LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 2.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the public despatches lying on the table, and those relating to the union of the British North American Provinces were read by the chairman, Hon. Mr. Beer.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: Your honors, the man who takes his stand in defence of his country's sacred rights and liberties, at the point where danger is most menacing, whether that point be the battle-field or the legislative hall, occupies one of the most honourable that can be occupied on earth. On the other hand, the man who slumbers at his post when his country is in danger, or is more concerned about his own petty ends and interests than his country's welfare, may be a giant in physical stature, but he must be a stunted dwarf in his moral qualities. The despatch now under the consideration of this committee, on the subject of Confederation, makes it our imperative duty to deal promptly and vigorously with one of the most vitally important questions ever discussed within these walls. To deal superficially with a question like this would be a most unjustifiable course to pursue. I, for one, intend to canvass it to the very bottom. If I should be told that my dissecting knife is not a well polished one, I must only console myself with the conviction that though its temper is pretty high, it consists of true steel, and shall be applied with honesty of intention. In speaking of despatches in general, I need scarcely remark that, whatever may be the subject matter of any despatch sent here by the Colonial Minister, it should be treated with great respect, owing to the source whence it emanates. But a despatch calling for such action on our part as must result in materially affecting our present constitution favourably or otherwise, demands our most calm and careful consideration. The joint address passed by both branches of the legislature last year, and duly transmitted and presented to Her Majesty the Queen, contained a very full and clear statement of our views upon confederation; but sir, though it did, that question is again brought to our notice, with unusual pressure. All this necessitates, on our part, renewed resolution and determination proportioned to that pressure and the interests at stake. We have enjoyed self government in this Colony for upwards of fifteen years, and our constitution confers a degree of freedom on the people which greatly exceeds, in some respects, the freedom enjoyed in the mother country. This constitution was not obtained from the Crown without many a hard struggle, by the best friends of the people; but that fact implies no reflection on the British Government: for, unless the local Government had, during its persevering efforts, given sufficient proof of its determination to value and use aright the boon asked for, it would have been the duty of the Crown to have withheld it. Now, it is my humble opinion that, when we take the peculiar difficulties inseparable from our land question into consideration, this Colony has proved itself for fifteen years as worthy of Responsible Government as any of its larger neighbours. It has, at the same time, serious duties to perform,—duty to itself, to the Crown, and to its neighbours. And that it is willing to perform them is proved, so far, by the fact that its whole revenue is now at the disposal of the Government for defensive purposes. While we are thus preparing to do our duty, in defending our most worthy Sovereign's prerogatives and our own dearest rights and liberties from all foreign enemies, are we, with cowardly tameness, to look on with folded arms while enemies in the camp are ready to sell us at their own price; and Canadian delegates making such personal impressions against us are well calculated to neutralize the force of our written memorials sent to Downing Street? If we are to act thus, all I can say is, that we richly deserve the oppression and beggary to which we are doomed. When we reflect upon the means by which it is attempted to carry confederation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as it were, over the necks of the people, by the very members who were the pledged defenders of their sacred rights, it is high time that we were looking well to our own securities. We should see that no delegations are sent to England or elsewhere in connection with that entrapping scheme. Governor Gordon of New Brunswick has had the hardihood to proclaim to the world that he "was directed, by every means in his power, to promote the measure." If we assume that His Excellency's interpretation of his instructions is correct, he is giving clear evidence of faithfulness to his trust; but if the New Brunswick people are better than mice, they will make such determined use of their constitutional privileges as will convince their Governor that he has at least misrepresented them, let his instructions be what they may. It may be asked what right have we to meddle with New Brunswick affairs? We have a perfect right to enquire into any public affair that takes place under our flag; but more especially so since we are liable to similar encroachments on our best rights. Does Governor Gordon presume to affirm that he is instructed to have recourse to high handed measures, or do as a Governor what Her Majesty the Queen could not do in conformity with the coronation oath? The queen has sworn most solemnly to govern every portion of Her Dominions "according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same." Does Governor Gordon presume to say that his derived authority is greater or more extensive than the source whence that authority emanates? If he does say so, and acts accordingly, which is evidently his determination, it is not only a contradiction, but also an emphatic proof that he is treating constitutional Government as nothing better than a farce in these Colonies. But we are well aware that in days of yore Governors have grossly disregarded their commissions, and as grossly violated the spirit and letter of the "statutes and laws in Parliament agreed on." Among that number was Warren Hastings, who, for his cruelties as Governor General of India, was impeached by the Parliament of England. A short quotation from that impeachment, as enunciated by the celebrated Edmund Bourke, may be of some service at a time like this:—"I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert.—I impeach him as the common enemy of all." Lord Durham, as Governor General of Canada, exceeded his commission, in 1838; but his was an error of the head. Still it proves that we are safe only in so far as we test the sayings and doings of Governors and others by the constitution. I fancy that legislators can be found in the Maritime Provinces who sincerely believe that confederation would be a general benefit, and are willing to act constitutionally by appealing to the people at the polls. I can respect as many such men as I can meet with; but when I see the confederates among themselves, to a man, having as their watchword—"O, why dont you agree to the principle and resolve accordingly?" I say, when I find them constantly harping on these words, it makes me feel very suspicious of their tactics,—it makes me suspect a trap that would pave the way for a delegation being sent to England, to help in forging the chains that would forever bind us down as serfs to Canada, and make us a second Ireland. I nauseate the details of the Quebec scheme, and will not re-enter upon it, because it has been discussed with sufficient force of argument in both branches of the Legislature at a previous session; but I must say that, if I should have hitherto had any leanings towards confederation, the base and treacherous-looking means by which it is attempted to have it carried in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would now steel me against it to the highest degree. To think the people's representatives pledging themselves at the hustings against the scheme, and now turning round and proving themselves traitors to the sacred trust reposed in them, is a piece of treachery which it is no easy matter to characterize. But as I shall have some more remarks to make when his honor the Attorney General submits the resolutions now in his hands, I must not detain this committee much longer. I must, however, say that, in my opinion, it will become this Legislative Council, as elected and confided in by every Prince Edward Islander who has a firm stake in the Colony, to act with energy and true patriotism, proportionable to the danger which threatens their peoples' most sacred interests, as well as to make their conduct a contrast and a rebuke to that of Governor Gordon's nominated minions, who basely took the lead in an opposite course. Yes, the man who would give a lulling or "uncertain sound" in our circumstances may be justly pronounced as much more allied to the traitor than to the patriot. Let us never forget the maxim, that "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle;" and that "What is morally wrong cannot be politically right."

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: I must say, your honors, that after the lengthy speech of his honor who has just sat down, I am surprised that he has not concluded by moving a resolution on the subject. In bringing a very important question before any of the Colonial Legislatures the Government always takes the initiative, and it is their duty to do so. When I hear a member of the Government holding such opinions, and expressing himself so strongly against making any change in the constitution of the Colony, and not coming down with a resolution, I can scarcely conceive that the Government is performing its duty. We know that if the views which his honor has enunciated in opposition to confederation were embodied in a resolution and brought down here with the weight of the Government, such a resolution would have an influence which it would not otherwise have. I regret very much that his honor has not taken that course, and I will reserve anything I may have to say on the subject till resolutions are introduced.

Hon. ATTY GENERAL: I do not intend, your honors, to address you on the merits of this great question to-night, for, as my mind has been a good deal distracted with the business of the Supreme Court to-day, as well as with other business outside, I do not feel prepared to go into the question as earnestly and fully as I could wish to do. I deem it proper, however, that some resolutions should be tabled, and I take this opportunity of presenting those which I have prepared, and which, I hope, contain the sentiments of your honors:—

Whereas the Legislative Council have had under their consideration a Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, addressed to His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of June last, accompanied by a copy of a Correspondence between the Colonial Minister and Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, on the affairs of British North America, including the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Colonies, in which Despatch His Excellency Governor Dundas is directed by the said Colonial Minister to communicate the said Correspondence to the Legislature of this Island at its then next meeting, and at the same time to express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government; and this Legislative Council having given the said Documents that patient consideration to which all communications emanating from so exalted a source, and having reference to a subject of vital importance to all the Maritime Colonies, are entitled: Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Legislative Council regrets its inability to discover in the said Correspondence any sufficient reason to induce it to depart from or modify the spirit of the Resolution unanimously adopted by this House on the Third day of April, 1865, and of the Joint Address to Her Majesty, also adopted by this House on the same day, on the subject of Confederation.

Resolved, That this Legislative Council does not deem it inconsistent with loyal attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Person and Government to declare its firm conviction that, in deliberating upon a question seriously affecting the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Colony, this House ought to be guided mainly by "the well-understood wishes of the people" whom it represents, even should these, unfortunately, conflict with the declared "policy" of the Noblemen and Gentlemen composing Her Majesty's Government for the time being,—the inhabitants of this Colony being, in the opinion of the Legislative Council, fully competant to decide upon so vital a question as the Constitution of the Country in which their lot has been cast, and the means best adapted to promote and perpetuate the prosperity and stability of that Country.

Resolved, That—pregnant as the proposed Union appears to be with advantages to the Province of Canada, and fraught as it may be, under certain modifications, with corresponding benefits to one or more of the Maritime Provinces—this Legislative Council can suggest no modification of the "Quebec Scheme" which could with safety be adapted to the peculiar position and circumstances of this Colony, and which would, at the same time, be acceptable to the people of Canada.

Resolved, That to make suitable provision for the vast public works now contemplated by the Government of Canada, the Tariff of the United Provinces must necessarily be greatly augmented, and the burdens of the people proportionately increased: That this Colony, if included in the proposed Union, would be subject to that Tariff, is certain; but that its people would participate, in an equal ratio with the other Maritime Provinces, in the benefits resulting from the excessive taxation that would thus be imposed upon them, is by no means probable,—believing, as we do, that although the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the Continental Provinces would be greatly stimulated by new and extended railways, new and improved canals, the opening and working of valuable mines, the trade, commerce, and manufactures of this Island would not, to any appreciable extent, be beneficially affected thereby.

Resolved, That since the year 1851, when Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to concede to the people of this Colony the rights and privileges of self-government, P. E. Island has made—and is still making—steady advances in population and material prosperity, and its inhabitants are now perfectly satisfied with the free and liberal Constitution under which it is their happiness to live,—the number of those who are willing to incur the risks and dangers inseparable from a Union with the larger and more powerful Provinces of British North America being, in the opinion of this Legislative Council, extremely insignificant and unimportant.

Resolved, That this House is not insensible to the obligation which rests upon this Colony to contribute its fair share towards defraying the expense of resisting foreign invasion or aggression; and this Legislative Council is most anxious that a liberal provision should be made, during the present Session, both as respects men and means, for the purpose of defence, and will cheerfully sanction the placing of the entire resources of the Colony at the disposal of the Government for the attainment of so desirable an object.

Resolved, That this Legislative Council relies with the utmost confidence on the wisdom and justice of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the present crisis, believing, as it does, that the necessities of Canada, and the importance of its Government will not be deemed by Her Majesty of sufficient importance to warrant a change in the Constitution and form of Government of this Colony opposed to the wishes and hostile to the feelings of its inhabitants,—a change which, it is believed, must prove subversive of their liberties and highly detrimental to their best interests.

Resolved, That the consideration of the various other subjects embraced in the Despatches and other Documents referred to this Committee, and not heretofore disposed of by the legislative proceedings of this Session, be deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That an humble Address based on the foregoing Resolutions be prepared and forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to withhold her sanction from any measure calculated to deprive Prince Edward Island of the Constitution which it now happily enjoys, and more especially from any measure intended to affect a Union of Prince Edward Island with Canada and the other Provinces of British North America.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not intend, your honors, to make any remarks to-night upon the resolutions just presented; but his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDONALD) wishes to have this subject introduced as a Government measure. Now, it must be well known to your honors that this House is nearly, if not quite, unanimous in opposition to confederation, and I believe the coutry is so also, but the Executive Council, I understand, is nearly half in favor of it. Now, if the Executive Council is a fair representation of the country, as it should be, it would be inferred that we are upon the verge of confederation. His honor (Mr. Henderson) has spoken very warmly, and, I think, very properly as a British subject ought to speak; but he may be labouring under some disadvantage which we are not aware of.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON: There is nothing new in respect to the relation in which the Government stands to the confederation question. It was not a Government question last year. Resolutions were produced against it by one member of the Government, and in favor of it by another. I regret the position in which the Government stands with regard to this question, but cannot reconstruct the Executive Council. It is for the ruling party to do that, and it is their fault, not mine, if any member of the Government does not fairly and honorably represent the views of his constituency. However, I can promise this much, that the subject of confederation will not receive any smoother treatment or toleration in the Council, or any other place where I have a voice, than it gets on the floor of this House, and that is no toleration at all.

House resumed.—Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership for several years existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of LAIRD & HARVIE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late Firm will please make immediate payment at the Old Stand; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present them for settlement.

DAVID LAIRD,
HENRY AUGUSTUS HARVIE.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1866. rw [July 2.

HENRY A. HARVIE,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL, and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

CHEAPEST GOODS
IN MARKET ARE AT THE
"European Exchange."

100 Pieces GREY CALICO, 50 do White DO. | 50 pieces REGATTA SHIRTING,
will be sold at a Bargain.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

At EUROPEAN EXCHANGE,

50 chests TEA, very superior, at small advance on cost.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Merchants and Traders

will find it very much to their advantage to purchase at the

"European Exchange."

P. W. HYNDMAN.

MID-SUMMER TRIP.

To arrive per L. C. OWEN, 50 Pieces FANCY Prints. Per UNDINE, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

July 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. Des Brisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

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 Brigt. *Helen Davies*.

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hhds and Tierces Bright SUGAR,	Bales Carpets & Woolens
Hhds Muscovado MOLASSES,	" Striped and Check Shirtings,
Crates Earthenware,	" Bagging,
Chests and half chests prime Congou TEA,	" 3 and 4 bushel Grain Sacks,
Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,	Packages assorted Paints,
Cases Ready-made Clothing and Rubber Coats	Hhds Paint Oil,
Cases Millinery,	Casks assorted Cutlery,
" Haberdashery,	Bundles Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
" Silks and Ribbons,	Tons assorted Bar Iron,
" Linnen Drapery,	Pieces Plough Metal,
" Hosiery,	Packages Nails & Spikes
" Gloves,	" Ironmongery,
" Shawls and Mantles	Sides Sole LEATHER,
" Townsend's HATS and CAPS,	Barrels Currants, Crushed Sugar, Flour, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Ginger;
" Floor Cloths,	Casks Baking Soda;
Bales Cloths,	Kegs Mustard, Powder;
" White and Coloured Cotton Warp,	Boxes Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, Lozenges, Glass; Bags Pepper, Rice; Coils Manilla Rope, &c., &c.
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes.	

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

By Recent Arrivals
FROM GREAT BRITAIN,
The British Warehouse,
QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the

Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 25, 1866.

Wanted,

A Good Vest and Pant Maker,

Apply to

W. H. WELDON, Tailor,
Grafton st., opposite Temperance Hall.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

DELANY & BYRNE
QUEEN STREET,
Opposite Hon. D. Brenan'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 4th, 1866. hld isl pat

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 Puncheons 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 (Coleman's)
300 do Wine and Beer Corks,
100 Boxes SOAP, (very superior)
60 do do (common)
12 Dozen Worcester SAUCES,
12 do Reading do
12 do Harvey do
4 Cwt. PEPPER (unground)
20 Kegs MUSTARD,
4 Cwt. BLACK LEAD,
10 Cases CONFECTIONARY (in 2lb. Bottles)
20 Boxes do
20 Cwt. RICE (Arracan)
75 Dozen 3 bushel Grain SACKS,
120 Bales OAKUM (best Navy)
90 Coils Manilla ROPE (assorted sizes)
60 do Hemp do do
7 Casks Boiled OIL,
8 Cwt White LEAD,
5 do Black PAINT.

DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.

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

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business on the 1st of October next, will sell the following articles at the prices named below, viz:—

TEA, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb.; warranted good.
SUGAR, 7d per lb.
GIN, 6s 6d to 7s per gallon.
RUM, 4s to 4s 3d do.
BRANDY, 18s, do.
SALT, 1s 8d per bushel.
TOBACCO, 1s 8d per lb.
COTTON WARP, 16s 6d, White.
Do. 19s, Blue.
FLOUR, 40s to 50s per barrel.
GLASSWARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, at a *Great Reduction in Prices*.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Queen-street, Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Scharman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE,
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed Agent to the Rev. JOHN MacDONALD, and all rents due him must be paid to me at my office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 2nd July, 1866. h 2m

Extension Tables.

E. D. STAIR,

Kent Street, next H. Palmer's Office.

Chairs, Sofas, & Wardrobes & Bureaus.

Cabinet-making, Upholstering, &c.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order and from seasoned Stock.

Undertaking punctually attended to.

Coffin Plates Lettered.

ALL WORK MADE WARRANTED TO

Give Satisfaction.

Hall Tables & Hat Trees.

Feb'y 26, 1866.

House and Lot for Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Fitzroy Street, formerly the residence of THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Esq., deceased, either in one, or the vacant part adjoining the late Mr. George Allen's premises, about 40 feet front, and running back 160 feet, being sufficient for a nice Building Lot, may be had separately. There is a good Garden attached, and a stable; also, a Well of excellent water, With a Pump in the yard. The property is so well known, it needs no further description. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant.

Ch'town, April 2, 1866. tf

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.

A Farm to be Let,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of MR. RICHARD HAYES the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

Judson's Worm Tea!

Loyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

OCTOBER, 1865.

THE Committee have recently had under their consideration the Standing of Spruce in the Table A attached to the Rules, and have determined to allow the use of this material in Ships of the 5 years' grade for all parts, except Stem, Sternpost, Transoms, Knight-heads, Hawse-timbers, Aprons and Deadwood.

GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.

RICHARD SLOGGET, Surveyor, Prince Edward Island.

Just on the Square.

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY
AT
SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms—and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, July 31, 1865.

TO THE
TENANTRY
OF
P. E. ISLAND.

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

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act.

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

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to CHARLES BELL, *formerly* of Charlottetown, but at present residing in Auckland, New Zealand, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscriber, Attorney of Messrs. JOHN S. McLEAN and JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchants, to whom all debts due to the said CHARLES BELL have been assigned by Deed of Assignment, dated the 16th day of June, instant.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, June 18th, 1866.

NEW STORE!

South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,

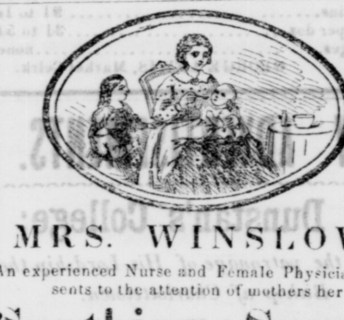
direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:

Tea and Sugar, superior quality.

JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.



MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and **can say, in confidence and truth of it,** what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**never has it failed in a single instance, to effect a cure,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter **"what we do know,"** after thirty years' experience, **and pledge our reputation to the fulfilment of what we here declare.** In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most **experienced and skillful nurses** in New England, and has been used with **never-failing success** in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the **best and surest remedy in the world,** in all cases of **Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children** whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others,** stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be **sure—yes, absolutely sure**—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of **CURTIS & PERKINS,** New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 35 Cents per Bottle.

Oct. 9. 1865.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marselles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured, fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

THE ROAD TO HEATH AND LONG LIFE

SECURED BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are, therefore, confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Disease of the Head and Heart.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay, when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages & Classes.

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favor is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom and dejection.

Despondency, Low Spirits.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

In our changeable climate few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throat
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone & Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Second'ry Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Compl'nts	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

July 31, 1865.

HORSES.
CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

FARMERS will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect. The many

Diseases of Horses

can almost all be prevented or cured by these Powders.

One Powder drives out Worms.
One Powder cures Bots.
One Powder puts a Horse in condition.
One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.
One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.
One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

Carlton's Condition Powders,

given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

Carlton's Condition Powders

will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock

of any kind should use this Medicine. It is always beneficial, and is so harmless that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are fattening their Stock should use these CONDITION POWDERS. They will keep all kinds of Stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would. Find the signature of

J. CARLTON COMSTOCK

in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all Dealers.

☞ *Get B. L. Judson & Co.'s Almanac.*

April 30, 1866. 6m

A COMMON SENSE VIEW
OF THE
Mode in which
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
ACT UPON THE
HUMAN SYSTEM.

This is an age of inquiry. People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this

GREAT PROTECTIVE AND INVIGORANT

is concerned, it is proposed to gratify them.

All the physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the seat of a disease the medicament that will conteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves, but cannot distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a liquid stimulant, as everybody knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the *Materia Medica*, and there is no herbial extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now, the pure liquid stimulant of which

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

are in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to *every* organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The *essence of rye* would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly, if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices of tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without their healing, strengthening, life-sustaining balm? It would, merely excite. It could neither *protect* nor *cure*. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant, when given *alone*, and the same stimulant, when administered in the medicinal form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a *healthful medicine* when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indescribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of Dyspepsia or flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach, between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, a restless dull feeling during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like pallor. These are a few of the *direct* signs of Dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves; its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in good working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it *requires reinforcement*, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey this material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore protect the "Commissary Department." Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it, after it becomes a *chronic fixture*. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and battle it at once with this *great repellant*.

But if it is too late to *prevent*, remember that it is *not too late to cure*. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on *twelve years' experience* of the efficency of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would, at least, include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, *there is not one*. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a *Specific for Indigestion in all its varieties.*

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

New York Office, 36 Dey St

May 14, 1866. 1y

Judson's Pills.

The Examiner,

IS Printed and Published every MONDAY, by EDWARD WHELAN, at his Office, Hillsborough-street, near King-Square. PRICE—15s per annum, payable half-yearly IN ADVANCE.