

The Examiner

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

VOL. XVI. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1866. NO. 32

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, Edern & Lizzie, Ariadne, and Brig. Helen Duties.*

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hides and Tresses Bright
SUGAR, Muscovado MO
LASSES, " " " " " "
Crates Earthenware
prime Dogon and
Cases Rubber Boots and
Shoes, " " " " " "
Cases Ready-made Cloth
and Rubber Coats
Cases Military, " " " " " "
" Haberdashery, " " " " " "
" Silks and Ribbons
" Linnen Drapery, " " " " " "
" Shawl and Mantles
" Townsends' HATS
and CAPS, " " " " " "
" Floor Cloths, " " " " " "
Bales Cloth, " " " " " "
" White and Coloured
Cotton Wares, " " " " " "
" Printed, Unbleached
and White Calicoes.

G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

Spring Importations.

JUST RECEIVED, per *UNDINE* and *L. C. OWEN*, from LIVERPOOL.—
CHESTS SUPERIOR TEA,
Bags Board, Shingle & Lath Nails,

Boxes Glass,
Casks Oil,
Bills Putty,
Bags Put Spikes,
Bags Deck Spikes,
Kege White Lead,
Boxes Soap,
Bills Washing Soda,
Cuts Rope,
Sets Plough Mounting,
Shear Hoes,
Chain Traces,
Back Bands,
CANS SUPERIOR
COACH VARNISH,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices,
by Wholesale or Retail, at
DODD'S BRICK STORE, Pownall Street.
DODD & ROGERS.
June 4, 1866. 4in

DELANY & BYRNE

QUEEN STREET,
Opposite Hon. D. Brennan's,
HAVE RECEIVED, per *Undine, Lotus,*
and other arrivals,
A Large Stock

Spring & Summer

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

which they will sell at the usual rates
for Cash.

HOOP SKIRTS,

in all sizes, which they will sell at a very small
advance on Cost.
Ch'town, June 4th, 1866. bid 1st pat

GENS OF LITERATURE.

Books, Books, Books!
THE cheap, choicest, and best selected
stock of BOOKS in the City is to
be found at the
KENT STREET BOOK STORE.
All kinds of School Books and School material,
from a half-penny Primer to Colenso's Algebra,
Bibles (Donny), Testaments, Missals, Standard
Histories, Essays, Theological, (Contra-
versial and Devotional), Works,
Novels, Poetry, Biography, Oratory, Science and
Mechanics, Light Literature (by the
best writers).
Choir Books, Hymn Books, Song Books, Statuary,
&c. &c. &c.
Besides a lot of Fancy and leather articles, to
particularize which would occupy too much space.
All of which have been received this Spring per
Lotus from LONDON and ALBANY from
BOSTON.
For Catalogue, apply at the Book Store of
E. REILLY,
Coles' Corner, Kent Street, June 4, 3in rev

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 other in the market
to the changes and great variety of sewing re-
quired in a family. They will sew from one to
twenty thicknesses of Marseilles 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 manufac-
tured, fitted up plain or ornamental, with or with-
out 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. if

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.

Just Received.

THE Subscriber has Just Received by
Barque *Undine* from LIVERPOOL,—
120 Boxes No. 1 Brown and YELLOW SOAPS,
200 Boxes RICE, 500 Boxes
50 Kegs PAINT,
50 Casks Boiled OIL,
10 CWT. PUTTY,
20 Hls. WASHING SODA,
10 Kegs Baking SODA.

Daily Expected,
by Barque *Lotus* from London—
120 packages choice Congo TEAS,
all of which he offers at his usual liberal terms.
WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square,
Ch'town, May 7, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

SAIL MAKER,
DESIRES to return his thanks to his
friends and customers in town and country for
the patronage bestowed upon him during the last 20
years that he has been in business in this city; and
begs to inform them that in addition to his Sail
making business, he will, on the arrival of the
L. C. OWEN, from LIVERPOOL, and ARCADE,
from GLASGOW, open—
Ship Chandlery and Hardware Store
in the shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. Hyndman,
east of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep
constantly on hand, viz:—
Cordage, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Ice, Anchors, Chains, Steel,
&c. &c. &c.
May 7, 1866. 6in

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that
valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr
Robert LIZARD, 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
on the North River Bridge, and the extensive Marsh
Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, ren-
der it a most desirable Property.

Also,
That very valuable FRESH PASTURE, known as
Schurman Point Farm, distant about a mile
and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—
containing 100 acres, and having a frontage of over
a mile on Bedouay Bay and Wilnot Creek.
About 40 acres of cleared and in a high state of
cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine
growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—ap-
ply to
JAMES C. POPE,
Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. 1st 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 Keelson)
25 Packages RUM
4 Casks Pale and Dark BRANDY (Hennessey)
12 Casks MARSALA, do do
4 do Port WINE, do do
10 Cwt. STARBUCK (Coleman's)
300 do Wine and Beer Casks,
100 Boxes SOAP, (very superior)
60 do Sugar (common)
12 Dozen Worcester SAUCES,
12 do Ketchup, do do
12 do Mustard, do do
2 Cwt. PEPPER (ground)
4 Cwt. BLACK LEAD,
75 Boxes CEMENT (in 2lb. Bottles)
20 Boxes do do
20 Cwt. RICE (Airman)
75 Boxes OAKUM SACKS,
120 Bales OAKUM (best Navy)
30 Cwt. Manila ROPE (assorted sizes)
60 do do do do
7 Casks Boiled OIL,
8 Cwt. White LEAD,
5 do Black PAINT.

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

DEBENTURES.

FOR SALE, a part of the whole of 14
GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES of £10
each, bearing 5 per cent, and being payable in 10
years. Apply to
JAMES F. MONTGOMERY,
Hinstead, St. Peter's Road.
May 28, 1866.

JUST OPENED,

KID BOOTS,
" LEVANT ditto
" PRINCE OF WALES ditto
" W. E. DAWSON.
May 21, 1866.

Women's Kid BOOTS,

" CASHMERE "
" BALMORAL "
" LASTING "
" W. E. DAWSON.
May 21, 1866.

Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

At W. E. DAWSON'S,
May 21, 1866.

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
OF THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS NEXT SPRING,
would inform them that on and after the 2nd 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 £5 and under; and for over that
amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or ap-
proved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in
Ch'town.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL,
ROPE and CANVAS, which they will sell at 5
per cent discount on 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.
LAWRENCE & RICHARDSON,
Charlottetown, April 2, 1866. 1st pat

Best Island Tobacco!!

THE subscribers, in returning thanks to
their friends and customers for the patronage
extended to them since their commencement in
business, would inform them that they have
GREATLY REDUCED
The Price of their Tobacco,
which is pronounced by judges to be the
Best Manufactured on the Island.
Samples can be had by calling at their Store in
Queen Street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island.
LAWRENCE & RICHARDSON,
Charlottetown, April 2, 1866. 1st pat

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.

ROYALTY LOTS FOR SALE!!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the
COLONIAL BUILDING, on Monday,
the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon—
**Pasture Lots Nos. 200, 241, 250,
256, 266 and 277,**
situate on the East side of the "MONEY EDWARD"
Road, and distant about 11 miles from the City.
These LOTS have been Surveyed according to
the Plan below, and numbered, and intending
purchasers are invited to visit them. The Land is
of good quality, and well wooded, and the
situation is one of the prettiest in the Royalty.
TERMS Liberal, and made known at Sale.
CARVELL BROTHERS, Auctioneers,
June 11, 1866.

THIRD DESERVAIS, Esq.
No. 8, 5 Acres. No. 16. 4 Acres.
No. 9, 5 Acre
No. 7, 5 Acres. No. 11, No. 14.
5 Acres. 4 Acres.
Road 35 feet wide
No. 6, 5 Acres. No. 19, No. 15.
5 Acres. 4 Acres.
No. 5, 5 Acres.
No. 4, 5 Acres. No. 11, No. 14.
5 Acres. 4 Acres.
Road 35 feet wide.
No. 2, 5 Acres. No. 12, No. 13.
5 Acres. 4 Acres.
No. 1, 5 Acres.

HON. JOHN LONGWORTH.

AT GEORGETOWN,

A Sale of
Excellent Household Furniture.
SUPERIOR London made PIANO,
imported last Summer at a cost of £35 cur-
rent, Standard Silver Dinner Set, 216 oz. war-
ranted; Superior Sewing Machine, Alex-
andria Harmonium, a good Harp, Harness, Books,
Pictures, &c.
Real Estate, comprising 3 Town Lots and 4
Pasture Lots, &c. &c. &c.

Instructions from the Rev. R. T. ROACH, as
relaxes from the E. C. session at Georgetown
the Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
at the Parsonage, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of
JULY next, the whole of that gentleman's superior
Household Furniture, comprising Drawing Room
Dining Room, and Bed Room Furnitures, Kitchen
Hall and Scullery Utensils, with the Real Estate
The furniture may be seen on view on Friday and
Saturday, 29th and 30th June inst, previous to the
sale, where catalogues may be had. Mr. S. has
much pleasure in calling the attention of parties
furnishing to the above sale, as the furniture is
mostly of a first class order and has been well
kept.

All parties having accounts against the Rev. R.
T. ROACH are requested to hand them in for ad-
justment to Mr. ROACH, at the Parsonage, on or
before the 20th inst.

Terms of Sale:—All amounts under £5 to be paid
at the sale; all amounts above £5, and up to £20,
at 3 months; and from £20 upwards at 6 months,
by approved Joint Notes of Hand.
JAMES D. MASON, Auctioneer.
Georgetown, June 1, 1866. 3in 1st pat

TO LET.

ALL that pleasantly situated
Shop, Dwelling House and Premises,
lately occupied by ROBERT HUTCH-
INSON, Esquire, deceased, situated on
Pownall Street, well known as an ex-
cellent Stand for Business. For Terms, apply to
JAMES D. MASON,
Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. if

JAMES MUNRO,

BRASS FOUNDER,
South Market Street, Pictou, N. S.
COMPOSITION Rudder Braces, Bolt
Bolts, Cabin Hinges and Hoes, Ship
Wrenches, Lead and Copper Sappers, and all
kinds of Ship Fittings supplied.
Orders left with Mr. JOHN GILLAS, Charlottetown,
P. E. I., promptly executed.
STOVES in every country. For Terms, apply to
a general assortment of TINWARE kept constantly
on hand.
JAMES D. MASON,
Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. 3in

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLs. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes "
For Sale by I. C. HALL,
Water Street, Charlottetown, May 11, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Flat TOBACCO.
For Sale by I. C. HALL,
Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S

Studio is still headquarters for
PHOTOGRAPHS,
and every description of portraits known in the art.
Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten
shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally
low. R. R. MACLELLAN,
Great George Street, Dec. 1, 1865.

Extension Tables.

E. D. STAIR,
Cabinet-making, Upholstering, &c.
FURNITURE of all kinds made to order,
and from seasoned Stock.
Undertaking peculiarly attended to.

Coffin Plates Lettered.

ALL WORK MADE WARRANTED
to
Give Satisfaction.
Hall Tables & Hat Trees.
Feb'y 26, 1866.

VESSELS WANTED!

TO CHARTER to LOAD
DEALS in Richmond and In-
touch, for Liverpool and Bristol
Channel, at current rates.
Apply
CARVELL BROTHERS,
Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. 4in

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
lat. 47. 10. 61—elevation eighty feet.
J. W. MORRISON, Dep. Col. Sec'y.
Secretary's Office, May 3, 1866.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE BARRACKS QUESTION.
Mr. HOWLAN. Yes; and Mr. L. made an affidavit
to that effect, and caused it to be published in the Char-
lottetown newspapers.

Hon. Sol. Gen. (Mr. HAVILAND). Well, as to that, I will
say that, as to the time of the day at which my friend,
Mr. L. was stated to have given his tender, and as to what
he said Mr. Morrison told him, at the time, I believe he in-
tended to say that he made an affidavit to that effect; but
the statement contained in his affidavit was contradicted
through the newspaper press, not only by the Deputy Colonial
Secretary himself, but also by Mr. Robins, the Deputy Col-
onial Treasurer, who was present in the Colonial Secretary's
office at the time when Mr. L. gave his tender. There was,
at the time of its being made public that Mr. L. and Mr. L.
tender had been accepted, a good deal of blowing hot and cold
upon the matter; but I believe the statement concerning it,
published by Mr. L. himself, and corroborated by Mr.
Morrison's published letter, to be the truth—and that is, that
Mr. L. gave his tender at about 12 o'clock. I will now only say further that when
an hon. member attempts to carry a Resolution in this House,
he should have proper data on which to sustain it; and not
have nothing better to advance in support of it than mere
hearsay or newspaper authority.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. COLES)—in reply
to what had just been advanced, by the Hon. the Solicitor
General, to the effect that Mr. Coles's own Government, were
to take or draw money from the Treasury without legislative
sanction,—said: The assertion was not correct; for, when the
Liberal Government drew money out of the Treasury for the
payment of the Newfoundland Pensioners, they did it under
the sanction of an Act, authorizing the enrolment of those
Pensioners as a Military Force for the service of the Colony,
and which also provided for their payment by means of a Tax
imposed upon the Rent Rolls of the proprietors. It was true,
indeed, that that Act was disallowed; but it was also to be
remembered that, on the Government's receiving the intimation
of its disallowance, the Pensioners were immediately disband-
ed—and further that the Government, in appropriating money
for the payment of that Force during the short time it was in
existence, kept within the amount voted by the Legislature to
the Government for contingent expenses.

Hon. Col. GRAY. I understand an hon. member has
made, in my absence, some observations respecting what I
said last night, as affecting the character of the structure of
buildings, called the new Victoria Barracks. That hon.
member, I have been informed, has said, that I spoke of those
buildings as "mere sheds." With your permission, Sir, I will now explain what I really did say, on this subject,
last night. I called the new Barracks "huts" and not
"sheds"; and I explained that, for the accommodation of Her
Majesty's Troops, here in winter, the Government was
building in military phraseology means erections of wood
brick, or stone; the other means erections of canvas. I
have had canvas tents as large as this room. In an enemy's
country, troops can have no other accommodations than such
as are afforded by these light tents, which admit of being
easily transported from one place of encampment to another.
The Government were bound to have buildings—hutting—
of wood or stone. If the Temperance Hall had been secured,
it might have held the rank and file; but then it would have
been necessary to billet the officers, or otherwise, to pay for
their private accommodations. I say the Government were
bound to put the Troops; but it was not possible for them,
so late in the season, to erect buildings of brick or stone; and
therefore, of necessity, the Barracks were run up with
wood; and it was really wonderful in h-w short a time it was
done. I do not think it can be paralleled by another instance
of buildings so extensive and commodious being run up in so
short a time. The hutting at Aldershot cost the Imperial
Government £300,000 Sterling. The three huts for the
Commander in Chief, I have no doubt cost as much as our
Barracks—£7000 sterling; yet still, in military phrase, they
are only huts. The question as to the expense of the new
Barracks, is, however, I apprehend, being carried on in a
very irregular and unconstitutional manner. It is a *dispar-
agement* way of doing business. There are no despatches, no
documents before us, on which to base the discussion. In
New Brunswick, the same complaints are brought against
the Ministry. We are told by His Excellency's Speech,
that papers, relative to that subject and others, will be laid
before us. Until that shall have been done, all such discus-
sions as that relative to the expense of the new Barracks
ought to be postponed; because, until then, there can
be no certainty as to the grounds of discussion. In
the absence of the necessary documents I am unable to
form an opinion as to the cost of the buildings—but we all
know the contractor is a trustworthy and careful man, and
we may safely say the buildings reflect great credit upon him
when we consider the shortness of the time allowed. As to
the benefits resulting from the presence of Troops among us,
that is a matter of another character. Individually, I can re-
side very comfortably in any country where they are not to
be found. I never heard any thing respecting the anticipated
outbreak of Fenians, until the day was over; but, if I
had, I should not have been alarmed. I have had too much
trouble of this sort in my day to be easily moved by reports,
which I should, from the first, have considered utterly devoid
of any truthful foundation. And this I will say, that those
who would in-inate any thing against the loyalty of our
Roman Catholic brethren are guilty of a base slander; I am
of opinion that they are as loyal as any class of men on the
face of the earth; and with respect to any complicity with
this Fenian organization—why it is well known that men of
all sects are to be found among them; and if five hundred
Roman Catholics are in their ranks there will be five hundred
Protestants alongside of them; but the truth is, that
Religion has nothing whatever to do with the movement. I
should say the Religion of the Fenians will be found to com-
prise, in a great proportion, that of any thingarians. That
there are some respectable men among them I believe; and
that many of them are sincere in their delusion I also admit;
but we may safely set down the great number as Irishmen.
Let hon. members consider the noble conduct of the fishermen
of Canada during the past month; see the loyalty displayed
by them in rallying round the flag we honor; and then who
dares impugn their loyalty?—again what has been the con-
duct of the Roman Catholic hierarchy all over these Provin-
ces, as well as at home, denouncing, in every possible shape,
the mad folly of this organization? I have closely examined
every paper I have seen; and, out of a great many published
in Britain, New York, and in all the Provinces, which I
regularly receive, not one line has ever been written accus-
ing the humblest clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church
of giving his countenance to this movement, and there are
but too many, I regret to say, who would be glad to boast
of this knowledge, if they had the shadow of an excuse for
impugning the loyalty of one Roman Catholic Clergyman
No, Mr. Chairman, I believe there is not a class on the face
of the earth more disposed to maintain the cause of law and
order, than the Roman Catholic Clergy. As I said before,
on a former occasion, Ireland has grievances. For more than
thirty years since I first resided in that noble part of
Her Majesty's dominions, I have been painfully conscious
of this, but by constitutional means can Ireland's
friends hope to aid her. To talk of doing this by force of
arms is utterly futile. As well might the chiefs of the High-
land clans attempt, by such means, to regain their former
power and glory. I say that the Fenian organization, backed
by all the forces of the United States, Naval and Military,
can never redress Ireland's wrongs. As for my descent
upon this Island, I do not believe President Roberts would
give £10 pounds for it; and General Sweeny is too clever a
strategist not to know that if he obtained possession of this
Island he could not hold it a month, against the navy of
Britain, which would enclose his men in a trap from which
they could not escape. If he enters any of our Provinces,
New Brunswick on the Madawaska frontier will be his
mark. There he would have his communications open and
his retreat secured into the land whence he came. But I
fear we may be visited by bands of marauders in the shape
of Privateers, under cover of the fishing fleet this summer.
And I much fear that before the snow again fall, we shall
have to encounter a far more serious difficulty out of the
complications arising from the abrogation of the Reciprocal
rights heretofore accorded to the fishermen of Massachusetts.

Still, however, as the only one by which the end they had

in view—the restoration of public tranquility and confidence—
could be attained, they determined to pursue it. As to
the absolute necessity of sending for the Troops, there was
no difference of opinion among the members of the Govern-
ment. The doing so was the act of His Excellency the Ad-
ministrator of the Government; it was the act of every
member of his Council. Well, the Troops arrived, and it
was necessary to provide quarters or accommodations for
them. It was, it appeared, the almost unanimous opinion
of the Committee that, at the time the Troops were brought
to the Island, there existed an imperative necessity for the
Government's having recourse to their aid for the putting
down of that organization, which, in a most daring and dan-
gerous manner, had refused to recognize, or submit to,
the just authority of the civil power of the land. It is the
opinion of those hon. members on the side of the House
whom the policy of the Government is generally sustained;
and, moreover, it is the opinion of the leading minds in Op-
position who—asserting to be in a spirit of true impartial-
ity, independence and statesmanlike patriotism, acknowledged
the necessity which the Government, in the discharge of their
duty as the guardians of the constitution, the social tran-
quility, and general well-being of the country, felt them-
selves bound unhesitatingly to submit. Well then, it hav-
ing been thus decided by a large majority of this Commit-
tee, that, by existing circumstances, the Government were
fully justified in sending for the Troops; and the same major-
ity, fully they would directly justify themselves, must admit
that the Government were bound to provide suitable military
accommodations for them. They were, at first, put under
canvas, and so remained for six weeks; but, as winter was
approaching, it was quite clear that they could not be kept
much longer in the country, unless such quarters should be
provided for them as would afford them due protection
against the severity of the coming season. If it had been
necessary to bring the Troops to the Island, it was equally
so to keep them here. It behoved the Government, then,
without loss of time, to set about making due preparations
for their winter accommodation; and the Hon. and learned
Solicitor General and myself, as members of it, in order to
be fore-armed against any possible attacks, from any quar-
ter, on the score of unnecessary or wasteful expenditure
of public money, undertook to make proper enquiry and exami-
nation throughout the city, for the purpose of finding, if
possible, some building or buildings which could be convert-
ed into temporary barracks, so that the Government might
not be obliged to incur the great outlay which would be
necessary for the erection of new barracks. The first
building we thought of was the old Wesleyan Chapel; but,
on application to one of the Trustees of that property, we
found they would not be willing to let it for such a purpose;
and it also appeared, on examination of the building, that
it could not have been converted into quarters for the Troops,
without undergoing such alterations and repairs as would
have necessitated a much greater expenditure of money than
the Government would have been warranted in making for
such a temporary purpose. We also thought of the Drill
Room building; but neither could that, without very con-
siderable and expensive alterations, have been made to an-
swer the purpose; and besides the buildings being too small,
we found that the proprietor would not be willing to have
it converted into barracks, on account of the very serious
derangement in his private business accommodations which
his giving it up for such a purpose would occasion. House
accommodation, upon whatever scale, whether great or
small, in Charlottetown, is it very well known, is at present
scarce, for some time back, been far short of the ordinary
requirements of the population; and, consequently, our en-
deavours to find ready built quarters in it for the Troops
were altogether fruitless. The Troops, however, were, as I
have said before, in Prince Edward Island; and if there
was a necessity for bringing them, there was the same
for keeping them; and keep them we could not without
providing them with proper winter quarters. This being
the case, the Government immediately caused the Superin-
tendent of Public Works to draw out plans and specifications
for new Barracks, for the accommodation of a limited
number of Troops, such a space to be allowed for each man
as would, according to the latest military rules and regu-
lations, afford him 600 cubic feet of air; and tenders for their
erection were duly advertised for. Two tenders were given
in, at the office of the Colonial Secretary, in due time. By
one of these, that of Mr. L. L., the contract was offered
to be taken for £5,800; by the other, that of Mr. Alley,
it was offered to be taken for £3,500. The Government
accepted the lower tender, that of Mr. Alley, although he
was himself the Superintendent of Public Works; but by
giving the contract to him instead of to Mr. L., they
saved the difference between the amounts of the two tenders
—no less a sum than £2,300. Attempts have, indeed,
been made outside to prove that Mr. Alley's tender was
not genuine until after the expiration of the time limited
for the receiving of tenders by the Government; and some hon.
members of this House have, on the same grounds, preferred a
charge, of what they are pleased to call complicity with Mr.
Alley, against the Government, as respects their acceptance
of his tender. That two tenders only were given in—
one, by and from Mr. L.; and the other by and from Mr.
Alley—and that both were given in in due time, we have
the published evidence of two highly respectable and most
trustworthy gentlemen—to prove—that of Mr. Morrison,
the Deputy Colonial Secretary, and that of Mr. Robins,
the Deputy Treasurer. Of that charge, therefore, I shall say
no more than that I am quite willing that it shall go for
it is worth. But, as a member of the Government, I will
say that Mr. Alley has completed his contract in a manner,
the most creditable to himself, and satisfactory to those
whose duty it was to see that it was duly executed. From
the time (29th August) of the acceptance of his tender by
the Government, in a cold climate like ours, not more than
six weeks could, under the military regulations, be allowed
for the completion of his contract; and that, with an ex-
pectedly perhaps unparalleled in its way, he had accomplish-
ed two days before the expiration of the six weeks limited
for its performance. On accepting Mr. Alley's tender,
the Government did not, indeed, think it necessary to
supercede him in his office, and to appoint another Super-
intendent of Public Works in his stead; but His Excel-
lency appointed a Committee of Inspection, which was com-
posed of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr.
Davies, and myself; and one of us went out, every day,
to examine the work, and to ascertain the progress being
made in the buildings. One day I noticed that one of the
foundation posts—a corner one—had been spiked; and, on
my asking Mr. Alley how that had happened, or why it
had been done, he gave me a most satisfactory reason for
it. His explanation was to the effect that it was done
owing to the fact that the particular building it supported
had to be raised nine feet above the level of the ground at
that end, and posts long enough for the purpose could
not be procured at the time; and, in consequence, one of
them had to be spiked. The spiking of that post did
not, however, affect the strength or stability of the founda-
tion in the least degree. This is the great flaw which
was detected by the observant eye of the hon. the Leader of
the Opposition in his inspection of the structure. In going
through the buildings, in the discharge of my duties, as one
of the Committee of inspection, I found a joint defective,
another slightly defective as it is called, and a third which
had been accidentally split in being put up. We tested
everything; and I thus particularize some of the de-
fects or imperfections in the structure which we discovered,
as affording some evidence of the scrupulous exactitude
with which we were governed in our examination of the work.
But, in justice to Mr. Alley, I must say we found that it
was not necessary to watch the progress of the work as
closely as we