[Continued from first page.]

to execute it in a great hurry, and that he was necessitated to make use of lumber, imported from New Brunswick, which, possibly, might not have been properly seasoned. That the floors may have given a little I am willing to admit, although I scarcely think it possible; for they are of the best mill-wrought and dried flooring planks that could be procured. The doors are all dry, many of them having been made for years; and the sashes are equally dry. The shingles on the roof are of the very best quality, being all of old pine, and those on the walls are of the best quality that could be procured in the Island. The walls, it is quite true, have had only one coat of plaster, no more having been required by the specification; and, on that account, very possibly, and through other causes, consequent upon the whole of the buildings having, of necessity, been run up in the short period of six weeks, they may have been found a little more airy during the winter than was quite agreeable to their occupants, or than would have been the case had it been possible to command more time for their erection. The hon the Leader of the Opposition has told us that some of the officers complained that the frost was so keen, even within their rooms, as to freeze the ink in the inkstands upon their tables, although close to the stoves. This, I doubt not, may have been the case; but neither the contractor nor the Government can be blamed for it, for, in our severe climate, we all know that in the best built houses in the City, with double sashes, closely fitting doors, with stoves in the lobbies and in almost all the rooms, it is no unusual thing, during a severe winter, such as the last has been, for persons to have, not only their ink, but their fingere also, frozen. At the time when the Barracks were in progress of erection, according to the original plan and specifications, a military engineer was sent hither from Halifax to inspect them; and, having done so, expressed himself perfectly well satisfied with the work, so far as it had been carried; but, at the same time, he gave the Government to understand that the military authorities would not allow the Troops to remain here, to be quartered in those buildings, unless there were added to them a hospital, canteen, guard-house, fire-engine house, root-house, and barracks stores, including quarters for the married soldiers. With this demand, on behalf of the military authorities, the Government, at once, saw that it was right and proper they should comply; therefore, after Mr. Alley had completed his first contract, the Government—in consideration, not only of the faithful and efficient manner in which he had executed it, but also of the fact that he had taken it for £2 300 less than the amount at which another respectable builder had tendered for it—offered, without calling for tenders, to engage him to put up the extra buildings which were required, provided he would undertake to complete them at the same rate per foot at which he had taken his original contract. This offer Mr. Alley accepted, although from the shortness of the days and the uncertainty of the weather, it was quite certain, that on account of the labor he would have to hire for its performance, he would have to contend with very serious disadvantages—and he entered into an agreement with the Government for the erection of the extra buildings accordingly; and I can truly say he fulfilled that agreement as faithfully and efficiently as he had completed his original contract. The rooms may, indeed, have been a little airy; but considering the intense severity of the winter, it was a wonder they had not been more so. The roofs were strong and substantial; and, if the contractor, in the erection of the buildings, had, in any instance, departed from the specification, he had done so only for the rendering of the work stronger and more efficient. Upon the whole, I think that, in the erection of the Barracks, although the outlay has been considerable, it will be found if we can contrive to keep the Troops here, that Prince Edward Island has an excellent bargain, and that the presence of the military will be a benefit to us in every way. Endeavours have, however, been made outside to persuade the people that, because the Troops have been sent hither at the solicitation of the Government, they will have to be maintained at the expense of the Colony. Such an idea is altogether erroneous; and they who have been most busy and zealous in the propagation of it, knew very well, I fully believe, that on that point, they were asserting what they knew to be unfounded. The people of Prince Edward Island are entitled to the same protection, from the Imperial Government, as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Canada; and, in fact, when circumstances require it, to as full a measure of it as the subjects of Her Majesty are entitled to in any other portion of her wide-spread dominions. Our rights and privileges are not only the same as those of the peoples of the neighbouring Provinces; but the same as those of the people of Great Britain themselves, although they sit, as it were, more immediately under the protective power of the Imperial Government. The troops are here, and they must be sustained; not, however, out of the pockets of the people, but, as in other parts of the empire, by money drawn out of the Imperial Exchequer. For that purpose, whilst they remain with us, there will be an outlay of Imperial money, to the amount of £6000 or £7000 a year, the principal part of which, for provisions; will go into the pockets of our farmers. [Hon. Mr. Coles. Except for flour] Welll, that is the misfortune of the farmer: if, however, he cannot grow wheat to such an extent as will enable him to sell flour, I hope the hon. gentleman will not attribute his inability in that respect to the policy of the Government. But I repeat that, in the erection of the Barracks, although at very considerable cost, it will be found, if we retain the Troops—as I can scarcely allow myself to doubt we shall—we have had an exceedingly good bargain, not only in the feeling of security imparted by their presence, but in the substantial benefits which will be derived by the community in general from the circulation of their pay, drawn from the Imperial Exchequer. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, and other hon. members of that side of the House, have been very earnest in their endeavours to procure a verdict of parliamentary censure or condemnation of the Government, for their having drawn money from the Treasury for the erection of the Barracks, without the express sanction of the Legislature. The action of the Government, in that respect, has, however, been so ably and fully justified by the Hon. and learned Solicitor General, that there can be no necessity for my saying a word more in their defence. In answer to one assertion made by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, to the effect that before the Government determined to erect the Barracks they ought to have called a Session of the Legislature for the express purpose of consulting the parliamentary representatives of the people touching the matter, and to which, I think, my hon. and learned friend the Solicitor General, omitted to reply, I will, however, beg leave to say a few words. When the hon. gentleman (Mr. Coles) made that assertion, he was quite aware that, when it became necessary for the Government to provide suitable winter quarters for the Troops, the season for building operations was so far advanced, that, had the Government called a Session of the Legislature for the express purpose of determining the question by the voice of the parliamentary representatives of the people, there would have been no time left, after such determination of the question, for the erection of the Barracks—I say "*for the erection of the Barracks*," for, I doubt not, the legislative determination of the question would have been in the affirmative; and, meanwhile, many of the troops under canvas would, perhaps, have been frost-bitten, or otherwise injured, in their physical powers by the severity of the weather. Yes, Sir, I say the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, when he made the assertion which I have, in substance, just quoted, was well aware of the nugatory effects which would have been the consequence of the Government's adopting such a course as that which he has said they ought to have pursued; and much, indeed, should I have been surprised at his making it, had not my experience of his reckless inconsistencies and rash disregard of facts and circumstances, when he fancies he can thereby effect any political gain for himself and his party, made it impossible for me to be surprised at any thing, however wide of reality or reason, which, at such times, may fall from his lips. In the very peculiar exigence in which they were placed, the Government felt they had a very high, a paramount duty to perform; and, confident in the justice of the Legislature, and more especially, in the integrity of the great body of the people, they, unhesitatingly, took upon themselves the responsibility of discharging it. They were well aware how obnoxious the measures to which they were fully convinced, it was their duty to have recourse would be to the feelings of the thousands who had been deluded by the wily and mischievous apostles of the Tenant League. But they shrunk not from the discharge of their duty on that account; and were prepared to incounter the consequences, whatever they might be. It was, however, and it is still, their belief that these deluded individuals will, when they come to their senses, admit the propriety of the Government measures for the suppression or circumscribing of the Tenant League movement, in so far as it was illegal and contumacious. The steps, however, to which the Government had recourse for this purpose were carried into effect without reference to any other consideration than this. In the high and responsible position which we occupy, what does our duty require of us, with respect to that illegal and contumacious organization, called the Tenant League, the principles of which, if they be allowed to extend themselves throughout the community, will loosen the peaceful bonds of society, annihilate the rights of property, render void all legal obligations, and finally effect the extinction of our free constitution? This, Sir, was the basis of the Government's deliberation, and the spirit by which they were governed in the exigence by which they were pressed. They took no action with a view to the promotion of party purposes; on the contrary, they were well aware that the measures which they conscientiously felt it incumbent upon them to adopt would be injurious to their party. In the emergence in which they were placed, in consideration of the most important interests at stake, and bent upon nothing but a faithful and unselfish discharge of public duty, they recognized the absolute necessity of laying aside all party feelings, and all party considerations. They felt that the hour had arrived for them to act, prompt and rigorously, independently of all such sympathies and all such motives; and they did so. For what we have done, we have the approval of our own consciences; and, we trust, we shall yet have the high satisfaction to know that, to the promptitude and rigour of our measures, the great body of the people most willingly and gratefully ascribe the preservation of our free constitution, and the peace, good order, confidence and security which, as of old, will, ere long, be again re-established and experienced throughout the length and breadth of the land. To the statement made by my hon. and learned friend, the Sol. General, concerning the removal of the powder and ammunition from the magazine at the time of the panic, correct as it was in all particulars, I can have nothing to add. With respect to the insult, however, which some hon. members persist in maintaining was thrown—and *intentionally* thrown—upon the Irish Society, by the Government's having, as they allege, caused the troops to be confined to their barracks on St. Patrick's Day, I will, Sir, with your permission, take leave to say a few words. It is very well known that, on fair days, and all other days of public excitement and unusual freedom and licence of social intercourse, such, for instance, as St. Patrick's Day—it has generally been the practice in towns or cities in which troops, at such times, happened to be lying, for the superior officer in command to confine them to their quarters, lest through unguarded indulgence in spirituous liquors, or from any other accidental cause, misunderstandings or collisions should arise, having a tendency to the endangerment of the public peace, and to the placing in jeopardy the lives and properties of individuals. With respect to the Troops, on St. Patrick's Day, this was all that was done. It was the act of the officer in command. It, however, had the hearty approval of the Government; and so, I doubt not, it would have had that of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, had he occupied the position at the time. As to any purpose of casting an imputation upon the loyalty or peaceable temperament of the Irish Society, by the precautionary measures then had recourse to by the Government, scarcely anything else could have been further from their minds, or been less within the scope of their intentions. Of the respectability of the Irish Society—of their loyalty—of their orderly and peaceable behaviour, on all occasions of their being publicly assembled—of their charities, unrestricted by any consideration of nationality, origin, or creed—of their noble and warm-hearted veneration for their fatherland—and of their blameless, their most praiseworthy endeavours to cultivate and perpetuate, in this, the land of their adoption, or of their birth, all the peculiar virtues and generous sympathies of their race—the Government had a perfect knowledge; and, as constrained thereby, held the Socity in the kindliest and most unblemished estimation. In causing special constables to be sworn in for the preservation of the peace on St. Patrick's Day, the Government did not confine the call to any particular church, sect, or creed, to nationalities, or to any particular class of citizens. No: they knew their duty too well to make any such invidious distinctions. The selection was simply made from amongst the most respectable of our citizens of whatever country, creed, profession, or occupation; and of the number of those who were so especially honored, not the fewest were Irishmen, both Catholics and Protestants. Of the Irish Society's being tainted with Fenianism, the Government entertained not the smallest suspicion. They had perfect confidence in the individual loyalty of its members; and, in its corporate capacity, they knew that it had never been the parent, or the nurse, of treason or of crime. The majority of its members, it is well known, are Roman Catholics: but, in that majority, as such, by their reverence for their clergy and their ever ready and willing obedience to their injunctions and commands, the Government knew they have the best guaranty that can possibly be afforded for their holding themselves aloof from so miscreant and godless an association as that of the Fenians. With scarcely a single exception—perhaps not with one—either in Ireland or in these Provinces, the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and the humbler parochial pastors of their church have, in the most emphatic unsparing and condemnatory language—not only in Pastoral Letters and addresses from the Altar, but in Lecture Rooms and in public correspondence—denounced the irreligious and ruffianly association, and pronounced their principles to be the most abhorrent and detestable, in the estimation of virtue and religion, by which civilized men have ever, for our common purpose, been bound together. A fear, therefore, that the hateful, the abominable principles of Fenianism had taken possession of the minds of any of our Irish Roman Catholic subjects, in Prince Edward Island, who are known to live in due observance of their religious duties, has never yet entered into the mind of any member of the Government. We will not, however, say that we were insensible of the fact that, in our large population, both in town and country, there might have been found many loose, debauched and altogether ruffianly characters, fit associates for the Fenian Brotherhood, who would have rejoiced in any opportunity for robbery and plunder, which, for want of due precaution on the part of the Government, might have arisen in Charlottetown on St. Patrick's Day or in the evening of that day. We did not, indeed, believe that any measure had been concerted, by such characters, for a regular outbreak, and deeds of violence and plunder on that day; but we had been warned that danger was, at that time, to be apprehended; and we, therefore, had recourse to such precautionary measures for its prevention, as mere common sense and common prudence required us to take. We remembered the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; and we acted accordingly.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY (*continued.*)

Hon ATTY. GENERAL: I do not intend to trouble your honors with any lengthy remarks upon this resolution, which has been so ably proposed by his honor, first, because I perceive it is not likey to provoke any opposition here, for I hope and trust that we will be all unanimous. It is is certainly conferring great and unusual powers upon the Government of the day, but the present state of affairs calls for extreme powers such as this resolution will confer, and I think we would be very remiss in our duty as guardians of the public interest, and as patriots, as I trust we are, if we would separate without giving the power to the Government. I hope and trust that there will be no necessity for the Government to make use of the whole powers conferred upon them by this resolution. But at the same time there is nothing like being prepared for an emergency. The state of affairs in the neighbouring Colonies and the United States is anything but promising, and bears anything but a pacific aspect at the present time. And I cannot but think that this long talked of question, known as the Fenian movement, is likely to come to some critical point which will call forth the energies of the colonists to protect themselves. That Fenian organization is increasing in strength, and that these people are prepared with vessels and arms, and have the means of doing a great deal of harm to whatever Colony they may enter upon, is very evident. And though the extent of this movement may have been greatly magnified by persons amongst ourselves for purposes of their own, and though this circumstance may have assisted in a great measure to accelerate the steps by which the feeling in favour of the confederation of the Colonies has advanced of late, yet I think it is our duty to be prepared for what may arise by certain means. Another question which presents an equally serious aspect is the difficulties which are likely to arise respecting the fishery treaty between the Colonies and the United States of America. The unfortunate abrogation of the reciprocity treaty has perhaps led both parties to go to extremes in protecting what they consider to be their rights. The old treaty which existed previous to 1854 is now revived, and with it the disputes which existed previous to that year are likely to revive also. It will be singular indeed if nothing like a collision between vessels should occur this summer, and if such should take place it is impossible to say where it will cease. Therefore I think it behoves us to be prepared for any possible emergency that may arise. I have always been an advocate for putting our militia in an efficient state, and I think we have been remiss in not placing a considerable sum at the disposal of the Commander in Chief for that purpose. And though I have stood here as a strong opponent of union of the Colonies on the basis of the Report of the Quebec convention, and I trust I will ever be such, yet I have not forgotten the obligation which rests upon us as colonists to defend ourselves as far as it is in our power to do so, and not seek to transfer to others that which we should do for ourselves. I would be sorry to shrink from doing my part, as an Islander, for the defence of the country, and every able-bodied man should be ready to step forward whenever his commander should call, while those who are not able bodied men should submit to taxation, such as they are able to bear, so as to make good what they cannot do by their physical powers. I hope the resolution will be acted upon with discretion, guided by reason, which should always prevail and influence a government, but more especialy when entrusted with such powers as the Legislature is now contemplating, and that no expenditure will be made—not a pound wasted to gratify the whims of individuals but what is absolutely necessary for the defence of the colony. I also hope that means will be adopted to put the militia upon a proper and efficient standing, in order that none of the neighboring Colonies, which I might say, are yielding up their independance, would have it in their power to say that it is their resources that are to defend us. I would keep clear of such an imputation. And when that pressure comes upon us, for it is coming day by day, I hope we will be able to say, we have provided as bountifully for our own defence as any of the other Colonies, whether we go into confederation or not. If we do so we will take away from those enemies of our liberty one of the strongest arguments for leading or ensnaring us into confederation by their machinations. One thing more I would offer a remark upon, though it may be diverging a little, that is the burthen of the Lieutenant Governor's Salary. I hope every man will be ready and not hesitate to take the expense of paying our Governor upon the Colony, rather than submit to confederation and the surrender of our independance. I trust therefore that the country will come cheerfully forward, now that the resources of the Colony are to be placed at the disposal of the Government, and show, by the most tangible and satisfactory proof, that we are willing to do what we are able, to defend ourselves, and to preserve our self-government, which I am sure they are convinced is best for the prosperity of this Colony, whatever views may guide the other Colonies. I will therefore heartily concur in supporting the resolution.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I am willing to do all in my power to put the Colony in a state of defence against invasion by lawless marauders, whether Fenian or otherwise, and to protect the British Institutions under which we have the happiness to live. Some of your honors appear to have lost all confidence in the American Government, but I have not.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN: Owing to the circumstances in which we are placed, I believe it is our duty to do all in our power for self-defence, but I have not yet lost confidence in the American Government. I think they will yet put a stop to this Fenian movement.

Hon Mr. WALKER: I also will heartily support the resolution, for I think it is really called for. If we show a disposition to defend ourselves, the Imperail Government will be more likely to assist us. But as to finding fault with the American Government, I do not think it is called for. It is the Fenian organization that we complain of, with which, I believe, that Government has no connection. We will defend ourselves against them as far as it is in our power to do so.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD: Unfortunately I was not in when this resolution was introduced, and I have no doubt lost a good deal of information. This resolution contemplates placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of military defence. It is certainly placing great power in the hands of the Government; but as it has been done by the Legislatures of other Colonies, it is perhaps right and proper that we should follow the same course, though it appears to be almost superfluous, for it seems that the Government already have that power, seeing they have spent a great part of the revenue last year without the consent of the Legislature. I believe the people of this Island are as loyal as those of any of the neighboring Colonies, —indeed I would almost venture to say they are more so. I am confident that they are all animated by sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government. They must know they are living under the best and freest constitution in the world. They are as free as any people could wish to be. Indeed, if they had any more freedom it would perhaps degenerate into licentiousness, which would not be for the welfare of the people. With regard to this Fenian invasion, which we are proposing to repel, if it takes place, I am of opinion that we will not be troubled with it in this Colony, for I think that organization will be put down by the power of the American Government, which I see have taken these people in hand at Eastport, and have sent a force to prevent them from committing a breach of the neutrality laws. I think it will have the effect of exposing their intentions, which, I believe, are not so much the invasion of the British Provinces, as to put money into the pockets of individuals. That, I think, is the mainspring of their actions, rather than the feelings of patriotism which they profess to have. I believe the movement is not cofined to Irishmen, which we would suppose a measure of the kind they profess to carry out would be. The Fenian organization is composed of persons of all nationalities, persons out of employment, disbanded soldiers, and evil disposed persons, who are willing to take anything in hand by which they can put money in their pockets; and the fact that they are characters of this kind may be the principal reason why persons living on the borders may have something to fear from them, for I believe they would not hesitate to burn or pillage any defenceless town or place where they were likely to obtain any valuable booty. I hope and trust that their depredations will be confined to something of that kind, and only in isolated cases on the extensive frontier. The other Colonies have shown their readiness to take their part in defending themselves. The Militia have been called out and drilled, and I am confident that the people of this Island will not be behind in doing their part also. With that view, and in order that the Government may have it in their power to use the revenues of the Colony for the purposes of defence, so that we may not be backward in doing our part to put the country in a position to resist any raid that may be made upon us, I will support the resolution; for, however unlikely it may be, it is still our duty to place the Government in a position to prevent any damage being done to the Colony in which we live by such parties. Hoping the Government will make proper use of the funds, and of the unusual and extraordinary powers we are giving them, and for the proper use of which they will be accountable to their constituencies, and to the gentlemen who will compose the next Parliament; believing, too, that the Government will make such use of the funds as to be able to give a satisfactory account, I will give the resolution my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. GOFF: Under all the circumstances, I do not think we could do less than place the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of military defence. The necessity has frequently been urged for training our Militia, even in a time of peace, so far as to be prepered for an emergency. This has not been attended to; and now circumstances have arisen which make it imperative that something should be done, and the Government have thought proper to have the power to expend whatever part of the revenue they may deem necessary, or the whole, if it should be required. I think it is time that we should submit to some taxation to relieve parties who have had to pay heretofore for many of our advantages—it is time that the burden should fall more upon ourselves. The revenue of this Colony does not amount to more than about 15s. per head of the population, while in Great Britain it is two or three pounds sterling. I do not see what claim we have upon Great Britain unless we do something to support ourselves. I hope, then, that every individual will give his hearty support to the measure to place the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government. If those Fenians should come and attack us, destroy our homes, and perhaps some of our lives, the loss of our revenue would be of little consequence compared with the evils that might be experienced. I believe that every individual in the Colony will be willing, not only to place the whole revenue at the disposal of the Government, but also to be taxed higher than we have ever been to support any measures that may be deemed necessary to repel foreign invasion, from whatever quarter it may come. His Honor the Atty. Gen. alludes to the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. I think it is time we should be in a position to pay that amount ourselves. If we would refuse to do so it might be the means of taking away our constitution, to the injury of our best interests.

Hon. Mr RAMSAY: I rise, your honors, to support the Resolution. When we hear of different parts of the other Colonies being threatened with invasion, I think it is time for the Government to rouse and put this Island in a state of defence. I am sorry that the Militia has been allowed to fall into, and remain so long in, a disorganised state. I remember the time when they were called out to drill once a month, and they looked like a formidable body; but now it will be a great deal of trouble, and will cost a good deal to put them in an efficient state. I think we are justified, under the circumstances in which we are placed, in placing the whole revenue at the disposal of the Government. It has been done in the other Colonies, and I think it is time that we should speak out, and let the Fenians know that we are preparing for them. I see that they have burned two or three houses at Eastport, and what is to hinder them to come and do the same here? And as we are placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, I hope that with some preparations for the defence of the City, they will not neglect the outports, particularly in the fishing season. I have seen three or four hundred American fishing schooners in Malpeque at one time, and if there were Fenians among them they might do a great deal of mischief. I hope the Government will do something to organize the Militia, for we cannot have soldiers in all parts of the Island. I do not altogether agree with his honor who has just sat down (Mr. Goff) in his remarks relating to the payment of the Governor's salary. True, the neighbouring Colonies pay their own Governors, but our soil was all granted away by the Imperial Government, and for that reason we have a claim upon them However as that subject is foreign to the resolution now before the House, I will not say anything more upon it at present.

RFMOVAL.

DR. W. G. Sutherland has removed from his late residence on Queen Street, to the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that by late arrivals of direct importations from Europe, he has greatly added to his large Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

The Dispensary is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

Townships Nos. 51 and 59.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS having, under the authority of the Act 16 Vic., cap. 18, completed the PURCHASE of those portions of Townships Nos. 51 and 59, the Property of JAMES MONTGOMERY, Esquire, hereby notifies all TENANTS and Occupiers of Land on the above property, desirous of PURCHASING their several locations, that, in accordance with the 10th Section of the above recited Act, he is now prepared to receive the deposit of the purchase money of their several holdings, upon producing their titles, or agreements for the same.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, May 24, 1866. 4in

INDIAN RESERVE LANDS.

Township No. 55.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at DR. CLAY'S STORE, GRAND RIVER BRIDGE, submit to public competition, all that TRACT of LAND, consisting of Ninety three Acres, more or less, situate within half a mile of Grand River Bridge, and lying in the rear of Donald Nicholson's and Jonathan McKenzie's farms.

ALSO, on the same day, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, UPTON ROAD, DUNDAS, will be submitted to like competition, another TRACT of LAND, of superior quality, consisting of Ninety-three Acres, more or less, at present in the occupation of Alexander Nicholson.

Township No. 15.

THE COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC LANDS will, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of Mr. CHARLES RICHARD, Fifteen Point, Township No. 15, submit to public competition, all that TRACT of LAND, on the said Township, known as the "INDIAN RESERVE"; it is situate between the road leading from Fifteen Point to Egmont Bay and the shore of Bedeque Bay, and will be offered in lots to suit intending purchasers

Terms and conditions made known at the several places of sale.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, May 25, 1866. 2in

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—
400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal.
50 do. do. (sma do.)
1 Anchor, 2½ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging, — suitable for a Schooner of 25 tons.
4 Bbls Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also —1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes. Apply to

J. P. IRVING.
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 7, 1866

LIVERPOOL SALT!

300 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
May 7. Water Street

IN STORE.

250 BBLS. CANADA FLOUR. (No. 1, superfine.)
50 Bbls Extra State FLOUR,
25 Bbls CORN MEAL—Kiln dried.
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
May 7. Water-street.

10 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,

ANCHOR BRAND. for Sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
May 7, 1866. Water Street

Fat Herring.

200 BARRELS No 1 LABRADOR FAT HERRING, for sale by
I. C. HALL, Water Street.
Charlottetown, May 28, 1866 3i

Now Landing,

EX Schr. *Vincent*, from QUEBEC—
425 Bbls. No. 1 spf. CANADA FLOUR, (choice brands)
25 Bbls CORNMEAL,
22 Chests TEA,
42 Bbls PORTER,
13 Qr. Casks Upper Canada (Toddy) Whiskey,
15 Cases Champagne,
40 Cases Brandy,
25 Boxes Quebec Soap,
1 Case Cigars, (5 millo), very choice.

In Store,

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

Spirits.

4 Hhds. Hennessy's Dark Brandy,
4 do Do Pale Do
9 Qr Casks Do (Pale and dark)
9 Hhds "DeKuyper" Gin,
15 Pun. Strong Spirits—RUM,
1 pun. Bourbon Whiskey (Kentucky.)

ALSO,

150 Qtls. Codfish

To arrive at Georgetown, from Boston—
429 Bbls. Extra State and Sup. FLOUR.

For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peake's Brick Buildings, Water Street.
Charlottetown, Dec. 18, 1865. } isl rw sjl (other adv out)

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT HUTCHINSON, late of Charlottetown, Esquire, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment, without delay, to the undersigned, and all persons having any legal demands against the said Estate are hereby requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned for adjustment.

JAMES D. MASON, Executor.
ELIZABETH HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
Ch'town, May 14, 1866. 4in

Latest Importations.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from *London and Liverpool* the following GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest prices for CASH, he being desirous of selling them with the least possible delay—

4 Hogsheads of SUGAR,
5 Puncheons Jamaica RUM,
5 Hogsheads GIN,
200 Bundles COTTON WARP,
30 Chests and half-chests of TEA.

A lot of Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, and several other articles.

DAILY EXPECTED,
200 Barrels of American FLOUR,
(From New York.)

HUGH MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, Queen St., May 21 tf

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

GEO. BREMNER,
Printer, Book-binder,
AND
STEREOTYPER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Having engaged an experienced

BOOK-BINDER

is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

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

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

DR. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUMD!

The Great Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Scrofula and Salt Rheum.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, and Dropsy.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Epilepsy and Rheumatism.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Boils.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Pain in the Stomach, Side and Bowels.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Cures Uterine Ulceration, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

DR. LAROOKHA'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Purifies the Complexion, rendering it clear and transparent.

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound
Is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla in the market.

EVERYBODY

Should purify the Blood and invigorate the system by the use of

DR. LAROOKAH'S
Sarsaparilla Compound.

PREPARED BY
Dr. E. R. KNIGHTS, Chemist,
MELROSE, MASS.

1$ per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

DR. KNIGHT'S HAIR DRESSING.

A dressing for Children's Hair, which can be used without fear of injury to its growth or texture, has hitherto been unattainable. Most, if not all, of the Hair Dressing heretofore sold at the drug stores are composed chiefly of oil and alcohol—ingredients which are antagonistic to the life of the hair.

KNIGHT'S HAIR DRESSING

contains neither oil nor alcohol, is purely vegetable in its composition, and is the most perfect Hair restorer and invigorator that has been made available to the public. Persons whose hair has been thinned by sickness or age should give this preparation a trial, with the assurance that a luxuriant growth of hair will result, unless the roots are dead, when such an effect is impossible.

KNIGHT'S HAIR DRESSING

is an elegant preparation, exquisitely perfumed, inclines the hair to curl, will not soil the skin or any other article of apparel, and is fast superseding the pernicious articles which have so long deceived a credulous public.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

FOR CHANGING GREY OR FADED HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR,

DR. KNIGHT'S
ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER

should be used, and is the only preparation for that purpose upon which the public can rely with confidence.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER.
☞ What the Press says, and what the people know.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER
restores grey and faded hair to its original color.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER
Removes Dandruff and cures Nervous Headache.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER
prevents the hair from falling off, and promotes its luxuriant growth.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER
is the only preparation of the kind that performs all its promises.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER
acts directly upon the roots of the hair, and the effects are speedy and permanent.

Large Bottles—price..........$1.00
Large Bottles—price..........$1 00
Large Bottles—price..........$1.00

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 4, 1866.

Dr. E. R. KNIGHTS, Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the use of one bottle of your Oriental Hair Restorer has restored my hair, which was nearly white, to its original brown, and it is soft and glossy as in earlier days. *Dr. Walsh tells me that it is the only* preparation of the kind that is worthy of confidence.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. A. D. LAMAR.

KNIGHT'S ORIENTAL HAIR RESTORER,
PREPARED BY
Dr. E. R. KNIGHTS, Melrose, Mass.

DR. LAROOKAH'S PULMONIC SYRUP

is acknowledged by all to be the

Surest, Safest and Speediest

cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Consumption in its early stages, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, that has been made available to the public. Clergymen, Members of Congress, Singers, and Actors, and in fact *every one* who has given it a trial, give it their unqualified praise.

Price $1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for $5.

PREPARED BY
E. R. KNIGHTS, M. D., Melrose, Mass.

SOLD BY
W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown.
General Agent for P. E. I.

Also by A W LeBrocq, Georgetown,
D Gordon, "
J Binns, New Glasgow Bridge,
J Knight, Souris,
J J Fraser, St. Eleanor's,
W T Hunt & Co, "
David Rogers, Summerside,
R T Holman, "
O'Neil & Son, "
And by all Druggists and Merchants.

May 21. 1y

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloways's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chiego-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws

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 Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1865

A Grave Error Corrected.

THE Editor of the *Patriot* informs the public that his Firm will "pay the highest price for good clean Timothy Seed." This is an error, for during the last week I have paid a higher price, and that at a distance of thirty miles from Charlottetown, than Messrs. Laird & Harvey have paid during this year and must still pay the full figure for a good article, otherwise how can I sustain my name as a good Seedsman. If my good friends Laird & Harvey are disposed to advance, I must follow; only don't pile on too much; because friend Laird must know that Agricola will have to pay the piper.

Good Field and Garden Seeds to be had, as usual, at the General Seed Store, North Side Queen Square. JOHN WILLIAMS.

April 9, 1866. rw pat

Lloyd'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.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighbouring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every MONDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, and every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and, via Brule, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate WEDNESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Wednesday May 9,	Wednesday August 1,
" 23,	" 15,
" June 6,	" 29,
" 20,	" Sept. 12,
" July 4,	" 26,
" 18,	" Oct. 10,

L. C. OWEN,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

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.

Judson's Worm Tea!