with a Frenchman at Rollo Bay. He next came to town, hired a wagon from M. Butcher, Esq., and shaped his course westward. In the three counties constables are now on the hunt for the scamp.—Pat. Since the above was written, Hayden has been captured and lodged in Jail to await his trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. PLOUGHING MATCH. A Ploughing Match took place at Mr. William Dark's, Princetown Road, on Tuesday the 12th inst., and the Prizes were awarded by the Judges in a manner that satisfied both the Ploughmen and Spectators: 1st Prize, Edward J. Rodd, £1 15 0 2d " Thomas Drummond, 1 10 0 3d " Richard Johnson, 1 5 0 4th " Charles Newberry, 1 0 0 5th " John Way, 0 15 0 6th " Isaac Smith, 0 10 0 JUDGES.—Alex. Laird, Esq., Mr. William Deacon, and Mr. Andrew Dollar.—Com. to Isl. A new supply of French and English Prayer Books, Religious and Historical works, School Books, Light Literature, &c., just received at Reilly's Bookstore, Queen Street, (next to Hon. D. P.